The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,

158 State-st.

Next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday,

Unprecedented BARGAINS

Will be offered throughout the entire house in each and every department.

Clearing Sale!

Without regard to cost or values.

REMNANTS

IN

SILKS, VELVETS & PLUSHES.

REMNANTS

IN

Wool Dress Fabrics,
Silk and Wool Plaids,
Silk and Wool Ombre Stripes,

AT ABOUT

50c on the Dollar.

**Cloaks,
Dolmans,
Circulars,
Sacques,
Ulsters,
Havelocks,**

FOR

Ladies, Misses, and Children,

A reduction of ONE-THIRD from former prices.

**Underwear,
Hosiery,
Gloves,**

FOR

Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,

All Marked Down.

**Buttons,
Fringes,
Girdles,
Passementeries,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Handkerch'fs,
Lace Collarettes,
Lace Fichus, etc.,**

At about half the usual price asked elsewhere.

Ladies' Felt Skirts,
Ladies' Flannel Skirts,
Ladies' Cloth Skirts,
Corsets for Ladies,
Corsets for Misses,
Corsets for Children,
Fine White Bed Blankets,
Bed Comfortables,
House Furnishing Goods,
Flannels and Cloths,
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

No other house in this city will compete with my extraordinary low prices during this sale. Customers should come in the morning to avoid the "jam" in the afternoon.

**S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 STATE-ST.**

CLOTHING CLEARING SALE.

SIXTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

AT THE OLD RELIABLE

Putnam Clothing House,

Commencing Today (Saturday), Dec. 31.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

And the best opportunity to secure the finest as well as the cheaper grades ever offered the public. Our facilities as the largest manufacturers in the country enables us, at our Semi-Annual Clearing-Out Sale, to name a price that will close every garment in thirty days.

OUR MOTTO:

This, as in the past sixty-one seasons, shall be to carry no old goods from one season to another, consequently no old obsolete styles or shop-worn goods found in the every-day clothing houses in our midst;

A POLICY

Which always guarantees to our customers the very latest styles, and has gained for

THE PUTNAM

THAT ALMOST

NATIONAL REPUTATION

It so justly bears, and, notwithstanding the extreme low prices which we as manufacturers shall offer at THIS GREAT SALE, AN ADDITIONAL

Per Cent 10 Per Cent

WILL BE GIVEN ON ALL

OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS

Bought from us during the next 30 DAYS. A COMBINATION making a PUBLIC BENEFIT which no person should fail to appreciate and avail themselves of. The Bargains we shall offer in MEN'S, YOUTHS' BOYS' and Children's Clothing at this sale are goods made up this season in OUR OWN MANUFACTORY, and are of the most desirable materials and latest winter styles.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 and 133 Clark and 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors and Manufacturers. W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Hazelton Piano.

FOR THESE CELEBRATED PIANOS AT SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK GO TO

**Root & Sons Music Co.,
156 STATE-ST.**

Music Boxes,

At Popular Prices, in great variety, at

**Root & Sons Music Co.,
156 STATE-ST.**

Mme. A. PATTI

SHOWS HER APPRECIATION OF THE

HAINES | ESTEY

PIANO AND ORGAN

By taking one of each with her in her tour of the Continent in her private car, the Jerome Marble.

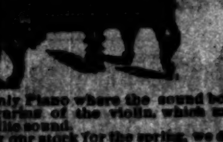
All the leading artists of the past few years indorse these instruments as the best for Purity and Quality of tone, excellence of action, and general superiority.

STORY & CAMP,

GENERAL AGENTS,

188 & 190 STATE-ST.

BAUER



THIS is the only Piano where the sound board has the acoustic figuring of the violin, which makes it free of all metallic sound.

In rearranging our stock for the spring, we discover a number of excellent Pianos of various makers that we can sell at a great sacrifice. Buyers should not fail to call and try these instruments, as by doing so they can positively save considerable money.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
182 & 184 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale,

To close an estate, the building Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st.; also 100 feet on the corner of Lake and May-sts. Apply to

LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

FUR ROBES.

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.

We are closing out our stock of Fur Robes, of our own manufacture, at prices lower than ever offered in Chicago.

Black Robes for Coachmen.
Raccoon Robes.
Wolf "
Lynx "
Black Bear "
Polar " "
Buffalo "
China Goat "
&c., &c.

A large assortment of Silk Fur-Lined Garments and Seal Sacques.

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

236, 238, 240 & 242 Monroe,

NEAR MARKET.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

Real Estate & Loan Brokers,

90 Washington-st.

Property for sale and rent in all parts of the city.

Special attention given to the management and care of property.

Rents collected and remitted promptly. TAXES PAID, MONEY LOANED.

We call the attention of parties desiring to buy property to our list of bargains on another page of this paper.

CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.,

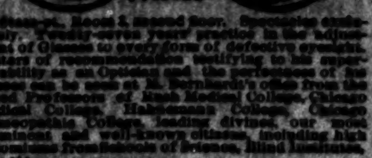
MACHINISTS & MILLWRIGHTS,

REMOVED TO

303 to 311 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, Optician.



[illegible] State-st., Room 3, second floor. Spectacles exclusively. Twenty-seven years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfectness of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahnemann College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, including high encomiums from Schools of Science, Blind Institutes, etc., etc.

LOUIS H. MATTHEWS, Assistant.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

AT LOWEST RATES,

MADE PROMPTLY BY

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

90 LA SALLE-ST.

MINERAL WATER.

PURE Spring Water.

Having purchased a half-interest in the WHITE ROCK SPRINGS OF WAUKESHA, we have made arrangements for receiving a supply of FRESH WATER EVERY DAY, which we will furnish at either of our stores at 25 cts. a gallon or $6.00 a barrel ($5 at the spring). We guarantee this water equal to that of any spring in Waukesha for any of the Kidney or Stomach difficulties for which these waters are so successfully employed, while as a TABLE WATER it has no superior.

Families wishing to use it constantly, by sending their empty barrels back to the spring in good order, freight prepaid, will have them refilled and placed on the cars at Waukesha at $4 a barrel. We expect, by giving very low figures, to make this water popular and its use general in Chicago at times when the lake water is contaminated by the river.

Money must accompany all orders. Letters should be addressed to

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists,
81 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Branch Stores: 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), 126 North Clark-st., corner Ohio.

WAUKESHA Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and cans. Quart and pint bottles carbonated, to druggists, hotels, bars, restaurants, and saloons. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co. Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, [illegible] Madison-st.

OPERA GLASSES.

We are Still Showing the Best and Most Complete Stock of

Opera Glasses

In all the new and elaborate styles, which we are offering with

10 per cent Discount

From our already low figures. Also fine Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, which we accurately adapt to the various defects of vision.

Barometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, Graphoscopes, Magic-Lanterns, Thermometers, Drawing-Tools, &c.

L. MANASSE,

OPTICIAN,

88 MADISON-ST.,

Tribune Building.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ELY & CO.

TAILORS.

From Dec. 5 to Jan. 1 next, all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY per cent.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

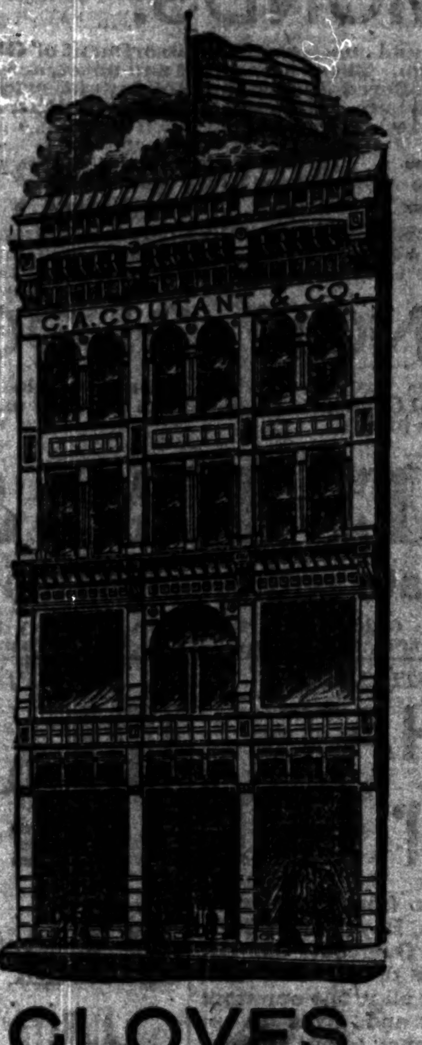
On Improved City Property at current rates.

MEAD & COE,
[illegible] La Salle-st.

GLOVES.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.,

145 STATE-ST.


C. A. COUTANT & CO.

Gloves. Gloves.
Gloves. Gloves.
Gloves. Gloves.
Gloves. Gloves.
Gloves. Gloves.
Gloves. Gloves.
Gloves. Gloves.
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GLOVES.

Our stock of Gloves is now replete with all the Newest Shades. All our Gloves are imported expressly for us, under our own brands. We guarantee every pair new, fresh goods. We fit all Gloves to the hand, and warrant every Glove.

BIJOU GLOVE,	3-Button	$1.15
" "	4-Button	1.25
" "	6-Button	1.67
" "	10-Button	3,00
MONOGRAM,	3-Button	$1.60
"	4-Button	1.90
"	6-Button	2.50
COUTANT'S SEAMLESS,	3-Button	$1.90
" "	4-Button	2.20
" "	6-Button	2.70
FOSTER'S FIRST QUALITY,	5-Hook	$2.00
" " "	7-Hook	2.25
" " "	10-Hook	2.75

Also the finest quality Mousquetaire. A complete line of Fisk, Clark & Flagg's Gloves, IN ALL the Latest Shades.

Our Lace Department will be found especially attractive for the season.

Fans—Choice ssortment of the Latest Novelties.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLERS!

Will Find All Appropriate Styles of

**Gloves,
Neckwear,
Hand'k'fs,
Card Cases,
Mufflers,**

ETC., AT

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

FRUIT.

FRUIT

SPREAD. *Buy your Fruits for N. Y. spread at* **TAYLOR'S** Exclusive Fruit Store, 3 CLARK. BOTH TELEPHONES. SPREAD.

FRUIT

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Waite's History of the Christian Religion.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The price of this work is reduced from [illegible] to [illegible] for cloth and [illegible] for cheap binding. Address C. V. WAITE & CO., [illegible] La Salle-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE!

FOR SALE,

One of the largest and finest Family Grocery Houses, situated on one of the principal business corners of Chicago, now doing a business of $70,000 per annum, which can be increased to $100,000 by a live man with $4,000 to $5,000 cash. The stand will make a practical man rich in ten years. For particulars call or address

C. H. SLACK,
79 and 81 State-st.

SCARFS.

IN RICH VELVETS

The Best Scarf ever made.

THOMAS & HAYNES,
Wholesale Manufacturers,
254 Madison-st.

CUTLERY.

Cutlery.

Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, and other standard makes of pocket cutlery. Rodgers's, [illegible], and American table cutlery. Roger's plated goods, razors, scissors, etc. [illegible] 108 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL CASH SALE

OF 150,000 YARDS OF

HAMBURG Embroideries.

We will offer Tuesday, Jan. 3, 150,000 yards of Hamburg Embroideries, all the newest and latest patterns, good and extra fine work, just landed, which we secured at a tremendous sacrifice for spot cash, and which we will sell from 25 to 40 per cent less than market value.

20,000 yards of narrow Hamburg Embroidery at ½c, 1c, 2c, 3c, 3½c, and 4c. Worth 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 7c, and 8c.

10,000 yards medium width Hamburg Embroidery at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, and 10c. Good value for 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, and 20c.

5,000 yards wide Hamburg Edgings at 12½c. Worth 22c.

20,000 yards extra wide Hamburg Embroideries at 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 23c, 25c, 27c, and 29c. Worth double.

15,000 yards wide Flouncings at 31c, 39c, 42c, 45c, 49c, 55c, 58c, 59c, 69c, 70c, and 75c. The handsomest goods imported. Prices guaranteed ⅓ less than can be purchased elsewhere.

5,000 yards of extra wide Flouncings (finest goods imported) at 89c, $1.15, $1.19, $1.25, $1.39, $1.49, $1.55, $1.59, and $2.37½. One-third less than their real value.

20,000 yards Hamburg Insertions at 3c, 5c, 6, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 22c, 25c, 29c, 30c, 35c, 37½c, 40c, 50c, and 65c. Extraordinary bargains.

10,000 yards of Nainsook Embroideries, fine quality, at 6, 8, 10, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 35, 37½, 40, 47, 49, 55, 65, and 75 cents. Worth double.

10,000 yards of Swiss Edgings and Insertions at 5, 6¼, 8, 10, and 12½ cents. Worth 10, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.

30,000 yards Colored Edgings at 1¼, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12½ cents. Less than half price.

10,000 Swiss Medallions at 1c each; worth 10c.

IMMENSE CLEARING SALE

Of our surplus stock, commencing

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

15 cases of Standard Prints, best styles (remnants), at 3½c. Worth 6c.

1,500 pcs of A. & W. Sprague Shirting Prints at 5c. Former price, 7c.

100 pcs Renfrew dress style Ginghams at 6½c. Worth 12½c.

50 pcs ladies' heavy all-wool Cheviot Suitings at 59c. Early price $1.25.

100 pcs Manchester Momie Cloths at 10c. Worth 15c.

100 pcs Silk Plushes at 65c. Worth $1.50.

10,000 yds rich Silk Plush Ribbons, extra wide, at 31c. Early price, $1.

2,000 samples of Gold Jewelry, consisting of elegant line of Gents' Scarf-Pins, Watch Chains, Charms, and Sleeve Buttons. Also large line of Ladies' elegant Rolled-Plate Bracelets, Neck Chains, Barb Pins, Earrings, Lockets. New novelties in real Sterling Silver Jewelry. The above are manufacturer's samples, which we are selling at one-half their real value.

5,000 yards of Fancy Silks, Satins, and Colored Dress Silks at 79c. Reduced from $1.25.

2,000 samples of Made-Up Lace Goods, a failed manufacturer's stock, consisting of Embroidered, Mull, and Lace Ties, Lace and Embroidered Collarettes and Fichus, Mother Hubbard Collarettes, at less than 50c on the dollar.

800 samples of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Underwear, consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Gowns, Bridal Sets, Corset Covers, Infants' Slips, Dresses, Cloaks, Robes, Flannel and Merino Shawls and Skirts, at 40 per cent less than regular prices. Among the above lot are some of the finest and highest cost goods manufactured for the best retail trade.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

IN OUR

Cloak Dep'tm'nt

Without regard to cost or value.

$35 Satin de Lyon Dolmans, trimmed with fur, silk linings, reduced to $19.50.

$30 Satin de Lyon Dolmans, trimmed with fur, quilted linings, reduced to $18.

$30 Imported Dolmans, handsome trimmings, reduced to $25.

$20 Light Dolmans, trimmed with plush, reduced to $12.

$18 Black Diagonal Dolmans, handsomely trimmed with rich passementrie, reduced to $10.

$12 Light Jackets reduced to $7.

$7 Cloth Ulsters reduced to $3.50.

Our entire stock of Dolmans, Cloaks, Jackets, Havelocks, and Ulsters reduced from 40 to 50 per cent from early prices.

Bargains in Remnants of Table Linens, Irish Linens, Crashes, and odd Napkins.

300 Remnants of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Waterproofs at 40 per cent off.

200 Remnants of Flannels at one-third less than regular prices.

300 Remnants of Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, and Mourning Goods at 40 per cent less than regular prices.

10,000 Pairs Misses' and Children's Striped Hosiery, 5½ to 8, at 5c per pair. Worth 12½c.

Tremendous Reductions in

Rich Passementerie Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Gloves, Underwear, Skirts, Knit Goods, Hosiery, and Millinery Goods to close.

Buying all Goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable. All goods marked in plain figures. Strictly one price.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,
118 & 120 State-st.

EMBROIDERIES.

GRAND

EMBROIDERY

SALE

AT

PARDRIDGES'

114 & 116

STATE-ST.

AND

West Side Store,

West Madison-st.,

NEAR MORGAN.

Our importation in these goods having just arrived, we place them before you with the assurance that we shall make this sale the best opportunity for you to procure these goods, "at positively the lowest prices" ever shown by us, or ever before shown in this market. We earnestly solicit an inspection, and urge it upon you, on account of always, when advertising goods, carrying out our promises and representations.

Samples

Sent on application. All goods subject to approval.

PARDRIDGES'

MAIN STORE,

State street.

West Side Store,

284 & 286 West Madison-st,

NEAR MORGAN.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC.

Rich Novelties!

Rare Gems!

WATCHES.

Special attention is invited to our large and most elegant stock of fine and medium-priced Elgin Watches, in good cases of superior design and workmanship. Prices ranging from $30 to $125 for a Watch equal in beauty and time-keeping qualities to the Jurgensen and other makes of fine Swiss Watches. For an investment or for a present nothing could be more desirable. Jurgensen and other fine Geneva Watches. Beautiful Chatelaines for ladies. Boys' Watches, in Nickel and Silver, $5.00 to $20.

DIAMONDS.

The largest and most complete assortment of GEM STONES to be found in Chicago. These stones, set and unset, are of the finest quality, and will be offered during the Holidays at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Misses' Diamond Ear-rings, $15 and upward; Finger-rings, $10 and upward.

FINE JEWELRY.

The Newest Styles in Lace Pins, Bracelets, Bangles, Gents' Scarf Pins, Lockets, Seals, Pencils, Vest Chains, and many NOVELTIES, selected for the Christmas trade by a member of the firm.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

New invoices just received of French Clocks, Bronzes, Opera-Glasses, Optical Goods, etc., selected in Paris by one of the firm, and offered at Paris prices.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

State and Washington-sts.

Telegraphic orders from the trade promptly responded to, and goods sent for selection to any part of the Northwest.

CLOTHING.

THAT

10 Per Cent!

Extra reduction from the marked price on Men's, Boys', and Children's Winter Overcoats and Ulsterettes makes them awful low; but the best of all it fills our store with buyers, and gives us so much extra money to put into our new Spring stock. This is why we do it at

WILDE'S

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner State & Madison-sts.

NEW YEAR'S CALLERS'

Gloves and Ties,

Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs,

Ulsterettes and Overcoats.

Better invest in one of our Ulsterettes before making your calls, for that light Dress Suit will surely bring a severe cold unless you are well protected. Then they are so warm and comfortable for traveling, driving, or walking. We have a large stock of these desirable garments.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. SATURDAYS.

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Cor. State & Madison.

FRANK REED, Manager.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY,

COAL,

OFFICE, 38 MARKET-ST.

Docks, [illegible] Kingsbury-st., 2334 Archer-av.

Anthracite Coal of all sizes loaded on cars promptly from our docks in Chicago for the country trade. Also Blossburg and Cumberland.

Also, city orders for Hard and Soft Coal filled with dispatch. Telephones.

VACCINE VIRUS.

FRESH BOVINE

VACCINE VIRUS

Well secured in tins and rubber, warranted, received daily. S. S. BLISS,

[illegible] Randolph-st.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING!

THE KING

OF

PIANOS!

ALWAYS VICTORIOUS!

The World-Renowned Chickering!

It was well said years ago that the Gold Medals awarded to the Chickerings would make a KING'S RANSOM.

The latest triumph for the Chickering & Sons Piano was at the Mechanics' Institute Fair in Boston, where they were awarded ONE GOLD MEDAL and TWO SILVER MEDALS over all competitors.

The Chickering Piano has stood in the front rank for nearly a century, always in the lead and always the first to introduce improvements. The inventors of

THE IRON FRAME,

THE OVERSTRUNG BASS,

THE CIRCULAR SCALE,

THE AGRAFFE BRIDGE,

All of which have been universally copied by all other makers.

Their last and crowning invention is the Complete Metal Action, substituting Metal for wood in all parts of the action liable to be affected by dampness or changes of temperature, making it the only Piano in the world that is insensible to atmospheric changes; as wooden plows, wood axletrees, wooden buildings, wooden ships, wooden clocks, wooden bridges, have all been displaced by more substantial iron and steel, or other suitable metal, so the Metallic Action of the Chickering Piano is destined to displace the old-fashioned wooden action now in use by all other makers.

Splendid assortment of new Chickering Pianos, Grand, Square, and Upright, including some superb instruments for the Holiday trade, just received at the Music-Rooms of

Pelton, Pomery & Cross,

150 & 152 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Style 57

REED & SONS'

Upright

Piano.

"Made for and especially adapted to the severe changes of this climate."

"A combination of practical time-tried improvements."

"No patents, yet patent to all as being a Piano of the greatest merit."

Sold on time. Catalogues free.

Reed's Temple of Music,

136 STATE-ST.

HARNESS, &c.

GARFIELD

Manufacturing

COMPANY,

55, 57, 59, 61

West Washington-st.

Being about to make known to the public, through the press, the advantages they offer in the line of goods handled by them for years, and for which NOW they are seeking to establish a RETAIL trade in connection therewith, their line being

HARNESS,

HORSE BLANKETS,

LAP ROBES,

SLEIGH BELLS,

And in fact everything appertaining to horse wear, want to impress buyers of said goods with a few reasons why they can buy to better advantage from said Company than anywhere in the West:

1st. Being manufacturers and jobbers, the LARGEST in Chicago.

2d. Being satisfied with one small profit, the consumer receives the advantage.

We will under no consideration MISREPRESENT our Goods, even in an advertisement, therefore read and judge:

A full size and full weight HORSE BLANKET

90 Cents,

Extra large or small, made to order.

The best single HARNESS produced in the world for the price,

$8.00,

Of which we sell an immense number.

The best CARRIAGE HARNESS in the world for the price,

$55.00.

These are simply samples, but we manufacture anything and everything in the line, have them ready made, and to order at all prices.

MR. A. G. GARFIELD commenced this business here in 1869, and the Stock Company under this name was formed in 1877. We simply mention the above facts to show that the Company is no recent institution.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE!

Chas. W. Drew & Co.,

162 La Salle-st.,

Beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents of the

Standard

Fire Office

(LIMITED)

Of London, England.

With their former representation, this gives them unequaled facilities for placing large lines of insurance in the most desirable companies.

Examine our List.

FIRE COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL UNION,

Of London, England.

SECURITY,

Of New Haven, Conn.

SHOE & LEATHER,

Of Boston, Mass.

PRESCOTT,

Of Boston, Mass.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE

(LIMITED)

Of London, England.

MARINE COMPANIES.

BOSTON MARINE,

Of Boston, Mass.

SHOE & LEATHER,

Of Boston, Mass.

THE FAIR OF E. J. LEHMANN.

OUR ANNUAL

CLEARING and LOSING MONEY

SALE,

For one week only, before stock taking. Silverware at half value, comprising Rogers Brothers, Derby Silver Company, Simpson, Hall & Miller, and other standard manufactures.

12c buys the best Silver-plated Knife, Tablespoon, Teaspoon, Sugar-Shell, Salt-Spoon, Butter-Knife, Gravy-Spoon, Oyster-Fork, Mustard Spoon, etc., etc., worth 50c each.

2,000 Hats, consisting of Ladies', Children's, Boys', and Men's Hats, at 25c each, worth $1.

A $3.00 Satin Corset for $1.00.

A $2.00 Corset for 75c.

500 Damask Stand Covers, in buff and white, with red border, at 25c each. Cost 50c to import.

1,000 doz. pairs of Ladies' Linen and Cotton Cuffs, plain, fancy, and embroidered, at 4c pair.

1,000 doz. Collars at 2 cts. each.

1,000 yds. of Plaid Sash Ribbons at 18c yd.

50 cartons of extra width of plain and fancy Black Brocade at 10c yd.

OUR GREAT

HOSIERY SALE.

1,000 doz. Ladies' and Gents' Hose at 5c a pair.

Full regular goods at 25 per cent less than our usual low prices.

1,000 Umbrellas at 25c each. Worth double.

Closing out the balance of our

TOYS

At half of our usual low price.

$1.00 Circus Wagons for 25 cents.

Toy Wash-Tubs, 5c.

25c Tin Toys for 5c.

50c Tea Sets for 30c.

95c Dolls for 65c.

48c Dolls for 30c.

$1.00 Bell Harmonica for 30 cents.

All our Toys at the same discount.

Great Basket Sale.

Our 95c Basket for 35c.

10c for a Shopping Basket.

15c for a good Dinner Basket.

Toy Basket for 5c.

CROCKERY AND FANCY GLASSWARE.

25c Vases for 5c.

50c Vases for 18c.

$1 Vases for 35c.

$1 Smoking Sets, 50c.

Fine China Cospadore, decorated, at 80c; worth $1.50.

Those $25.00 Brindle Bull Dogs, large size, at $7.

Full Decorated Chamber Sets at $3.95.

Large Majolica Cream Pitchers at 10c.

Remember this is our great and only Losing Money Sale once a year in order to keep our clerks busy and reduce stock before invoicing, and give our patrons a chance to buy Real Bargains cheaper than we can buy ourselves.

E. J. LEHMANN,

THE FAIR,

State-st., Adams-st., and Dearborn-st.

DIAMONDS, &c.

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES.

S. HYMAN & CO.

Announce that notwithstanding the fact that their trade has been much greater than any preceding Holiday Season, they still display a stock complete in every department.

Their assortment of GEM DIAMONDS, Gold and Silver Watches, for New-Year Presentations, Rich Jewelry, Clocks, Bronzes, Faience, Barbatine, and Bisques, is much larger and better assorted than can be found elsewhere in Chicago, and will be sold during the month of January at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

S. HYMAN & CO.,

State & Madison-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my branch store at [illegible] North Clark-st., Mr. T. J. [illegible], who managed that business for me, can now be found at my main store, No. [illegible] Twenty-second-st., where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers of the branch store, and wishes to show them a fine stock of first-class stationery, books, etc., suitable for New Year's presents. Also for sale passage tickets and drafts which are sure to be correct and reliable.

P. V. FITZPATRICK,

No. [illegible] Twenty-second-st.

TABLE WINES.

CHOICE

AMERICAN

TABLE

WINES

Of OLD VINTAGE, and

DIRECT FROM THE

VINEYARD VAULTS.

C. JEVNE

110 & 112 Madison-st.

Catawba, Angelica, Muscat,

Port, Sherry, Cherry,

Concord, Reisling,

Tokay,

Virginia Seedling,

By the Case or in Bulk,

$1, $1.50, and $2,

Per Gallon.

THE ASSASIN.

This Hyena Will "Laugh the Case Out of Court."

Opening His Court, Guiteau Nominates Himself for President.

He Also Reads a Telegram Sent by Some Boston Smarties.

Examination of the Last of the Direct Witnesses for the People.

The Defense Declare that They Will Consume a Week with Their Sur-rebuttal.

Every Effort Will Be Made by the Prosecution to Prevent This.

Scoville Willing to Let the Jury Separate and Go to Their Homes.

The Foreman Objects, and That Settles Finally a Foolish Proposition.

An Impressive Speech by Scoville, Reciting His Wrongs at the Hands of the People.

ABUSE AND BLASPHEMY

IN TORRENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—In the Guiteau case today, counsel for the Government put their last witness on the stand, but Mr. Scoville, the assasin's counsel, gave notice of his intention to seek a further delay by reopening the case for the introduction of the testimony of new witnesses. In response to a question to the District Attorney, Mr. Scoville said he would want to occupy all of next week in sur-rebuttal. The prosecution will resist all attempts to reopen the case, though at the risk of an application for a new trial on the part of the assasin's counsel, based on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The placing of the assasin in the felon's dock has not had the effect of causing him to be more respectful in court. Today, while not as abusive as on former days,

A TORRENT OF BLASPHEMY

flowed from his lips in an almost continuous stream from the opening of court. His first speech of the day was directed to asserting that he had the example of the Savior for his abuse of witnesses and haranguing in court. On this point his language was: "I put my ideas in sharp language, and have the example of the Savior for it. He called things by their right names. When any one struck at him he struck back. He did not lie down, like a coward, and I don't." He made

ONE STRONG POINT AGAINST HIMSELF

in his interruption of the witness Gray. When the latter was discoursing on hallucinations and delusions the prisoner jumped up and said: "That's my case. I shot the President on the 2d of July. I wouldn't do it again for [illegible]." This point, in itself, is a strong argument against the insanity theory. It shows that Guiteau is remorseful, and realizes the consequences of his crime—something which, except on one occasion during the trial, Guiteau has sedulously concealed.

THE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—At 10 o'clock Guiteau was led into court by bailiffs. As he passed the table at which his counsel sat he paused a moment and whispered to Scoville: "If you will only keep quiet today I will laugh this case out of court." As soon as he reached the dock he shouted out: "Some leading papers in America consider me the greatest fellow they have met in some time. At [illegible] o'clock last night I received a telegram which I will read for the edification of this audience and the American people":

Mr. Charles J. Guiteau, Washington, D. C.: All Boston sympathises with you. You ought to be President. A HOST OF ASININES.

Pausing a moment, he branched off into a rambling harangue, quoting Scripture and comparing himself to the "meek and lowly Jesus," who used plain language, though sometimes severe. "I have been accused of using too harsh language," he added, "but I take my pattern from the Savior of Mankind. I shall submit my name to the next National Republican Convention. I shall expect to be before it. There are only two men in the country who want me hung: one is Judge Porter, who expects to get [illegible] from the Government if I am convicted, and the other is Corkhill, who expects to get bounced, and who knows I am the cause of it."

DR. KEMPSTER.

The counsel for prosecution having entered, Dr. Kempster took the stand, and Mr. Scoville resumed his cross-examination.

The witness did not believe in temporary insanity in the sense that persons could be insane and wholly recover from it in an hour.

The witness was asked if he believed Gen. Sickles was sane or insane when he shot Key, and replied: "I think he was sane, sir."

Guiteau—The jury did not agree with you, sir; they thought he was insane.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Upon the witness leaving the stand, Mr. Corkhill announced that he had but one more witness to introduce on the part of the Government. He would like to hear from Mr. Scoville as to how much time he might want to consume on sur-rebuttal, that some idea might be had how much longer this long-drawn-out trial would continue.

Scoville—We have some witnesses whose names have been presented since we closed our case, and I shall ask the Court to permit us to have them sworn, and our reasons will be upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence material to the case. I shall only ask your Honor, however, to allow me to ask a few questions of these witnesses relative to independent facts not heretofore known to me.

Corkhill—We would like to know what you expect to prove?

Scoville—We have evidence to offer relative to the state of the prisoner's mind just before the shooting.

Davidge—Could you give us an idea of how much time you will want upon surrebuttal?

Scoville—Several days—

PROBABLY ALL OF NEXT WEEK.

Davidge—We must object, your Honor, to the reopening of this case.

Mr. Scoville insisted that he did not desire to delay the trial or consume the time of the court, but the prosecution had consumed weeks with these expert witnesses, meeting with them nightly, and conferring with them in the preparation of this case, and he did not propose to be cut short in the matter of time. He would renew, however, his proposition that the jury be allowed to separate and go to their homes, relying upon their honor and integrity.

Guiteau—I agree with that, too, your Honor. They are high-toned, honorable men, and I ain't afraid to trust them anywhere. The American people don't want me hung anyhow, and the best thing this prosecution can do is to dismiss the indictment and let us all go home.

Judge Porter, looking toward the dock, called attention to the outbursts of the prisoner, and intimated that if they were to continue he would request the Dock be moved to the farther corner of the room, where at least the prisoner could not disturb the jury. "I do not ask," he added, "for immediate action, your Honor."

Guiteau (sneeringly)—No you don't, Mr. Judge Porter.

Scoville—I wish Judge Porter would make his motions when he desires argument or action upon them, and not be continually making

HIS LITTLE SPEECHES TO THE JURY.

Judge Porter—As I have an undoubted right to do.

The question of permitting the jury to disband was again raised, but was dismissed by the foreman announcing that they preferred not to separate, provided they could have a reasonable opportunity for exercise and to obtain fresh air.

Corkhill proceeded to reply to what he termed the counsel's aspersions upon "the distinguished medical gentleman who did honor to their State." He would repel the assertion that they met nightly to weave meshes about this criminal. The prisoner himself had woven the meshes that were fast inclosing him, and "only two men, and they

SPAWNS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION,

who could not even acknowledge they believed in a God, had been found who would under oath declare their belief in his insanity."

Scoville replied to Corkhill, and surprised every one by making one of the best and most impressive speeches that have been heard in the court-room since the opening of the trial. In earnest language he vindicated the conduct of the defense and severely rebuked the course of the District-Attorney in his "unseemly efforts to muzzle and drive the defense from the court." Some manifestation of applause followed the conclusion of his speech, but it was quickly checked by the Court.

DR. JOHN P. GRAY,

Medical Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, took the stand. The witness had made the study of insanity his business since 1850, and in that time had treated or investigated 12,000 cases of insanity. He had never seen single instances where the only indication of insanity was the exhibition of immorality or wickedness. He did not believe in what had been called "moral insanity." It was impossible to discover mental unity so as to locate an impairment of the moral nature that was not accompanied by intellectual deterioration. Insanity in itself had no more tendency to excite to crime than neuralgia or any other disease. It puts nothing new into a man's nature; it only perverts what is already there. The witness at some length classified various groups of insane that had come under his attention, and described the various phases and peculiarities of each. He did not believe that any type of insanity existed outside of asylums that had not its prototype in asylums.

AFTER RECESS

Dr. Gray stated that he had made a thorough, complete, and satisfactory examination of the prisoner at the jail, and gave at some length the details of his examination and conversation with the prisoner. After half an hour had thus been taken up, Guiteau remarked: "This is a very interesting story, no doubt, but it must be familiar by this time to every one. The Doctor is telling it very well, however, and is getting in all the facts as I told them to him. I have no objection to it."

The witness, continuing, said: "I asked the prisoner the question, 'Suppose the President had offered you the Paris Consulship during the time you were reflecting upon the subject of removing him, would you still have shot him?' and he replied, 'Well, that would have settled the matter. I should have taken the position.'"

Guiteau called out from the dock: "I said if he had offered it to me at any time

BEFORE THE 1ST OF JUNE.

If he had offered it after the 1st of June, it would not have made the slightest difference."

The witness asked the prisoner how he came to shoot the President, and his reply was: "I came to the conclusion that the political situation justified it. I gradually became convinced of this, and I resolved upon his removal."

Guiteau shouted again: "That knocks your Paris Consulship, and shows there was no malice in it. Not the element of murder in it, but political necessity."

The witness—I then asked him upon what grounds he resolved to remove the President, and he replied: "I considered the removal of the President a political necessity." I then asked him how he arrived at that conclusion, and he replied: "If you will read the papers of May and June you will find exactly what

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

was, and you will perhaps appreciate what I mean by political necessity."

The witness then inquired of the prisoner in regard to his alleged inspiration, and asked him if it came to him in the form of a voice, or vision, or direct command, and his reply was: "No. It came into my head a conception, and I reflected upon it until I resolved that it was justified by the situation."

The witness then asked the prisoner how this statement accorded with his theory of inspiration, and his reply was: "The inspiration was in the form of pressure upon me to commit the act."

Guiteau—That's all there is in the act—short and to the point. You can talk about it six years if you want to.

Dr. Gray continued the story of his interview with Guiteau, with occasional comments by the latter of assent or dissent, but not to the extent of an annoying interruption, until the hour of adjournment.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

AN ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

A Woman Kills Her Sleeping Husband, Confesses the Crime, and, on Being Imprisoned, Takes Her Own Life.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30.—The details of a horrible tragedy near Bentonville, Ark., reached this city today. It appears that last Saturday morning Coroner Hazard was notified that a man had been murdered in the Village of Rogers on the night previous. On arriving there Hazard found that a jury had been impaneled and an inquest was in progress. The murdered man was named Eson Bolin. He was a carpenter by trade, and lately moved into this State from Stone County, Missouri, and found work at Rogers. He was living in a small house, and an old man named Martin was boarding with him. It seems that both Bolin and Martin took their supper as usual and retired to bed at an early hour. Some time before midnight Martin was aroused by the report of a pistol in the house and saw Bolen's wife advancing toward his bed, when she exclaimed that some one had shot him (meaning her husband). He says she did not seem to be affected more than to shed a few tears. He at once went out and made the fact known. Both Martin and the woman were arrested, but it was soon discovered that Martin was in no way connected with the crime. During the examination of Mrs. Bolin she confessed to killing him herself. The pistol was then found where she had hastily concealed it. Everything confirmed her statement. The ball passed through his head, killing him instantly. She justified the crime by saying that her husband had killed two men; that he was a horse-thief, and had made stealing his business in every place in which he had been; that he had threatened her life at various times, and on two occasions had drawn a knife on her; that her life was most miserable with him, and her statements were made in a cool, unaffected manner, while the dead body of her husband was so near that she could have touched it. The verdict the jury rendered was in accordance with the statements made by her. She, together with her four little children, were brought to Bentonville, where she was lodged in jail and three of the children sent to the poor-house. She was permitted to take the youngest, an infant son, 3 months old, into the jail with her. Soon after being placed in jail the murderess cut her own throat with a knife she borrowed to rip up a dress, and died in a few minutes.

THE COLDWATER FIREMEN.

Examination of the Ex-Chief of the Fire Department on a Charge of Arson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 30.—In the examination of ex-Chief-Engineer Drake today Hemingway was on the stand all day, and in the main reiterated his statement made before the Circuit Court a few weeks ago, which was very damaging to Drake. But as yet his statements are unsupported by any of the others under arrest, and his statements are taken with many grains of allowance. It is expected that the cross-examination tomorrow will be quite interesting and sensational. Fully one-third of the audience today was ladies. The prosecuting attorney is assisted by the City Attorney, while Drake is represented by two able attorneys.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The will of William F. Weld, the Boston millionaire who died here leaving an estate valued at $21,000,000, has been admitted to probate. The bulk of the estate is willed to four grandchildren. Seven thousand dollars is bequeathed to Boston charities. The widow and daughters are given annuities of $[illegible] each, together with the houses now occupied by them in Boston, while two sons are given half a million each. The estate is the largest ever administered upon in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

Statement of the Relations of Burbridge and Blackburn.

Blackburn Has Scorned Burbridge as a Murderer of Kentuckians.

He Has Said Burbridge Did Not Dare Show Himself in Kentucky.

Burbridge Has Explained on Paper to Blackburn, and Demands a Recantation.

The Air Is Full of Duel, and All Kentucky Is Agog.

New-Yorkers Kicking as Hard as Anybody Against Keifer.

Stalwart Operations Against Blaine Promptly Begun in Maine.

Spurling, Post-Office Inspector at Chicago, Succeeded by Reed's Man.

KENTUCKY BLOOD.

A STATEMENT AS MADE BY BURBRIDGE'S FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—In view of telegrams from Washington about a contemplated hostile meeting between Gen. Burbridge, formerly of Kentucky, and Congressman Blackburn, a statement was obtained today from friends of Gen. Burbridge, who is now a resident of this city, and an official in the postal service. It seems that since the War Gen. Burbridge and Gen. Blackburn, though cousins and both Kentuckians, and former neighbors, have not been on speaking terms. When at Washington, some years ago, Gen. Burbridge invited to his house the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kentucky. Many of them came, and, as a matter of course, some were not present, among the absentees being Blackburn. Naturally this did not improve Gen. Burbridge, as having any inimical feeling. Afterward Gen. Burbridge visited the Capitol, and sent in his card to J. Proctor Knott and other friends of his from Kentucky. All came out in response to his card except Mr. Blackburn, who

WROTE ON THE BACK OF GEN. BURBRIDGE'S CARD:

"I don't know Gen. Burbridge, and I don't desire to know him." Proctor Knott and others made light of this. They assured Gen. Burbridge that it must be a mistake. "The Kentucky delegation will certainly not sustain Blackburn in that," was the general remark. Since that time Gen. Burbridge has given the matter little thought. He has had no ill-will toward Gen. Blackburn, and, had the latter even made an advance, it would doubtless have been met as it was made. But no such advance was made. The two men frequently passed each other in the hotels and on the street at Washington, but no sign of recognition ever passed between them. Recently, however, a poor soldier,

DR. OWSLEY, OF SHELBYVILLE,

in Blackburn's Congressional district, came up to Washington after an office. Dr. Owsley had been loyal during the War, and was a surgeon in the army. His poverty is made heavier by the burden of a large family. Knowing Gen. Burbridge, he came to him for a recommendation. Thinking to aid him more effectively, Gen. Burbridge told the applicant to go to his Congressman and get him to go along in person and make the application for a clerkship. "I don't speak to Blackburn," said Burbridge, "but I think he is a gentleman and will do what is right." Dr. Owsley hesitated on hearing this, when Burbridge further said: "Go to him, and tell him I sent you. Tell him the the facts, and he'll do it like a man." To Congressman Blackburn Dr. Owsley accordingly went, but no sooner had he reached his statement that Gen. Burbridge was a friend of his and had sent him there than the Congressman broke out: "If Gen. Burbridge indorses you, I don't. That's enough for me. My district is dotted all over with the graves of soldiers he murdered during the War. He knows what Kentucky people think of him, and he doesn't dare come back to the district." Trembling with fright at the Kentuckian's manner and fierce invective,

POOR DR. OWSLEY HURRIED BACK

to Burbridge, and told him what had been said. The vilified General immediately made Dr. Owsley write out a full statement of what had been said by both himself and Blackburn, copied commendatory letters from Gens. Sherman and Breckenridge, referred to his vindication on the old controversy of 1867, and cited many prominent men in Kentucky who had indorsed his conduct. This matter Gen. Burbridge inclosed in a letter to Mr. Blackburn. This letter was no challenge to an appeal to the feudal trial by combat. It simply called Mr. Blackburn's attention to the facts, showed him that he was wrong, and suggested what was the duty of a gentleman under the circumstances. It is not likely that Gen. Blackburn can make any answer in support of his position. A *Press* reporter yesterday found Gen. Burbridge busy at his desk in the Inspector's office of the Post-Office Building.

THE VALIANT KENTUCKIAN

was occupied with routine, and looked as pacific as if he had not a possible affair of honor on his hands. "Now, I don't want to say a word about this matter," said Gen. Burbridge. "This is a very delicate affair—very delicate in its present stage. In a few days, when it can be done with propriety, the entire matter will be explained."

"Have you received any answer from Gen. Blackburn?"

"I prefer to say nothing as to that yet. When the matter comes to a point it will all be explained."

"Then the matter is coming to a point?"

"Most assuredly—to a point of one kind or another."

"Are you ready to tell the story of your career in Kentucky?"

"Only this. I never knew Blackburn as a Confederate soldier, but if I had caught him in Kentucky doing what these other men were doing, I should have broken his neck, just as I did theirs. But I don't want anything published prematurely."

A DUEL ON THE TAPIS BETWEEN GEN. BURBRIDGE AND CONGRESSMAN BLACKBURN.

Special to the St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Gen. Burbridge of Kentucky was a Union soldier in the War. No man was more hated by the old Rebel element of Kentucky than he, for he dealt with them during the War with an iron hand. It is probable that his conduct was attended with considerable cruelty. Most of the officers who are sent to root out rebellion from a community are more or less cruel. Burbridge was a Kentuckian, and that fact added to the hatred against him. People could not imagine, to use the vernacular of the community, how he could bathe his own country in blood. He was sent by the Washington authorities right to the old Henry Clay district. He was born and has always lived in Scott County, adjoining Versailles, where Joe Blackburn lives. He kept his own people from giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion, and he punished some of them who became Rebels. During all this time Joe Blackburn was a Major in the Confederate service. He escaped Burbridge because he remained away from his home, but the two have hated each other with all the

BITTERNESS BRED BY WAR.

In this respect, however, Blackburn shares the feeling common to almost every Kentuckian who took sides with the Confederates.

Said a prominent public man from the State this evening: "I suppose Burbridge is the best hated man in Kentucky. Blackburn and Burbridge, however, have not had any intercourse, direct or indirect, since the close of the War. They have hated in silence. An old country doctor of the neighborhood named Owsley, has been the means of fanning the embers into flame. He came to Washington on an errand which brings thousands here. He wanted place; any sort of a place in which he could make a living. He is old, poor, and a babbler. He is one of the men who can never understand the eternal fitness of things. He forgets who are enemies and who are friends. Burbridge was here, and as Burbridge has become a Republican he became the sponsor for Dr. Owsley, and indorsed his application for a place. An unfriendly fate led the latter to ask Blackburn for his indorsement, and a still unluckier fate compelled him to approach Burbridge as though the latter had

SENT A MESSAGE TO BLACKBURN,

asking him to favor the Doctor. Then Blackburn rose in the majesty of wrath and poured out his soul in vituperation. He informed the old Doctor that he wished nothing to do with a friend of Burbridge, whom he vigorously denounced. He called his old enemy a black-hearted traitor, a villain, and the murderer of his own people; a person of whom all decent people in Kentucky washed their hands. All who have heard Blackburn's oratory can imagine the outpouring of words that greeted the ears of the astonished medical man in search of an office. Blackburn's roughness of tongue is proverbial, and from all accounts Burbridge felt its roughest side.

The frightened old Doctor trotted off to tell his patron, and his patron was astonished, as he had not believed that Blackburn would have the courage to speak so harshly of him. But the Doctor was positive that his ears had not deceived him, and that he had actually heard what he had reported. Burbridge could not stand that; he is a Kentuckian and a man of courage; he apparently

BELIEVES IN THE CODE

under proper provocation; therefore he wrote Blackburn such a letter as is prescribed by the code as a preliminary step to a hostile meeting. He demanded an explanation and in certain contingencies an apology, and sent the note to Blackburn by Owsley's own hand. The Kentucky Congressman had gone home and the communication was forwarded to him.

Blackburn will probably take nothing back, and therefore Burbridge's next step must be a challenge unless he shall determine to pocket the insult. He has already, however, proved his courage, and so has Blackburn, for that matter, and many Kentuckians think a duel will surely result from the affair.

"Will there be a fight?" was asked a Kentucky public man.

"I do not believe it; Joe can't afford it; he'll simply denounce Burbridge again if he challenges him and take the chances."

News from home, however, is anxiously waited for by Kentuckians.

MINING.

A DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Acting-Attorney-General Phillips, the 24th inst., submitted to the President an opinion in regard to the Tombstone (Arizona) cases, which was today referred to the Interior Department. The opinion is, in substance, that the location of town sites cannot deprive persons of mineral rights previously acquired to the same ground; that parties having previously preëmpted mineral land have lawfully the right to go ahead and take out mineral in the ground of a town site, but they must not destroy any of the town improvements or streets; that is, the surface may be preserved for the town, but the mineral underneath the surface belongs to the parties who have preëmpted the mineral land there, but that the mineral must be taken out without detriment or injury to the town.

GEN. THOMAS EWING, OF OHIO,

has been very much annoyed of late by receiving letters of inquiry from innumerable sources with regard to the Robinson Mine. There is another Thomas Ewing, who is the Superintendent of that mine, which, it appears, has exploded, to the loss of the investors. The latter, apparently under the impression that it was Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, who was Superintendent of the mine, are continually writing to the General on that subject. Gen. Ewing is desirous of having it understood that he has never had anything to do with the Robinson Mine, and does not know anything about it.

COLLECTORS.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—A misapprehension exists as to the scope of Commissioner Raum's recommendation in his report that Collectors of Internal Revenue, like other officers, should have a fixed term of office. Neither the report nor the bill introduced in conformity with the recommendation contemplates that efficient Collectors who have served over four years shall be ineligible for reappointment. The object is simply to have a fixed term, during which Collectors shall feel secure of retaining their offices, except for proper cause of dismissal. With the uncertainties incident to the present condition of things, there being no term fixed when a Collector's commission shall expire, there is a constant pressure for the places of Collectors who have been in eight, ten, or twelve years. Such officers are kept continually on the gridiron, and many of them, consequently, spend a large part of their time in traveling backwards and forwards to Washington, and running around to secure letters in favor of their retention, instead of feeling free to attend to the proper duties of their positions.

KING KEIFER.

THE NEW YORK KICKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—A New Yorker who has been examining the subject said today that, for seventy years preceding the reign of Keifer, New York has had representation on the House Committee of Ways and Means, and that Colfax and Blaine, during the period of twelve years covered by their service as Speaker, assigned at the beginning of each Congress two New York members to the financial and revenue committee of the House. "It would have been a graceful thing in Keifer," said the New Yorker, "if he had put Sunset Cox on the Ways and Means. It is really one of the curiosities of Congress that Cox, though one of the oldest and ablest members of the House, and a man who has made tariff questions a lifelong study, has never been assigned to service on the revenue committee."

WAR ON BLAINE.

IT BEGINS IN MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—A successor to Gen. Spurling, Post-Office Inspector of Chicago, has been appointed in the person of W. T. Crawford, of Brunswick, Me. The appointment is to take effect on the 1st of January. No reason is assigned for the removal of Spurling, but the fact that he was appointed on the influence of ex-Secretary Blaine, and that Crawford's appointment was secured by Congressman Reed, of Maine, is construed by some to mean that it is the result of a fight begun on Blaine in his own State. Crawford, though at present being in Bloomington, Ill., is not a citizen of the State, but votes in Maine. He and his brother-in-law own a half-interest in the *Evening Leader*, of Bloomington. When Reed was making his Congressional fight, Crawford went to Maine and helped him, and his present appointment is the reward of his service at that time.

NOTES.

THE MORMON DELEGATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—President Arthur is known to have expressed himself very decidedly on the Mormon question, and he will do all in his power to remove this blot from the fame of the Republic during his Administration. The Republican Representatives in Congress, with perhaps one or two exceptions, will heartily sustain him, but he will meet with opposition on the part of leading Democrats. On the seating of Mr. Campbell, however, who claims to have more votes than any other citizen of the United States, the Republicans of the House will be divided, and Haskell's resolution, giving the seat to Campbell, cannot be passed. Cannon may prove his naturalization, but he can hardly obtain a seat, and the indications are that the contestants will be referred back to the people of Utah.

ROUNDS SURE.

The *Star* tonight has the following paragraph: "Mr. S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, has written to a friend in Washington advising him that he need not put himself to any further trouble to secure his (Rounds') appointment as Public Printer; that the President had given positive assurance that he would nominate Rounds soon after the assembling of Congress. The reported early removal of Defrees seems to be generally credited."

CALDWELL.

Secretary Kirkwood has written to the Mayor of Caldwell, Kas., with reference to a telegram recently received at the Interior Department complaining that certain desperadoes had taken refuge in the Indian Territory, and asking for military aid to have them removed, stating that, if the guilty parties can be found, steps will be taken to arrest them. He suggests, however, that the border counties of Kansas certainly should consider themselves interested in discouraging all attempts to make the Indian Territory a rendezvous for outlaws.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The friends of the unfortunate Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will urge Congress to purchase the Freedman's Bank Building, now occupied by the Department of Justice and the Court of Claims. Since the bank collapsed, seven years since, three dividends have been declared, one of 20 per cent and two of 10 per cent each. If the Government will buy the building, another dividend of 20 per cent will be declared, making 60 per cent in all.

BONDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The total of United States bonds redeemed to date under the 105th call is $17,759,600, leaving $2,410,400 outstanding, on which interest ceased Dec. 24.

Redemption bonds under the 106th call aggregate $6,891,400. To this amount are to be added bonds received and not yet fully entered—less than half a million—leaving about $12,600,000 yet outstanding under this call, on which the Government offers to pay interest without rebate up to Jan. 29, when the call matures and interest ceases.

SILVER.

Two million dollars' worth of silver bullion having already been purchased and delivered at various mints the present month, the Treasury Department rejected all offers received yesterday except 40,000 ounces for New Orleans.

THE USUAL NEW-YEAR'S ORDER

has been issued by Gen. Sherman and Secretary Hunt, directing that all army and navy officers in Washington assemble in full uniform at the War and Navy Departments at 11:30 Monday to pay their respects to the President.

CABINET MENTION.

Gen. J. A. Williamson, of Iowa, is mentioned for Secretary of the Interior. Chaffee's land interests debar him, and the California delegation oppose Sargent, and have been to New York urging Williamson. A telegram from them says the prospects are favorable.

ALASKA.

The head of the Coast Survey Bureau is in full accord with the movement in San Francisco for a survey of Alaska.

PERSONAL.

H. H. Handy and wife, W. W. Borden and daughter, Blanche Maybury, and Mrs. H. Cudahy, of Chicago, are here.

CONFEDERATE FUNDS.

Congressman Reagan, of Texas, who was appointed in charge of the Confederate Treasury on the illness of Secretary Trenholm, after the withdrawal from Richmond, repudiates the charge that Davis took the Confederate gold. He says there was $157,000 gold and silver coin in the Treasury, and the soldiers with them demanded pay and $100,000 was paid them. The balance was given in charge of two officers, and he heard that it was captured by, or given up to, the Government. About $700,000 in Confederate funds he burned at Washington, Ga. The funds received for cotton run past the blockade were deposited in England to purchase provisions.

FRIENDS.

It is stated in New York that Arthur and Robertson have become friends.

HOLIDAY WORK.

Messrs. Henderson, Hawk, and Lewis, of Illinois, spend some time in their seats at the House daily.

ELEPHANTINE ACCOUCHEMENT.

Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, is arranging to be present at an interesting event in a menagerie in Connecticut, when the second baby elephant ever born in captivity is expected to put in an appearance.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

The Virginia Readjuster Legislature will vote to pay two-thirds of the State debt, with full, but not compound, interest, leaving the other third to West Virginia, and making Virginia's debt twenty-one millions. The statement that President Garfield opposed readjustment is vigorously denied.

THE FLIPPER VERDICT.

No report of the findings or proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Lieut. Flipper has yet reached the War Department. If the report is true that Lieut. Flipper has been sentenced to dismissal from the army, the findings of the court will be transmitted to Judge-Advocate-General Swaim, and by him be submitted to the President for his approval. If the sentence of the court is anything less than dismissal, the case rests entirely with the department commander, and the proceedings will be filed in the office of the Judge-Advocate-General only as a matter of record.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

It Will Convene Monday—A Lively Scramble for the Offices Already Inaugurated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 30.—The Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Ohio will convene Monday next, and already the fight for the Speakership for the House of Representatives is being vigorously pushed by the respective candidates, three in number, with O. J. Hodge in the lead at the present time. The other two candidates are Dr. James Scott, of Warren County, the veteran member of the House, and Gen. John S. Jones, of Delaware County, a former Congressman. The contest, it now appears, will be a very close one, all the candidates having a pretty strong following. There will be but little opposition to the Hon. A. Horr, of Lorraine, as President pro tem. of the Senate, and he will doubtless be nominated on the first ballot in the caucus tomorrow. The friends of the respective candidates have a host of workers on the ground, but they are, in fact, insignificant as compared with the number of candidates for clerkships and other minor positions within the gift of the Legislature. The hotels are all densely packed, and the buttonholing and log-rolling has never been surpassed at a State Convention, nor have the candidates for State offices ever had their claims for office more vigorously presented than the workers for those aspiring to the lowest positions. Congressman Robinson, Gen. Grosvenor, and many other prominent gentlemen in Ohio politics are present. The former, it is understood, is working in the interest of Gen. Jones for the Speakership. The members will hold a caucus tomorrow night, when the nominations will be made.

HURRYING TO BE HANGED.

A Recaptured Prisoner with an Engagement to Be Hanged Gets Back to Jail Too Late to Lose His Life According to the Forms of Law.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 30.—Ed. Belton, one of the colored men sentenced to be hanged in Mansfield today, who broke jail last Tuesday night, was captured by three colored men twenty-five miles below here and brought in at noon today badly wounded. He had attempted escape and was shot. As soon as his wounds were dressed he was placed on a special train and started for Mansfield, the place of execution, forty miles distant. A special to the *Daily Standard* says he was not hanged, as he arrived too late, the Governor having fixed the hour between 12 and 2. The train did not leave here until after 1. Another day will be fixed. John Mobile and Paul Pringle, sentenced to be hanged for the same offense, have not been recaptured yet.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Took a Dose of Strychnine.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Dr. J. C. Alexander of the Clifton-Cooper Company, committed suicide yesterday by taking strychnine. The deceased was engaged to be married, but for some cause the wedding was postponed several times. Alexander became despondent and took to drinking hard. He was about 27 years of age.

His Sweetheart Went Back on Him.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Fred Cope, formerly of St. Charles, Mo., yesterday committed suicide near Kauffman, Tex., by cutting his throat with a razor. Cope gave in writing as his reason for the deed that his sweetheart, to whom he was engaged, had broken off the engagement because he had met with financial reverses.

QUIET RESTORED.

The Sheriff with 200 Men Restores Quiet at Plymouth, N. C., the Scene of the Recent Murderous Riot.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the *News-Observer* says: Troops have arrived at Plymouth. The Sheriff yesterday, with 200 armed men, restored quiet. Five arrests were made, and the parties sent to Edenton Jail. Other arrests will follow. The murderer of Butler is at large. No further trouble is anticipated. The Governor has gone to Plymouth.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, etc., cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

HOAR'S ORATION.

Tribute of Senator George F. Hoar to James A. Garfield.

The Dead Had Three Teachers, All Necessary to His Greatness.

A Wise Christian Mother, Poverty, and a Venerable Professor.

Some of the Innate Characteristics of the Scholar and the Statesman.

His Sickness and His Death Made Him the Exemplar of All Humanity.

A Lesson that the Greatness of the Fireside Is the Noblest Chaplet Worn by Man.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30.—The eulogy on President Garfield by Senator George F. Hoar, before the City Government of Worcester, was delivered in the presence of 2,600 people in Mechanics' Hall this evening. Mayor F. H. Kelley presided, and among the gentlemen on the platform were Gov. Long, Judge Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Attorney-General Devens, ex-Gov. Bullock, Collector Beard, of Boston, and others. After an organ concert the Mayor briefly introduced the orator of the evening. Senator Hoar began his address by an allusion to the morning which followed Garfield's death, saying: "It was no blind and sudden emotion, gathering and breaking like a wave, but the mourning of mankind for

A GREAT CHARACTER,

already perfectly known and familiar. The power in the universe that makes for evil and the power in the universe that makes for righteousness measure their forces, a poor, weak fiend shoots off his little bolt, a single human life is stricken down, and a throb of divine love thrills a planet. The history of the Garfield family in America was briefly traced from the coming over of father and son with Winthrop in 1630, through its six generations of Massachusetts men, its journeyings in New York State, to the birth of James A. Garfield in a humble Ohio cabin in 1831. The Garfields were, to borrow a felicitous phrase, 'hungry for the horizon.'

THEY WERE NATURAL FRONTIERSMEN.

Of the seven generations born in America, including the President, not one was born in other than a frontiersman's dwelling. Blending with the Saxon stock, young Garfield inherited, on the mother's side, the qualities of the Huguenots, those gentle but not less brave or less constant Puritans, who for conscience sake left their beloved and beautiful France, whose memory will be kept green so long as Maine cherishes Bowdoin College, or Massachusetts Faneuil Hall, or New York the antique virtue of John Jay, or South Carolina her Revolutionary history, who gave a lustre and a glory to every place and thing they touched. The child of such a race, left fatherless in the wilderness, yet destined to such a glory, was committed by Providence to

THREE GREAT TEACHERS,

without either of whom he would not have become fitted for his distinguished career. These teachers were a wise Christian mother, poverty, and the venerable college President, who lived to watch his pupil through the whole of his varied life, to witness his inauguration amid such high hopes, and to lament his death. To no nobler matron did ever Roman hero trace his origin. Few of the traditions of his Puritan ancestry could have come down to the young orphan. It is said there were two things with which he was chiefly familiar—his Bible and the rude ballads of the War of 1812. The child learned the Bible at his mother's knee and the love of country from his cradle hymns. Gen. Garfield was

NEVER ASHAMED OF HIS ORIGIN.

He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman. When he met a common soldier it was not the General or the military hero that met him, but the comrade. When he met a scholar it was not the learned man or the college President, but the learner. His sound brain and athletic frame could bear great labor without fatigue. He had a thoroughly healthy and robust intellect, capable of being directed upon any of the pursuits of life or any of the affairs of State, in any department of the public service. We have no other example in our public life of such marvelous completeness of intellectual development. He exhibited enough of his varied mental capacity to make it sure that he could have attained greatness as a metaphysician or a mathematician, in any of the exact sciences, as a linguist, as an executive officer, as he did in fact attain it as a military commander, as an orator, as a debater, and a parliamentary and popular leader." Senator Hoar paid an eloquent tribute to

GEN. GARFIELD'S MILITARY RECORD,

and spoke in still more glowing terms of his achievements in political life. He said: "Undoubtedly there were others who had more to do with marshaling the political forces of the House, but, almost from the time he entered it, he was the leader of its best thought. He lived in a State whose people were evenly divided in politics, and on whose decision, as it swayed alternately from side to side, the fate of the country often seemed to depend. You will search his speeches in vain for an appeal to a base motive or an evil passion. When Gen. Garfield took the oath of office as President, he seemed to those who knew him best, though in his 50th year, still in the prime of a splendid and vigorous youth.

HE WAS STILL GROWING.

We hoped for him eight years of brilliant administration, and then, in some form or place of service, an old age like that of Adams, whom in variety of equipment alone of our Presidents he resembled. What was best, and purest, and loftiest in the aspiration of America seemed at last to have laid its hand on the helm. Under its beneficent rule we hoped, as our country entered on its new career of peace and prosperity,

A NOBLER LIBERTY,

a better friendship, a purer justice, a more lasting brotherhood. But he was called to a sublimer destiny. He had ascended along and up the heights of service, of success, of greatness, of glory, ever raised by the people to higher office for gallant and meritorious conduct on each field, until, by their suffrages, he stood foremost among the men of the foremost among Nations. But in the days of his sickness and death he became the perpetual witness and example of how much greater than the achievements of legislative halls or the deeds of the field of battle are the household virtues and simple family affections which all men have within their hearts—how much greater than the lessons of the college, or the camp, or the Congress are the lessons learned

AT MOTHER'S KNEES!

The honors paid to Garfield are the protest of a better age and a better generation against the vulgar heroisms of the past. Go through their mausoleums and under their triumphal arches, and see how the names inscribed there shrink and shrivel compared with that of this Christian soldier, whose chiefest virtues, after all, are of the fireside and the family circle, and of the dying bed. Here the hero of America becomes the hero of humanity. We are justified then, in saying of this man that he has been tried and tested in every mode by which the quality of a human heart and the capacity of a human intellect can be disclosed—by adversity, by prosperity, by poverty, and by wealth, by leadership in deliberative assemblies and in the perilous edge of battle, by the height of power and of fame. The assay was to be completed by the certain and visible approach of death. As he comes out into the sunlight, more and more clearly does his country behold

A GREATNESS AND SYMMETRY

which she is to see in their true and full proportions. Only when he lies in the repose of death—

As sometimes in a dead man's face,
To those that watch it more and more,
A likeness, hardly seen before,
Comes out to some one of his race—

So dearer, now thy brows are cold,
I see thee what thou art, and know
Thy likeness to the wise below,
Thy kindred with the great of old.

Let us not boast at the funeral of our dead. Such a temper would be doubly odious in the presence of such expressions of hearty sympathy from Governments of every form. But we should be unfaithful to ourselves if, in asking for this man a place in the world's gallery of illustrious names, we did not declare that we offer him

AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE PRODUCTS OF FREEDOM.

With steady and even step he walked from the log cabin and the canal-path to the school, to the college, to the battlefield, to the halls of legislation, to the White House, to the chamber of death. The ear—in which the voices of his countrymen hailing him at the pinnacle of human glory had scarcely died out—heard the voice of the dread archangel, and his countenance did not change. Is not that country worth dying for whose peasantry are of such a strain? Is not the constitution worth standing by under whose forms freedom calls such men to high places? Is not the Union worth saving which gives all of us the property of countrymen in such a fame?

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

General light rain has fallen in New England, and occasional light snow in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and Middle States. Southwesterly winds prevail in the Lower Lake region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and New England. Elsewhere they are mostly northwesterly. The temperature has fallen from 10 to 15 degrees in New England, the Middle States, the Lower Lake region, Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic States; and has generally risen west of the Mississippi River. For the first time this month the temperature is generally below the mean. Fair weather is indicated for Sunday in the East Gulf, South Atlantic, and Middle States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, light snow, westerly winds, generally high pressure, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with occasional snow, northerly winds, generally shifting to southerly, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by occasional snow, warmer northwesterly winds, becoming variable, and stationary or lower pressure.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:23 p. m.	Ther. 10:23 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'ther.
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	[illegible]	15	E	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	High	.12	L.snw.
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Brisk	.01	L.snw.
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Dubuque	[illegible]					
Duluth	14	[illegible]	N	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Brisk	.01	L.snw.
Escanaba	[illegible]					
Ft. Assinniboine	..	[illegible]	W	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	..	[illegible]	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	..	[illegible]	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	—[illegible]	—18	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Brisk	.24	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak.	14	13	N	Light	.01	L.snw.
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Light	*	L.snw.
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	[illegible]	14	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]		Calm	*	Cl'dy.
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Marquette	13	14	N.W.	Brisk	.15	L.snw.
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
New Orleans	[illegible]	..				
Moorhead	[illegible]	—3	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.E.	Light	*	Cl'dy.
North Platte	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	[illegible]	31	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	17	S.W.	Fresh	.05	Fair.
Port Eads	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Fresh	.05	Clear.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Brisk	*	Clear.
San Antonio	[illegible]	[illegible]		Calm	0	Clear.
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Brisk	.04	L.snw.
Shreveport	[illegible]	[illegible]		Calm	0	Clear.
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Paul	14	10	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	—[illegible]	—13	N	Light	0	Fair.
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	Brisk	.01	Clear.
Vicksburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:13a. m.	29.8[illegible]	17.3	[illegible]	W	12	*	Lt. snow
10:13a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	85	N.W.	15	0	Cloudy.
2:13p. m.	29.779	[illegible]	95	W	13	0	Cloudy.
6:13p. m.	29.8[illegible]	[illegible]	84	W	14	0	Cloudy.
10:13p. m.	[illegible]	20.3	[illegible]	N.W.	10	0	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 2[illegible].6.
Minimum temperature, 15.8.
Mean daily barometer, 29.8[illegible].
Mean daily thermometer, [illegible].
Mean daily humidity, 87.0.

The Missouri River Closed with Ice at Sioux City, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 30.—The Missouri River closed at this city last night, the latest date for twenty-two years. The slush ice gorged against the pile bridge of the St. Paul & Omaha Railway, taking out fourteen bents, or 300 feet, of the structure. It will take a week to repair the damage. One man who attempted to cross on the ice broke in, and escaped with difficulty. Aldrich, messenger of the American Express Company, crossed with his pouch, but was not allowed to carry money packages.

THE MORAVIAN.

Grounding of This Steamship in a Dense Fog Off Nova Scotia—Her Cargo Thrown Overboard.

HALIFAX, Dec. 30.—The steamship Moravian, from Portland for this port, to leave with mails for Liverpool tomorrow, ran ashore on the southwest point of Mud Island, fifteen miles from Yarmouth, this morning during a dense fog. There was a strong breeze from the southward, with a heavy sea, and her forward compartments filled with water. The cargo, partly wheat and flour, is being thrown overboard. If the weather is favorable there will be a good chance of getting her off.

The purser has arrived at Yarmouth, and reports that they left Portland at 4:30 p. m. Wednesday, and experienced thick fog and rain all the way. They sounded regularly, and supposed they were to the southward of Cape Sable, but when going at half speed ran ashore at Mud Island at 3:30 this morning. "The ship rose about four feet forward at nearly low water. I left in a boat at 1 p. m., when the water was comparatively smooth. The ship remained quietly on the bottom, and about half of her is afloat. The hands are throwing off grain, apples, bacon, and cheese, and were in hope of getting her off at high water. They were running out anchors to keep her bows straight on shore. The passengers and crew are all safe. All arrangements have been made to land them on the island with plenty of food and clothing in case of a blow. If the weather continues fine no doubt the steamer can be got off with but comparatively little damage."

On word being received in the city tonight a steamer was at once dispatched with steel hawsers to assist in getting the Moravian off.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Convicted of Murder—Other Misdeeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Two young men standing on Mystic wharf one day in November were wounded by a rifle-ball from the navy-yard. One of them, James Mulcahy, sustained a fracture of the thigh. He will be a cripple for life, and through Gen. Butler has brought suit against Lieutenant-Commanders Train and Porter, of the United States steamer Powhattan, who were target-shooting at the time. A Deputy-Sheriff levied upon their property today.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—John Smith Abernethy, who shot and killed William Leslie in Korregen's saloon, on the evening of Dec. 5, was this morning convicted of murder in the first degree.

LANCASTER, O., Dec. 30.—The jury in the case of the Dresbach trial, for wife-poisoning, brought in a verdict this morning of murder in the second degree.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 30.—Five of the jail-breakers have been recaptured. The three murderers are still at large.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 30.—Two cowboys at 7 p. m. tried to run their horses on the street and were ordered to stop by the Marshal, Louis Kreger. The cowboys shot at Kreger, who returned the fire, and shot one cowboy three times, supposed fatally, and killed his horse. The other cowboy was jailed. Kreger's life was threatened. Everything quiet.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The steamer Stella arrived today from Amsterdam. She brought 150 passengers from the steamer Castor, which was disabled and put into Plymouth.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Ethiopia and the Holland have arrived from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived, the Wyoming, from Liverpool; the Canada, from Havre.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Arrived, the Bolivia, from London.

GOTTLIEB ENGEL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—Gottlieb Engel, the young lawyer accused of various irregularities, gave himself up today to the authorities. His arrest was on an original complaint charging forgery.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

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Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

WE publish today, in connection with and immediately following our Annual Trade Review, an interesting exhibit of the year's progress of prominent firms, corporations, etc.

IT was not impossible for Arthur to make a Cabinet that would have united all factions of the Republican party in his support and given him a harmonious Administration. Suppose it had been in this way, every one of the old Cabinet being permitted to go:

Secretary of State—Hoar, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Treasury—Newberry, of Michigan.
Secretary of War—Oglesby, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Navy—Booth, of California.
Postmaster-General—Foster, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Interior—Gear, of Iowa.
Attorney-General—Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

There would be plenty of young blood in such a Cabinet; and, while a majority of its members would be supporters of the third term, none of them would be offensive to the Garfield Republicans. New York ought to have had no member of the Cabinet. It has sufficient representation in the person of the President.

THERE is some force in what the Tennessee Congressman Whitthorne says in his talk with our Washington correspondent about the commercial nations of Europe rushing in to secure the trade passing through the Panama Canal when it is opened. They will, of course, monopolize it if they can, but it is not to be supposed that the United States is always going to submit to be crowded out of the business of ocean navigation. Before long there will come a sharp turn in our National policy in that respect.—*New York Tribune.*

Will the New York *Tribune* (tariff-for-protection-only organ) rise and explain how the "business of ocean navigation" is going to be restored to American vessels while our manufacturers insist on keeping up a protective tax on consumers whereby their products are put on the market at 50 per cent above the world's prices for similar goods? How many shiploads of such artificially dear fabrics can be sold in foreign markets in competition with English non-protected goods? What sort of a "sharp turn in our National policy" does it anticipate? So long as the tariff policy of this country is to confine our manufactures to the home market, we shall have no goods to ship to foreign ports in American ships, in competition with the manufactures of free-trade England. A high tariff makes dear goods, and dear goods cannot be sold in foreign markets. When American ocean navigation flourished was before the invention and enactment of the Morrill prohibitory tariff. That tariff destroyed American shipping, and drove our flag from the seas, and, as long as it continues, it will "protect" our ocean navigation to the death.

JUDGE JAMESON said in conversation with a reporter of THE TRIBUNE Thursday:

> He was anxious to get at the facts in the case of Bennie Hughes, but he did not want police gossip, as he put little faith in the statements of officers regarding character.

In whose statements does the Judge commonly put faith when he suspends sentence? In the case of Bennie Hughes he seems to have reposed implicit confidence in the statements of the defendant's mother. But we cannot believe that the testimony of the relatives of an accused person is more entitled to credence than the records of the Police Department. Under ordinary circumstances we should say a Criminal Judge was bound to take the evidence of the police for what it is worth, and to consider the probable impartiality of the witnesses as public officers in estimating its worth. The Judge said also in the same interview:

> If the power to suspend was not in the Court, the Legislature ought at the earliest opportunity to give it the power.

The language of the Judge, if it is correctly reported, involves an admission on his part that he has doubts whether such a power does reside in the Court. Then, by what rule of law or practice can he justify himself in exercising a doubtful power, particularly when the People under the one-sided laws of this State have no appeal? If there is any doubt about it in Judge Jameson's mind he ought not to stretch the law against the People. The spirit of the Constitution and laws of Illinois is on the side of limiting the powers of the judiciary strictly, and confiding no doubtful powers to their discretion. Why, even the penalty must be fixed by the jury. Judge Jameson has reason to know, for the Supreme Court overruled him on this precise point in 1876, that a Judge may not "mitigate the sentence of a jury"; and that it is the duty of the Judge after a verdict has been found either to give judgment or to grant a new trial, the only exception from this rule being when a motion in arrest is entered, and it must be argued and decided in due course. Elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE will be found an extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois overruling Judge Jameson, and the full text of the decision of the New York Court in the People vs. Morrissette denying the power of a Judge to suspend sentence indefinitely either on a plea of guilty or after a verdict by a jury.

IT will be a great misfortune to the Acting President if he shall be soothed into a feeling of self-complacency and false security through the idle compliments of the season. His Administration, as one of the New York papers ironically remarks, had to have its honeymoon. That period of festivity for him began in the midst of National mourning. But honeymoons do not last forever. They are "intense" while they are on, but they must succumb to circumstances. Acting Presidents are not exempt from the trials of ordinary mortals in this respect; and for them, as for all others, the real test of character must come when the first flush of novelty and public indulgence is over. There are certain facts connected with Mr. Arthur's rise to power that cannot be rubbed out. There is an evident tendency in his Administration since he has come into office which the people are not slow to comprehend. There are some facts which the most cursory student of politics must see have had an injurious effect on his influence in the Republican party. He was naturally weakest in the West. He has done nothing to conciliate the West, but much to alienate it. It was an enormous mistake to turn out Windom—a man of force with his own people—to put in Howe, who has no political standing anywhere. It will be "a blunder akin to a crime," as Howe says, to dismiss Kirkwood, who has a firm hold on the affections of the people of Iowa, for the sake of putting in such a nondescript as Sargent, who has been outlawed by the Republican party of California. The West has never been reconciled to the evident preference of the Acting President for New York, shown in the appointment of Folger to the Treasury; and the subsequent acts of the Administration have not removed the dissatisfaction caused by that one. Moreover, the East is as little satisfied with the choice of Howe as the West is with that of Folger, and both East and West would rebel against Sargent. The honeymoon of the Acting President is indeed over. Henceforth he must tread a thorny path, and look for no reward at the end of it.

CHICAGO IN 1881.

THE TRIBUNE lays before its readers this morning a statement of the trade and business of Chicago during the year which closes today. The exhibit is compiled as completely and as accurately as such a statement can be made. Many years of experience and constantly improving means of obtaining information have enabled us to arrive at closer results than heretofore, and to give the Annual Review a greater breadth of detail.

During the year there was a decline in the quantity of breadstuffs received in the city equal to 17,000,000 of bushels, but the value of the receipts during 1881 far exceeded that of the larger quantity received in 1880. There were nearly 20,000,000 bushels of corn and 8,000,000 bushels of wheat less received in 1881 than in 1880, but the increase of wheat, in the form of flour about equaled the decline in the receipts of wheat in the usual form. The increase in the flour trade is represented by 1,741,611 barrels more than was received in 1880. Five hundred and thirty-nine thousand barrels of flour were consumed in this city during the year.

The causes for the falling off in the receipts of corn are well understood; the corn-crop being largely a failure. We give a summary of the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs, farm products, provisions, live stock, coal, lumber, and salt during the year, as contrasted with the receipts and shipments of the same articles in 1880. In the totals of breadstuffs the barrels of flour are reduced to bushels of wheat:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Flour, brls.	4,957,000	3,215,389	4,654,000	2,892,737
Wheat, bu.	[illegible]	23,541,607	[illegible]	22,798,288
Corn, bu...	78,342,000	97,272,844	74,384,400	93,572,934
Oats, bu....	25,007,000	23,490,915	22,228,000	20,649,427
Rye, bu....	[illegible]	1,869,218	1,179,000	1,295,365
Barley, bu..	[illegible]	4,211,536	3,081,000	2,130,985
Totals, bu	148,325,600	165,855,370	148,300,600	154,377,115
Beef, pkgs.	2,100	6,283	111,330	117,300
Pork, brls..	22,900	20,091	217,400	297,324
Meats, tons	60,690	62,319	305,450	479,018
Lard, tons.	30,855	24,194	126,870	168,770
Tallow, tons	10,250	9,289	[illegible]	16,317
D. hogs, No.	33,700	86,102	[illegible]	31,894
L. hogs, No.	6,474,900	7,059,355	[illegible]	1,394,190
Cattle, No..	1,498,550	1,382,477	978,4[illegible]	886,614
Sheep, No..	493,600	335,810	240,160	156,510
Horses, No.	12,500	10,273	10,910	8,713
Seeds, tons	108,300	123,965	121,730	97,808
B. corn, tons	10,480	6,811	12,820	[illegible]
Butter, tons	29,900	25,609	25,200	22,875
Hides, tons	37,800	35,542	40,520	36,150
Liquors, brl	4,510	124,474	3,120	118,562
Wool, tons.	27,320	30,035	24,710	20,329
Potato's, bu	2,294,000	981,368	873,000	197,724
Coal, tons..	2,444,500	2,701,090	646,000	631,900
Hay, tons..	55,700	48,750	13,000	15,448
Lumber, m	1,828,000	1,561,779	1,911,720	925,682
Shingles, m	790,130	649,347	906,790	114,375
Salt, brls..	1,192,420	1,707,440	929,650	1,002,128
Lead, tons.	29,000	18,000	18,000	17,900
Poultry, tns	2,000	3,700	....	....
Eggs, pkgs..	160,000	155,000	....	....
Cheese, tns.	24,000	21,800	....	....
Apples, brls	710,000	410,000	....	....
Beans, bu..	178,000	118,193	....	....

We refer the reader to the detailed statement of these several branches of trade, as well as to the tables of the manufactures, and of the wholesale trade in merchandise. The general result may be thus stated:

Weight farm produce, tons....	6,215,000
Weight farm produce, tons, in 1880.	6,635,000
Decrease, tons (6¼ per cent)....	420,000
Value farm produce....	$377,000,000
Value farm produce in 1880....	312,000,000
Increase (21 per cent)....	$65,000,000
Wholesale sales....	$423,000,000
Wholesale sales in 1880....	388,500,000
Increase (8¾ per cent)....	$34,500,000
Manufacturers' products....	$309,000,000
Manufacturers' products in 1880....	285,000,000
Increase....	$24,000,000

RECAPITULATION.

Farm products....	$377,000,000
Wholesale sales....	423,000,000
Manufacturers' sales....	309,000,000
Total....	$1,109,000,000
Deduct for duplications....	94,000,000
Grand net total of trade....	$1,015,000,000
Same in 1880....	900,000,000
Increase (12.8 per cent)....	$115,000,000

Another indication of the great increase in the business transactions during the year just ending is shown in the Clearing-House returns, which are as follows:

Clearing-House, 1881....	$2,250,000,000
Clearing-House, 1880....	1,725,000,000
Increase in 1881....	$525,000,000

The grain receipts in 1880 were considered remarkable for their magnitude, and a decline in their weight, in the face of a partial failure of the crop, is no evidence of a loss of trade; the producers, however, in consideration of the high prices they have received, have no particular cause to complain.

The general increase of the trade of the city of all kinds has been liberal, and in some branches extremely so. The receipts and shipments of lumber and coal have been beyond precedent. The wholesale trade in merchandise and by the manufacturers show large gains. The seeming falling-off in packing is due to the scarcity of hogs, but the advanced prices obtained for provisions more than compensate for the loss in the number of hogs received.

The report as a whole presents a strong proof of the regular and continuous expansion of the trade and manufactures of Chicago; a trade not confined to any one or two branches, but now general, and especially in its manufactures, including its building. Taken altogether, the people of Chicago will find in this review the substantial evidences of the permanent growth of the business of Chicago. The percentage of increase during 1881 is as usual not only gratifying, but encouraging and assuring.

THE OLD YEAR IN THE NEW WORLD.

The record of the Old Year in the New World, especially in the United States, possesses many points of interest and much to be thankful for, though its progress was shadowed by a great National calamity. It has been a year of shorter crops than 1880, but of large profits to farmers, of remarkable expansion of trade and commerce, of steady progress in discovery and invention, of increased development of material resources, of an extraordinary increase in population through the medium of immigration, of healthy educational and religious progress, of political adjustments and compromises which have brought the two sections of the country nearer together than at any time since the War, and of a disintegration of Bourbon absolutism so rapid that the year closes upon a South no longer "solid," with bright hopes for a "free vote and a fair count" in that section.

The only dark spot in the year's political record is the brutal and cowardly assassination of President Garfield, at Washington, July 2, by the wretch Charles J. Guiteau, now on trial for the crime before Judge Cox, in the District of Columbia. The long and wearisome trial, made more protracted and wearisome by the leniency extended to the prisoner, has now exhausted fifty-one days, and may not be closed before February.

The political record of the country almost exclusively appertains to that black and fatal deed of July 2. During the month of January, public attention was occupied with the war between the lobbyists of the Panama and Nicaragua Canal schemes; the discussion and final disclosure of the Morey letter forgery; the Halifax fisheries swindle, afterwards satisfactorily adjusted; the new Chinese treaty; and the Funding bill, which was vetoed early in March. In January, also, the portfolio of the navy was tendered to the Hon. Levi P. Morton and declined by him, to be accepted a few days afterwards by Gen. Nathaniel Goff.

In March John Sherman resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury and Gen. Garfield was inaugurated, opening an Administration full of hope for the best interests of the country, and welcomed by the hearty, popular acclaim, North and South. His Cabinet was announced as follows: Blaine, State Department; Lincoln, War; Windom, Treasury; Kirkwood, Interior; Hunt, Navy; James, Postal; MacVeagh, Law. The other prominent political event of the month was the defection of Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, from the Bourbon ranks and his alliance with the Republicans, a step which has been justified by the fall elections in his State. In April political agitation commenced in earnest, but with no hint of its fatal consummation. It began in a deadlock in the Senate over the election of officers, which was broken by the Republicans May 3. The quiet, however, was of brief duration. Early in May the Stalwarts and spoils-grabbers made open war upon the President for the exercise of his lawful prerogatives in the nomination of Judge Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York, who was distasteful to Senator Conkling. The events of the struggle rapidly followed each other. The President withdrew the nominations of others of Conkling's friends, and Conkling and his colleague Platt resigned their seats in the Senate with the expectation of reëlection by the Legislature, which they and their friends declared would be tantamount to a condemnation of the President's course by the State of New York.

Before the caucus was held the President was shot down in a cowardly and cold-blooded manner by Guiteau, a fanatical Stalwart politician, who had been refused the Paris Consulate by the President and Secretary of State. This was on the 2d of July. On the 8th Warner Miller was nominated in Platt's place and Elbridge G. Lapham in Conkling's by the Republican caucus at Albany; on the 16th Miller was elected, and on the 21st Lapham. In the midst of the solemn gloom and anxiety as to the fate of the President which filled the country, political agitation ceased. As he did not progress favorably in Washington, he was removed to Long Branch, where, at Elberon, by the sea, he died on the 19th of September, and seven days later was buried at Cleveland, amid the profound grief of his own people and expressions of sympathy and condolence from every part of the civilized world. On the 20th, Vice-President Arthur took the oath, and succeeded to the Presidential office.

The intervening time has been occupied by the organization of Congress and the formation of a new Cabinet. The House organized with Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, as Speaker; the Senate with Mr. Bayard as President, who held his place one day, and was then deposed by the Republicans, who elected David Davis in his place. The first resignation in the Garfield Cabinet was that of Mr. Windom. Gov. Morgan was nominated to the vacancy but declined, and Judge Folger was subsequently confirmed. Oct. 27 Secretary James was renominated. On the 14th of November Attorney-General MacVeagh, whose failure to prosecute in the star-route cases had become notorious, handed in his resignation, and it was accepted. Dec. 11, Mr. Frelinghuysen was confirmed as Secretary of State. Dec. 16 Benjamin H. Brewster was confirmed in MacVeagh's place. Dec. 14 Postmaster-General James resigned, and on the 22d Timothy O. Howe was confirmed in his place. There now remain in the Cabinet of the Garfield appointments Lincoln, Hunt, and Kirkwood, with the prospect of the speedy resignation of the last two.

The record of Canada has been comparatively uninteresting. The most notable phase of its politics has been the discussion and quite general agitation, especially among native-born Canadians, of the future independence of the Dominion, and of possible annexation to the United States. The question is as yet in no organized shape, and has not become a party issue; but it has attracted the attention of English political journals, and may possibly be brought up at the present session of the Canadian Parliament in some form. Mexico has been peculiarly free from revolutionary agitations, and has devoted considerable attention to railway extensions, while in Central America the only event of importance has been the commencement of the De Lesseps Panama Canal scheme.

In South America no great events have occurred, except such as concern the relations between Chili and Peru and its ally, Bolivia. The Old Year opened in the fiercest part of the struggle between the two Powers. The Chilians, by virtue of superior skill, arms, and courage, achieved an unbroken succession of victories, with severe loss to the Peruvians, closing with their overwhelming defeat at Miraflores and the occupation of Callao and Lima. Peru was thrown into a state of anarchy, but Señor Calderon was elected Provisional President, and negotiations for peace were commenced, the Chilians dictating rigorous terms, which included the cession of a large strip of territory containing the nitrates and guano deposits, the possession of which had brought on the war; indemnity for all the war expenses; the consolidation of Peru and Bolivia; the military occupation of the country; and the destruction of the Peruvian war material. Since last August the Chilians have substantially remained in occupation, and negotiations are still going on, apparently with no hope of success, however, until some outside Power acts as arbitrator. In the meanwhile, the Chilians have arrested Calderon, and Pierola, who was Vice-President under him, is the Acting President. The latest phase was the quarrel between the representatives of the United States, Hurlbut in Peru and Kilpatrick in Chili, which was ended so far as they are personally concerned by the recent death of the latter. An Embassy from our Government is now on the way to these States, and pending their report it is probable that affairs will remain *in statu quo.*

Summed up, the year 1880 closed, so far as this country is concerned, upon a long crop, 1881 upon a short crop; 1880 upon the opening of a rigorous winter, snow-bound railroads, and a fuel famine, 1881 upon a bland and genial season, open roads, and an increase of coal; 1880 upon general good health, 1881 upon a general visitation of small-pox and other epidemic diseases; 1880 upon a union of railroad corporations and high rates, 1881 upon a railroad war and low rates; 1880 upon an Administration elected and desired by the people, 1881 upon an Administration not elected by the people; 1880 upon a policy which met with the hearty acceptance of the people, 1881 upon a policy as yet vague and uncertain.

THE OLD YEAR IN THE OLD WORLD.

The Old Year in the Old World, though it has witnessed no great wars, has been characterized by great political struggles and changes. In Great Britain, land reform in Ireland, which has now led to agitation for land reforms in England and Scotland, has been the overshadowing event of the year. It opened upon the trials of certain of the Land-Leaguers. Parliament met upon the 6th of January, and on the 14th the Parnell amendments to the Address were rejected. On the 24th the Government Coercion bill was introduced and was passed late in February. In April, Mr. Gladstone introduced the Irish Land-Reform bill as a Liberal measure. The Tories, under their new leader, the Marquis of Salisbury, made a vigorous opposition, but it was finally passed, and became a law in August. Its provisions, in substance, guarantee to every tenant a fair rent for his holding, to be fixed by the Land Courts or Commission, or by agreement with the landlord; the fixity of that rent for fifteen years; the renewals of rents every fifteen years; immunity from eviction or arbitrary increase of rent; the ownership of improvements; the right of the tenant to sell his tenancy; and authority to the Land Commission to advance money to tenants to enable them to purchase their holdings and become absolute owners in them. Though a large number of tenants have applied to the Land Commissions for contracts, and rents in every case have been fixed at material reductions, there has been decided opposition to the bill in many parts of Ireland, manifesting itself in riots and agrarian outrages. At last the Land League became so outspoken in its opposition and advice to tenants to pay no rents, that Mr. Parnell and other leaders were arrested. The agitation still continues, but grows weaker.

In France the political interest has centered in the triumph of M. Gambetta. In the municipal elections, early in January, the Gambettist Republicans were successful, thus foreshadowing the final result, though in May Gambetta was defeated in the Assembly by the adoption of the *Scrutin de liste* method of voting, which he had opposed. In July the Government concluded to hold a general election in September. The canvass was a very vigorous one, and resulted in an overwhelming Republican victory and the almost utter annihilation of the Monarchists. The result of this election retired M. Ferry from the head of the Ministry and made M. Gambetta Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, with M. Cazot, M. Rousseau, and M. Bert in the important departments of Justice, the Interior, and Public Worship and Instruction. The new Ministry is a very radical one in some respects, and has some heavy burdens to carry, especially the Ultramontane opposition to M. Bert and the Tunisian war, but it has as yet taken no advanced steps.

In Germany, also, there has been a severe political crisis, but Bismarck, as usual, appears the master of the situation. The first Cabinet crisis occurred in January when Count von Eulenberg, the Minister of the Interior, resigned for several reasons, among them the Government's temporizing with the persecution of the Jews, its treatment of Socialists, and his own opposition to Bismarck's unscrupulous election methods. Meanwhile Bismarck introduced certain economic reforms appertaining to workingmen, which have already been described in THE TRIBUNE, and was temporarily defeated. The defeat led up to a general election in which these economic reforms, among others, were made the issues. The Liberals triumphed and Bismarck's own party, the Conservatives, were left in a minority, but the wily Chancellor has turned defeat into victory by making an alliance with the Centre or Ultramontanes, based upon certain concessions to Rome, among them the accrediting of a German representative to the Vatican and the reception of a Papal Nuncio at Berlin.

In Russia, the year opened with the triumph of her armies over the Turcomans, but the rejoicings were interrupted by the assassination of Alexander II. March 13 by the Nihilists. Alexander III. succeeded to the throne, with Gen. Melikoff, a very liberal statesman, for his chief adviser, and with every prospect that he would ameliorate the condition of the peasants and make liberal concessions to the people in the matter of popular representation in the Government. Meanwhile the Nihilists continued their agitation, the assassins of the late Czar were executed, and an invitation was sent to other European Powers to take concerted action against them. In the midst of these events, the Czar suddenly abandoned his policy, and the entire Liberal party in the Cabinet, with Gen. Melikoff at their head, tendered their resignations. Gen. Ignatieff succeeded Gen. Melikoff, and The old policy of absolutism and cruelty has been resumed. With it the activity of the Nihilists has increased, and three or four attempts have already been made upon the life of the Czar. The Empire is still in confusion, and the horrible persecutions of the Jews have added to the general anarchy and discontent with the existing condition of things.

The only events of interest in Austria have been the renewal of the triple alliance between Austria, Germany, and Russia, and an offensive and defensive alliance between herself and Germany; the death of Baron von Haymerle, the Premier, and the probable return to power of Andrassy; and the horrible calamity in the destruction of the Ring Theatre in Vienna, with a loss of nearly 900 lives. In Italy there has been great excitement against France over the events of the Tunisian war, resulting in a change of Ministry, and the Pope still sits a self-prisoner in the Vatican, whining because he cannot have temporal power, which is farther away from him than ever. Spain has also been severely exercised against France on account of outrages in Algeria, has introduced certain important reforms in Cuba, and made decided Republican gains, under Castelar's leadership, in the recent election. Scandinavia has been very quiet until recently. A struggle has now arisen between the Parliament of Norway and the King of Sweden and Norway upon a question of privilege, and a deadlock exists, not yet broken.

Turkey has been engaged in settling up the duties imposed upon her by the Berlin Treaty. After long, and tedious, and profitless negotiations between herself and Greece, the treaty Powers at last compelled her to act, and she has given to Greece the whole of Thessaly, a portion of Epirus, and the neutrality of the Gulf of Arta. Reforms in Armenia, which were guaranteed by the Berlin Treaty, are now occupying the attention of the Powers.

Africa has been the theatre of war both at its northern and southern extremities. Early in April the French invaded Tunis, ostensibly to punish the Kroumir, who had raided upon French property in Algeria. They were soon dispersed, and the French have since occupied the country under a treaty with the Bey, and are now supervising its administration and using the army to put down Arab insurrections in Tunis and Algeria. In Southern Africa the Boers of the Transvaal declared their independence of Great Britain Jan. 1, 1881, and for three months a bitter war was waged in which the Boers won several important victories—the final one at Spitzkof, in which Gen. Colley was killed, leading to a treaty of peace, which was ratified by the Boers last October. The new treaty grants them autonomy, but secures Great Britain in the suzerainty of the Queen, the British control of foreign relations, and the establishment of a British Resident at the future Capital.

In Asia there has been little of interest to note except the abandonment of Afghanistan by the English, the revolt of Ayoob Khan, the Pretender, and his defeat by Abdurrahman, the Ameer whom the English placed upon the throne of Cabul; the defeat of the Turcomans by the Russians, and the advance of the latter to Merv; the ratifying of a treaty between China and Russia by which the former regains a portion of her old territory in Kuldja and the Russians obtain important trading facilities; and the discovery of the long-lost Jeannette on the bleak coasts of Northern Siberia.

THE MUTUAL UNION POLE ORDINANCE.

We presume the new ordinance which has passed the Council authorizing the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to erect "a temporary pole line" into and through the City of Chicago will be signed by the Mayor, since it is said to be framed to suit the suggestions he made after vetoing the first ordinance. It is certainly an improvement upon the loose and sweeping privileges granted in the vetoed ordinance, inasmuch as it fixes a time (March 1, 1883) when the poles may be "removed," as Guiteau would say; requires that the company shall be liable for all damages to private property incident to the erection of the poles, and stipulates that the company shall always submit to the direction of the Mayor or the Commissioner of Public Works in erecting and maintaining the poles. At the same time we have little confidence in the "temporary" character of the privileges which the ordinance extends, and think it more likely that the company will be able to obtain an extension before the limitation shall expire, just as it has secured in this instance a departure from the general ordinance prohibiting the further erection of telegraph poles, and that "vested rights" will be acquired under the ordinance which will prevent even a willing Mayor from tearing down and destroying the poles and wires at the expiration of the fixed term.

The powerful influence which the Mutual Union Company was able to exercise in the Council was illustrated not only by the passage of the ordinance by a vote of 21 to 13, but also by the efforts which were made to strike out the restrictions, and the promptness with which an amendment was voted down that proposed to make the company pay $25 a year for every pole erected. Two or three of the Aldermen conducted themselves in a manner to indicate that something very important depended upon the passage of the ordinance, and seemed to be considerably more concerned about the interests of the telegraph company than the interests of the city which they are supposed to represent. It may be assumed that the exemption of the Mutual Union Company from the operation of the general ordinance will lead to an extension of the same privilege of exemption to the Western Union Company, to the railroad companies, to telephone companies, and all others who desire to erect additional poles. The result will be that telegraph poles will continue to increase and multiply, and the gradual extinguishment contemplated by the prohibition of all new poles will be as remote as before the prohibitory ordinance was passed.

We think it will be difficult for Mayor Harrison to reconcile an approval of the new ordinance with the strong reasoning of his message accompanying his veto of the other ordinance, notwithstanding the apparent restrictions which have been incorporated. The merits of the case may be briefly restated as follows: It has been found essential to the safety and well-being of the city that the erection of telegraph poles be prohibited; it is entirely practicable, though somewhat more expensive, to bring electric wires into the city underground; consequently the exception made in favor of the Mutual Union is unnecessary, as it is certainly undesirable. If the Mayor is determined to sign the ordinance in the face of his own arguments, and seemingly in defiance of his own convictions as to the policy involved, THE TRIBUNE can do no more than enter a final protest, and the people of Chicago may as well abandon the hope of getting rid of the pole evil until such time as the telegraph companies shall find it to their own advantage to lay their wires underground.

ILLINOIS AND OHIO.

The following absurd statement was made in a Washington dispatch to an evening newspaper Wednesday:

> Census figures show that Illinois is steadily coming to the position of third in the country in point of population. Ohio now holds the third place, and Illinois is a few thousand behind, but the percentage of gain by Illinois has been greater than Ohio, and Illinois may soon expect to lead the Buckeye State. Illinois' per cent of gain was 21; Iowa, 36; Wisconsin, 25; Ohio but 20.

The correspondent evidently has not stopped to consider how long a time Illinois would require to overtake Ohio provided the rate of gain should be [illegible] for every period of ten years.

The growth of Illinois from 1870 to 1880, as shown in the last census, was unexpectedly meagre. The percentage of gain was but 21 per cent, or about 9 per cent under the average for the whole country. As compared with Ohio, Illinois made an absolute gain of but 5,178 in ten years. The difference between the population of the two States is still 120,191; and it would require Illinois, gaining 517 per year, 232 years to overtake Ohio. In the census period, 1860-'70, Illinois gained enormously upon Ohio, but between 1870 and 1880 the States kept close together, as will appear from the following figures:

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Ohio....	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062
Illinois....	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871
Difference....	627,560	125,369	120,191

The increase of the two States in the periods 1860-'70 and 1870-'80 was as follows:

	Increase.		Increase.	
	1860-'70.	Per cent.	1870-'80.	Per cent.
Illinois....	827,940	48	537,980	21
Ohio....	325,749	14	532,802	20
Illinois gain	502,191	....	5,178	....

In the first period Illinois wiped out 80 per cent of the whole difference between the States, and in the second period but 4 per cent of the difference.

The reason for the change is not hard to understand. Two causes have contributed to it. First, Ohio has begun to develop large manufacturing enterprises, much beyond this State. To this fact may be attributed the increase in the rate of growth of that State in the second period. Ohio gained 200,000 more in population between 1870 and 1880 than between 1860 and 1870, while Illinois gained 325,000 less in the second period than in the first.

Secondly, Illinois lost a large part of the natural increase of her agricultural population. The drain to the new States, and especially to Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, was very large. This State supplied twice as many people to fill up the country west of the Mississippi between 1870 and 1880 as Ohio or any other State did. It had to pay the penalty for its proximity to the new lands to the westward. Big farmers in Illinois bought out small farmers; the old folks sent the boys out West, and the result was that in many agricultural counties there was very little increase of population, while in a few there was an absolute decline.

But the drain has now to a considerable extent stopped. Some who went away have come back. The Western country is losing its attractions, the good cheap lands being mostly taken up, and, except Dakota, there is not much fertile land to be had at low prices. Moreover, Illinois is now rapidly developing manufactures, as Ohio has done; and Chicago is growing very rapidly, so that it more than makes good any deficiencies in the rural districts. If it had not been for the monstrous growth of Chicago, Illinois would have shown but a small gain, and, as compared with Ohio, a bad loss. With the return of a normal rate of growth in the country districts it may be expected that the State will make a better showing in 1890 than in 1880. Still, it is not certain to overtake Ohio in this century.

THE Des Moines *Register*, the chief daily of Iowa, says that there is "a growing report that Mr. Chapman, of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, is going to remove to Chicago to become part proprietor in the Chicago *Herald*. With the old TRIBUNE, the greatest and the ablest of Republican newspapers, and the new *Herald*, the metropolis of the West has now two morning Republican papers worthy of itself and the party. These two stanch morning papers, with the old and reliable *Journal* for an evening paper, make a good and strong Republican equipment at this great Western centre. The prosperous career of these three papers shows that honesty toward the public and toward the party is not only the most honorable, but that it also pays the best, while the rapid downfall and decay of the *Office-Beggar*, the other so-called Republican paper in that city, which had as fine a prospect four years ago as any of them, but which forfeited party confidence and public patience by its course of dishonesty on the money and other questions, and its general course of venality, proves the same thing just as conclusively, although in another way. The pitiable condition of that concern, in its last stages, is well illustrated by the spectacle of all its backers being in Washington begging for an office for its manager, in the hope of keeping the concern afloat in some sort of shape a little while longer."

MME. ADELINA PATTI is quoted by the *Cincinnati Enquirer* as saying that she "was greatly disappointed in New York. Wouldn't live there for the world," she continued. "Don't like the people, nor the streets, nor those big things—what do you call them? Overhead, you know?" "Elevated railroads?" suggested the reporter. "Yes; that's it—elevated railroads. I like Boston and Boston people, and Philadelphia, too. I think *I* completely captured the Quakers in that city." Just wait until the old lady comes to Chicago and the "best Mayor" makes a speech to her in Italian, telling the warbler that when he was a schoolboy in the Blue Glass Region how he fell in love with her birdlike notes, and after he has shown her the Crib, and Water-Works, the Stock-Yards, and the hog-killing houses, if she doesn't then exclaim, in the language of the Queen of Sheba to our Solomon, it will be because she can't appreciate the utterly utter when she sees it.

SAYS *Harper's Weekly* (Rep.): The President we believe to be a sagacious politician. He must therefore feel instinctively the force of the various currents of feeling. He must know that if the party sentiment at Chicago and in the country which rejected Gen. Grant and selected Gen. Garfield as the candidate is to be proscribed, he courts a catastrophe. He must see that the spirit which gave Mr. Wolfe 50,000 votes in Pennsylvania, and which, despite the "Stalwart" hostility in New York, and by force of feeling, not of organization, won the victory in that State—the spirit which put aside Gen. Tracy in Brooklyn, and elected Mr. Low, and which, above all, in Erie County, deliberately routed "the machine" and its leaders, repudiating their caucus and their candidates, and serving notice upon them that so long as their caucus was a false caucus and their candidates not the honestly designated candidates of the party, so long they and their candidates should be defeated—is a spirit which is more alert and vigorous than ever, and which the President should neither despise nor defy.

THE London *Review* assumes that for the moment Prince Bismarck is the master of Eastern Europe and the grand arbiter of the eternal Eastern question in the phase through which it is now passing. It is he to whom the disputants refer, and it is his voice that decides when a decision has to be made. It was Prince Bismarck who ordered that concessions should be made to Greece, and it is Prince Bismarck who now composes or encourages, as he pleases, the differences of disputants, in the minor quarrels which inevitably arise from day to day. His view of the German Empire is that it is and must be essentially monarchical, and it is because it is monarchical that it now possesses its commanding position and great influence in Europe. It is German Liberals that are now the real antagonists of the German Empire, as he understands the Empire.

THE English are beginning to fear that they have fooled away millions of pounds sterling on enormous ironclad war ships. London *Truth* says:

> It is to be feared that the Inflexible, which cost about £800,000 and took nearly eight years to get afloat, will prove a failure. She is terribly unwieldy, by no means swift, and draws two feet more water than had been calculated. The electric light, which cost nearly £5,000 to fit all through the ship, is not a success. And it is now doleful to learn that the officials at Malta dockyard have been busied in preparing a dock for the reception of the monster. In old times one did not hear of new vessels going into dock at the expiration of a ten days' voyage. The questionable result of the Inflexible experiment proves the justice of the doubts I expressed recently of the policy of building any more of these enormous ships. At all events, they do not seem to have answered so far. Surely it would be in all respects better to possess a fleet of very swift, strongly armed, and comparatively small cruisers.

THE New York *Tribune's* holiday greeting to the "*ad interim* Administration":

> The people had their own way in 1880. They elected a President, and rejoiced that a man so good and great had been chosen. Splendid hopes of reform and of advancing prosperity burst into full bloom when the light of President Garfield's election shone upon the land. But 1881 has vetoed those hopes and the election upon which they were based. The people do not have their own way, after all. The policy and the sort of men preferred by the people in the election of last year will have to wait. For six months ago an assassin, not yet hanged or placed in a prisoner's dock, repealed the choice of the people with the bullet of a Stalwart fanatic. The men whose selection for high office we now chronicle are mainly those whom the people have tried, found wanting, and set aside. But it has shown that American self-government and American prosperity will stand a great deal of killing. Drouth cannot starve us. Election by assassination does not shake the Republic.

PRESIDENT DANIEL P. EELLS, of the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, O., writes to the *Leader*, of that city, a partial denial of its story about his buying back the bonds stolen from him. He says that there was "no such 'interview with an Eastern detective' as that reported, no such subsequent negotiation through the mails, no second interview last Friday, no return of the bonds last Saturday, and no payment of $27,500 on that day, nor any other day," but he does not deny that he has recovered his bonds, and the *Leader* rejoins that its information in regard to their positive recovery was obtained from reliable sources, that it gave the price paid for their return as nearly as could be learned, and that the above figure is not far out of the way.

CONGRESSMAN WHITTHORNE advances a novel argument against the isthmus-canal project. Having discovered by reading history that the spots on the earth's surface for the possession of which the fiercest struggles have been fought and the most blood shed are the Straits of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles, he asks: "Why should the United States encourage other conflicts of the same sort by digging an interoceanic canal to draw the fleets and navies of Europe to our shores?" This question, says an exchange, can best be answered, Yankee fashion, by putting another. Would Mr. Whitthorne think it a good thing if the Straits of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles were filled up?

A FEMALE rat had the misfortune to be caught alive in a Philadelphia trap not long ago, and the following day she presented her captor with five small pledges. One of these escaped and ran into a bottle from which it could not get out owing to the smoothness of its prison walls. There it was found, and the old rat and bottled young one were placed together in a cage. Since that time the mother has fed her offspring by dropping bits of food down the neck of the bottle and quenched its thirst by sticking into the same orifice her tail dripping with water from the pan provided for her own use.

GEN. TECUMSEH SHERMAN, on his return to Washington from Atlanta, when asked whether he believed the Cotton Exposition would help to reconcile the South with the other sections of the Union, answered:

> It don't make any difference whether they are reconciled or not. The Almighty will take care of the country, I suppose, and He will see to that. If the people of the South are not reconciled, I don't see that it can trouble anybody except themselves. They will have to obey the laws of the country just like the rest of us, and I don't understand that their likes or dislikes are regarded in the matter.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE insists at length, and with emphasis, that Arthur is but Acting President. Arthur is going to be enough of a President to worry the Half-Breed brethren.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

So did Andy Johnson worry the "Radicals," but he made neither fortune nor fame by it.

NIXON tells of the third-term bankers who signed his application for the Collectorship to get rid of his importunate requests, but he says nothing of the anti-third term merchants who were applied to and absolutely refused to have anything to do with him.

THE cup of bitterness for the Garfield Republicans was full when Frelinghuysen came in, and the appointment of Howe to the Postmaster-Generalship made it slop over.

THE Acting President was not a great man when he was turned out of the New York Custom-House, and it would be amazing if Papa Dennison had made him one.

MR. CONKLING still insists that it is fashionable to carry one's head under one's own strong right arm.

NIXON to Arthur: Perhaps it was well to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down-stairs?

WHEN the offices are all gone the music for this Administration will begin.

THE New York *Tribune* calls it "the ad interim Administration."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"I'm broke."—*R. B. Hayes.*

"I shall not make many calls this year, just dropping in on Guiteau and a few New Jersey bankers."—*Mephistopheles.*

Margaret Gordon (Lady Bannerman) is said to be the first woman Carlyle ever loved. The first woman that ever loved Carlyle is still unknown.

"So New Year's is here again. How well I remember when George Washington, Ben Franklin, and the rest of the young men would call."—*Susan B.*

In the London *Queen* a lady advertises her wish to exchange her engagement ring for a black fur cape. Chicago young men whose girls are in Europe should paste this item in their hats.

The cable dispatches state that immense defalcations have been discovered in the Russian Treasury. This is the first intimation that there were any New Jersey bank cashiers in Russia.

In an album of autographs Alphonse Karr has written: "The first half of our lives we pass in desiring the second, and the second in regretting the first." Alphonse evidently married early.

The current number of *Harper's Bazar* contains a picture of a complete winter suit for ladies. It is understood that a picture of the pocketbook big enough to pay for one of these suits will be issued as a supplement to next week's paper.

"S. J. Tilden"—We cannot allow you two dollars for your joke about Robert Bonner being a well posted man because he keeps a *Ledger*. It looks as though you were not at your best this winter.

An Illinois Deacon, while visiting in Philadelphia, was asked if he had purchased any Christmas cards, and replied with some surprise: "Why should I? My old pack is good enough."—*Whitelaw Reid's Christmas Story.*

Charles Dudley Warner said: "Although there are scattered through the land many persons, I am sorry to say unable to pay for a newspaper, I have never yet heard of anybody unable to edit one." It is very evident that Charles hasn't been reading the newspaper items about himself very carefully of late.

Johnny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the car he sat in;
Mrs. Grundy—you who get
Gossip in your list—put that in.
Say I'm Tomboy—say I'm mad—
Say that modesty has left me;
Say—but don't forget to add—
Johnny kissed me!
—*West Side Hymn.*

PERSONALS.

The late Mrs. Swayne was a Maryland lady whose father owned a large number of slaves when she married Judge Swayne. Many of these slaves were given to her, and she immediately set them free. She was greatly beloved in Washington by the colored race.

Gen. Albert Pike—who is, by the way, the highest ranking Freemason in the United States—is now 72 years old. He is still so vigorous that he enjoys field sports with as keen a pleasure as when, fifty years ago, he hunted in New Mexico, Texas, and Arkansas. He is more than six feet tall, and is bent but little.

Convict labor in California is no longer to compete with free white labor. Henceforth the convicts of one of her large penal institutions will be employed in making jute bagging and bags, thus providing the market with an article hitherto produced by the Chinese, and imported in great quantities to the Pacific Coast.

The freshmen of Brown University in Providence ordered their annual dinner of a caterer, and prepared to have an elaborately good time, including speeches and songs. At the time appointed, they marched in procession to the dining-hall, with banners flying and appetites sharp. They found the tables littered with scant remnants of the feast, which had been eaten by the sophomores, who had imposed themselves on the caterer and induced him to get the dinner ready an hour earlier.

FOREIGN.

Trial Trips Made Through the St. Gothard Tunnel Yesterday.

Over a Hundred Persons Drowned in the Mediterranean Sea.

Vera Sassulitch, the Russian Female Nihilist, Again Before the Public.

The Troubles in Warsaw Were the Result of a Conspiracy of Scoundrels.

Operations, So Far, of the Suffering Landlords' Sodality in Ireland.

SWITZERLAND.

ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

GENEVA, Dec. 30.—The trial trip through the St. Gothard tunnel was highly successful. The time occupied in the passage of the train was sixty minutes one way and thirty-three the other way.

RUSSIA.

A CONSPIRACY IN WARSAW.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The outrages in Warsaw Sunday last were prearranged. The alarm of fire was raised simultaneously in four churches. A majority of the persons arrested have been released.

VERA SASSULITCH.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Vera Sassulitch and Pierre Lavroff have written to the editor of *Justice*, asking assistance for distressed Nihilists. The editor announces that he will receive contributions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THREE STEAMERS LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—One coasting steamer and two steamers engaged in the Mediterranean trade are finally given up as lost during the November gales. The loss of life is 110.

THE QUEEN

has accepted the dedication of Gounod's oratorio, "The Redemption."

COTTON.

A large consignment of cotton has arrived at Oldham from Bremen, one firm alone taking 400 bales. It is said the cost is a farthing below Liverpool rates.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER ETHIOPIA,

for Glasgow, which arrived yesterday from New York, had been aground, had a bulkhead smashed, and boilers started. She will dock for repairs.

WHAT THE SUFFERING LANDLORD'S ASSOCIATION IS DOING.

The Earl of Courtown has sent the Lord-Mayor a statement showing that since the formation of the Property Defense Association 357 writs have been served, 629 Sheriffs' sales of farms, and seventy-nine sales of cattle have been attended, and 410 care-takers supplied with farms.

ARRESTED.

A passenger named Walsh on the steamer Celtic, which sailed from Liverpool Thursday for New York, was arrested yesterday on the arrival of the steamer at Queenstown on a charge of murder in the County Galway.

"SIC 'EM!" CRIES THE "TIMES."

The *Times* says: "The Chilians, who obtained a victory in a just war, will not be inclined to submit to dictation unless the American army and navy are largely reinforced."

DEAD.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—James O'Brien, Second Justice of the Court of the Queen's Bench of Ireland, is dead.

MAGISTRATES' POWER.

The *Freeman's Journal* regards the powers invested to the newly-appointed magistrates in Ireland as martial law slightly modified.

MILITARY LAW.

The police seized all the copies on sale of *United Ireland*, the *Irish World*, and the *United Irishman*. Persons in the proclaimed districts are ordered to surrender their arms before Wednesday next.

GERMANY.

DENIED.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The statement is denied that Hollander, a French citizen, suspected of throwing the bomb which caused the death of the Czar, is to be surrendered to Russia.

SURPRISE.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Surprise is felt that no successor to White, United States Minister, has yet been appointed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COUNTERMANDED.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 30.—The expedition which was organizing at Valparaiso for the capture of Arequipa, Peru, has been countermanded.

MEXICO.

COMMERCE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30.—Port Anton Lizardo, the Gulf terminus of the Mexican Southern Railroad, is open for foreign and coasting trade.

TUNIS.

DISEASE.

TUNIS, Dec. 30.—Two transports here convey invalid soldiers to France. The hospital in the Archbishop's palace has been abandoned as hopelessly infected.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 30.—The heavy failure in Bordeaux reported is that of J. J. Pigenau, banker.

A TERRIBLE DUEL.

A Policeman of Kansas City Fired At by a Saloonkeeper—Mortally Wounded, the Officer Mortally Wounds His Assailant, and Then Dies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—About 8 o'clock tonight a terrible tragedy was enacted at the White House saloon, on Main street, in this city, resulting in the killing of Officer Martin Hynes, one of the oldest members of the Kansas City police force, by Lelay Crenshaw, proprietor of the saloon, and a well-known horseman of the city. Crenshaw and the woman with whom he had been living for several years, and who is said to be his wife, had been drinking and quarreling all day, and about 8 o'clock the woman ran into the street, crying, "Murder!" and Police-Officer Hynes, who was near, ran to the front of the saloon and told Crenshaw he would have to arrest him. Crenshaw said no d—d — of a — could arrest him, ran behind the bar, and then out into the vestibule, where Hynes stood in the doorway. Crenshaw leveled his revolver at the officer and fired, hitting the policeman on the right side. The brave man dropped to his knee and fired four times in return, hitting Crenshaw in the throat and right side, and then toppled over and was dead in less than three minutes. Crenshaw fired three shots and the policeman four, and at a late hour the doctors pronounced Crenshaw's wounds fatal.

GOTTLIEB ENGEL.

Detailed Statement of One or Two of the Allegations Made Against Him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—Gottlieb Engel, a well-known lawyer of this city, was arrested today for the alleged forgery of a note of $500. The note, it appears, was made by Fred Haul to Annie Lantry, of this city, given Dec. 6, 1880, payable in two years. Mrs. Lantry, requiring the money, assigned the note to Engel, at the same time placing in his possession for safe keeping a note for $400 and a third for $1,000. Engel paid the amount asked for the note assigned to himself, and in some way subsequently lost that note, also the two other notes. Last week he made out a note for $500, forging the name of Haul to it, and presented it to the latter's attorney, C. K. Martin, with whom Haul had left the money to pay the note for collection. Martin claimed that a forgery had been perpetrated, and Engel's arrest followed. Since the revelation of the forgery other crimes have come to light which are attracting much attention. It is claimed that he is guilty of defrauding a Mrs. Klauber, of Chicago, out of $12,000, and a German actor named Van Osnon, at present in Germany, out of $1,000. In addition to these it is claimed that he has for a long time been carrying on various swindling games, chief among which is the selling of property in installments which never existed. No specific charges except that of forgery have been preferred against him.

SQUEALER AND SQUEALEE.

Dave Clark Threatened to Play the Former and Put Certain Commissioners in the Role of the Latter.

The Committee on Printing of the County Board was in session yesterday afternoon, and, very naturally, the charges against Commissioner Clark, preferred by Commissioner Albright, in connection with doing the printing for the county the past year, came up and were incidentally discussed in connection with the preparation of schedules for bidders for the work for 1882. Mr. Clark was present to defend himself, and was greatly surprised that his accuser was not on hand. He denied any connection with giving the printing to James Guilbert or any one else, and said that he should demand a thorough investigation of the whole matter at the hands of the board, and would insist upon Albright's being made one of the investigators. His firm, he said, had done work for the county, but it had been at the instance of his partner, and not himself, and, since he had never derived a cent from the work, he defied every accuser. Warming up in his explanation, he added that he was getting tired of having everybody's filth piled at his door, and that, if the thing was kept up, he would "speak out in meeting" and tell a part of what he knew about the inside of many transactions which have not so far come to light.

After the meeting a reporter found that some of the Commissioners had been delving into the subject on their own account, and, while they found that the charges of Mr. Albright were substantially verified by the records, the accused appeared to have far more friends than the accuser. They found, for instance, that upon Mr. Clark's coming into the board, bills for printing came in in the name of his firm, and some of them related how they had complained, and how, subsequently, the bills began to come in in the name of Guilbert, and how Mr. Clark collected the money on them, etc. In the midst of the talk a bystander, who claimed to know all about it, added that Guilbert was, or had been, an employé of Mr. Clark's, and that he knew of Clark having raised money in the banks on his orders. All this went to sustain the general accusation, and to impress upon the members the gravity of the alleged offense under the law, which is punishable, upon conviction, with fine and imprisonment and expulsion from office.

Mr. Clark's threat to "squeal," however, if his enemies continued to harrass him, was

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY,

and at nightfall it may be safely said that more than one of the Commissioners were on the anxious seat, and that his accuser was extremely sorry that his name was connected with the alleged exposure in the papers. One of them confessed that he had sold the county goods when he first came into the board, but he discovered his mistake and repented some time ago. Another owned up that he was in the same fix, and others were eagerly whispering about the sins of their fellows, and predicting that if the work of "squealing" was commenced, no one could tell where the trouble would end. It was said of one of the Commissioners—and the most of them are said to live in glass houses—that a letter was in existence wherein he had agreed to make way with an illegitimate child at the County Hospital in consideration of his receiving $250, and that, failing to get the doctors to do his bidding, the young one was sent to the Foundlings' Home, and that he thereafter received $150 for his services. Of the same person it is also whispered that he at one time accepted a bribe of $100 to make a report in exoneration of a certain contractor, but upon being cornered subsequently gave it back, and left the city for a season. It is also said of him that he accepted a further bribe of $500 in connection with certain work on the new Court-House, which he pocketed, notwithstanding it had been given him for division. Of another it is reported that his connection with the letting of the coal contracts a year or so ago would not bear investigation, and of still another that his coal-bin has been kept filled to overflowing, and that he has never been willing to explain where it all came from or whom he paid for it. In fact, there is no end to reports and rumors, and it would seem, from the confidence in which they are given out and the anxiety felt about them, that it is possible that some of them, at least, are founded on fact. So the prospects are, if "squealing" suddenly grows fashionable, that there will be fun ahead and some disclosures made worthy the attention of the grand jury.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

A Creditable Chicago Institution.

Twenty years ago this winter the manufacturing of *scales* was commenced in Chicago by the Chicago Scale Company, whose object from the first was to make just as good an article as was made, and sell at the lowest price at which it could be afforded. With these two objects in view their sales have steadily increased from the first, until they have long since found no necessity of employing solicitors to introduce their scales and make sales for them, as voluntary orders have come and are still being received as fast as they can be filled. As a consequence they have been able to reduce their prices from 30 to 60 per cent, giving their customers the benefit of the little expense now required by them to make sales. Less than two years ago, after carefully experimenting, they commenced to manufacture a much needed article that should combine the qualities of a larger scale for the household with the finer qualities of one required by the mailing clerk, as well as being furnished at a price about *one-third* what anything similar had ever been furnished at before, and as a consequence the "LITTLE DETECTIVE" is now found in nearly a hundred thousand homes, and has made the name of the CHICAGO SCALE COMPANY familiar in all parts of the world.

THE LITERARY NEW-YEAR.

In turning over the proverbial "new leaf," so general at this season, we are reminded of the advance made in recent years in the tasteful and attractive styles of standard publications. Among the booksellers of this city none have made greater progress towards perfection than McDonnell Bros., 113 Dearborn street, Grannis Block. Their specialties are in fitting up private libraries, binding extra fine sets, large illustrated works, and magazines. They handle none but standard authors and important works of reference, and offer to their customers the aid of large experience in selecting the choicest and most desirable editions. At this season many owners of fine sets, "editions deluxe" large illustrated works and magazines, are anxious to secure for their libraries a binding worthy of their books. To these we suggest a call on McDonnell Bros. They make special designs where desired, and invite consultation wherever elegant and substantial binding is demanded. This enterprising house has certainly made rapid strides toward occupying the front rank in its line of business.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.

Civilization means progress, and progress in no way more than in mitigating the trouble inherited by mankind. The part the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company has taken in promoting progress in this direction is shown in another column. In the event of their death, to supply the money value of men's lives to those dependent on them is the work of the Connecticut Mutual. In a single year—the thirty-fifth of its existence—beneficiaries received over three and one-half millions. In thirty-four years about $40,000,000 have been paid in claims by death and matured endowments. The best comment upon facts like these is the facts themselves.

The company's standard of management is high, its reputation for economy and security unsurpassed. It is a purely mutual company, managed by policy-holders for policy-holders.

BUY NO HOLIDAY PRESENT

without seeing Dr. Scott's beautiful Electric Hair and Flesh Brushes. *They always benefit the well*, and marvelously cure headache, neuralgia, dandruff, falling hair, baldness, rheumatism, etc. Price refunded if not as represented. At drug and fancy stores.

ECONOMY.

It is a satisfaction to know the manufacturers of boots and shoes have combined to sell direct to consumers, thus saving profits of middlemen. Their principal depot is 104 Clark street.

A DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—It is understood that a circular has been issued inviting the leading Democrats from various parts of the State to meet at the Delavan House Sunday in conference.

The *Sanitary Engineer* of New York is published Thursday at 140 William st. Interesting to every one. 10c. All newsdealers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible] Cough Mixture yearly increases in popular esteem despite the number of new remedies almost daily introduced. John P. Lee, corner Madison and Halsted streets, also all druggists.

Arend's Angelique and White Rose Colognes—rich, refreshing, and lasting—excelled by none, and no fancy prices. Step in and have your handkerchief perfumed at Arend's drug store.

$25 to $25,000 used judiciously in grain dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and circular [illegible] reports write to W. T. Soule & Co., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Redding's Russia Salve has proved its efficiency by a test of 75 years' constant use. Try it.

SHOES.

THE WEST END
DRY GOODS
HOUSE,
MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

SHOES SHOES

Ladies' Cur Kid button, silk top	$3.50
Ladies' St. Goat, button	3.00
Ladies' Pebble Goat, button	2.75
Misses' Cur Kid, button	2.75
Misses' St. Goat, button	2.50
Misses' Pebble Goat, button	2.25
Child's Sole Leather, box tips	1.75
Child's Cur Kid, Sp. heel	1.50
Child's St. Goat, Sp. heel	1.50
Child's Pebble Goat, Sp. heel	1.25

These Goods are of Good Manufacture. Every Pair Warranted.

BY EXAMINING
Goods and Prices You
Will Find
'It Pays to Trade on the West Side.'

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Special Clearing Sale
Dress Goods!
And Silks,
To Close the Season.

"Decided Bargains"
In Both Departments.

Special Inducements!
Fine Dresses,
Imported Cloaks,
Stuff Suits,
Children's Dresses
And Cloaks,

"Remarkable Concessions"
During January, Preparatory to Inventory.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

HAIR GOODS.

ONLY LOOK
At our WAVES for $2.00, 3-inch, parting natural wavy.

ONLY LOOK
At our REAL HAIR SWITCHES, long hair, at $3.00.

ONLY LOOK
At our INVISIBLE FRONT NETS, genuine hair, at 10 cents.

ONLY LOOK
At our GRAY HAIR, which we sell at Half the price other dealers charge you.

THOMPSON'S,
107 STATE-ST.

$4 SWITCHES, ALL LONG HAIR, WATER WAVE, [illegible]
All other goods in proportion. JAMES HALL, [illegible] State-st.
[illegible] Send for Price-List.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: [illegible] is no longer authorized to solicit business for the [illegible] Life-Insurance Company of [illegible]. All persons are hereby warned [illegible]
CHARLES [illegible], State Agent.

NOTICE.

1882!

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, and until March 1, our State and Madison-st. Store will close at 5:30 p. m. daily.

CLOAKS.

"Cloaks."
Heavy Reductions

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"LEADERS OF
POPULAR PRICES,"
State and Madison-sts.

LADIES'
Silk, Plush, Cloth,
AND
Fur-lined Garments!
"Fine, Elegant,
and Rich,"
Of perfect workmanship and superior material,
"Marked Down!"
To prices that will
"ECLIPSE"
Existing competition. A limited quantity of
Seal Cloaks
AND
Dolmans.
Also our entire stock of
Misses' and Children's
Cloaks, Havelocks,
Ulsters, Etc.,
Will be included in the above
"Great Mark Down."

Examination Solicited.
"It Will Pay You!"

State and Madison-sts.
Branch: Madison & Desplaines-sts.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, Dec. [illegible], 1881.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago" for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1882, between the hours of [illegible].
[illegible], Cashier.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

PURE EXTRACT
OF
Malt, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Grapes
From All Parts of Europe and America.
Two to Eight Years Old.

C. H. Slack
MAKES THE FOLLOWING
QUOTATIONS:

G. H. Mumm & Co. Per case.
Dry Verzenay, cases of 12 quarts ... [illegible]
Extra Dry ... [illegible]

Jules Mumm & Co. Per case.
Extra Dry, cases of 12 quarts ... [illegible]
Dry Verzenay ... [illegible]

Piper Heidsieck. Per case.
Cases of 12 quarts ... [illegible]

DOMESTIC CHAMPAGNES.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.
Great Western, Extra Dry, cases of 12 qts ... [illegible]

WHITE WINES.
Brandenburg Freres. Per case.
Haut Sauternes, cases of 12 qts ... [illegible]
Chateau Sauternes ... [illegible]
Latour Blanche ... [illegible]
Chateau Yquem ... [illegible]

BURGUNDY WINES.
B. Bruninghaus. Per case.
Chablis (white), cases of 12 qts ... [illegible]
Nuits ... [illegible]
Chambertin ... [illegible]
Romanee ... [illegible]
Clos de Vougeot ... [illegible]

SHERRY WINES. Per gal.
Crown ... [illegible]
Montilla ... [illegible]
Duff, Gordon & Co.'s
Dry, Pale ... [illegible]
Very fine ... [illegible]
Manzanilla ... [illegible]
Amontillado ... [illegible]
Very Old Amontillado, dry ... [illegible]
Sup. Old Amontillado, extra dry ... 7.00

PORT WINES. Per gal.
Offley, pure ... [illegible]
[illegible]

CALIFORNIA WINES. Per gal.
Angelica ... [illegible]
Angelica, AA, very old ... [illegible]
Port ... [illegible]
Tokay ... [illegible]
Muscat ... [illegible]
Madeira ... [illegible]
Mt. Vineyard ... [illegible]
Zinfandel in jugs containing from 4 to 5 gals, per gal ... 1.25

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
Port ... [illegible]
Sweet Catawba ... [illegible]

SOUR MASH WHISKIES. Per gal.
Shawen Sour Mash ... [illegible]
Ed. H. Taylor, Jr., O. F. C. ... [illegible]
Anderson Distillery, Kentucky, hand-made Sour Mash ... [illegible]
J. T. Van Dyke ... [illegible]
D. Monarch & Bro. ... [illegible]
Ripy ... [illegible]
New Hope ... [illegible]
Nelson ... [illegible]

RYE WHISKIES. Per gal.
Mount Vernon Rye ... [illegible]
Guckenheimer ... [illegible]
Finch's Golden Wedding ... [illegible]
Nelson Rye ... [illegible]

English and Scotch Ales, Etc.
Bass & Co.'s India Pale Ale—pints ... [illegible]
Guinness' Extra Stout—pints ... [illegible]
Milwaukee Lager Beer—pints ... [illegible]
Ginger Ale (Cantrell & Cochrane's) ... [illegible]

MINERAL WATERS.
(Natural Imported.) Cases.
Hunyadi Janos ... [illegible]
Apollinaris ... [illegible]
Friedrichshall Bitters ... [illegible]
Vichy ... [illegible]

C. H. SLACK,
Grocer & Wine Merchant,
79 & 81 State-st.

N. B.—Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!
While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. [illegible]
A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
Made by STEELE & PRICE,
[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE
Connecticut
Mutual
LIFE
Insurance Co.,
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1881,
$49,492,629.38.

Life Insurance a Protection,
Not a Speculation.

RECORD
OF
CLAIMS PAID
FROM
Dec. 15, 1846, to Jan. 1, 1881.

Organized Dec. 15, 1846.

Claims paid in each year from Organization, Dec. 15, 1846:

1846	$
1847	3,500.00
1848	17,750.00
1849	82,600.00
1850	163,716.27
1851	196,887.50
1852	189,417.00
1853	185,452.73
1854	253,132.89
1855	268,990.03
1856	208,920.77
1857	238,825.00
1858	213,950.00
1859	252,919.58
1860	222,900.00
1861	254,440.00
1862	339,590.00
1863	376,890.00
1864	482,387.00
1865	768,137.16
1866	967,700.95
1867	1,179,921.00
1868	1,266,675.00
1869	1,428,859.00
1870	1,751,959.00
1871	1,793,507.50
1872	2,209,986.62
1873	2,372,356.17
1874	2,571,203.71
1875	2,378,106.45
1876	2,289,948.35
1877	2,637,811.00
1878	2,356,046.28
1879	2,774,384.12
1880	2,733,084.27
Total amount paid from Dec. 15, 1846, to Jan. 1, 1881	$35,631,755.35
Endowment Policies paid during same period	4,138,347.24

Facts and figures like these commend themselves to the intelligence and judgment of all men. They carry conviction upon bare presentation and need no argument or illustration to demonstrate thier significance.

OFFICERS:
JACOB L. GREENE, President.
E. B. WATKINSON, Vice President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.
W. G. ABBOTT, Assistant Secretary.
D. H. WELLS, Actuary.

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General Agent for Illinois,
81 & 83 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

The Best Field
FOR
EMIGRANTS.

AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS, OF GREAT FERTILITY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF PERMANENT MARKET, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, is now offered for sale in EASTERN OREGON and EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific Slope, and are within an average distance of 200 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GRAIN AT PORTLAND, OREGON, COMMANDS A PRICE EQUAL TO THAT OBTAINED IN CHICAGO.

The early completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. is now assured, and guarantees to settlers cheap and quick transportation, and good markets, both East and West. The opening of this new over and line to the Pacific, together with the construction of the network of 700 miles of railroad by the O. R. & N. Co. in the valleys of the great Columbia and its principal tributaries, renders certain a rapid increase in the value of the lands now open to purchase and pre-emption. There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

LANDS SHOW an AVERAGE YIELD of 40 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE. No Failure of Crops ever known.

RAILROAD LANDS offered at the uniform rate of $2.50 an Acre.

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

For pamphlet and maps, descriptive of country, its resources, climate, routes of travel, rates, and full information, address
A. L. STOKES,
General Eastern Agent,
[illegible] Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

HATS.

Gentlemen's Dress Silk and Cassimere Hats, stiff and soft Business Hats, Seal, Otter, and M. B. Fur Caps, and everything in the way of Men's and Boys' Winter Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.
BARNES & CO.,
[illegible] Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. Henry Olin,
Eye and Ear Surgeon,
[illegible]

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fixtures.
[illegible]

CLOSING SALE.

MANDEL
BROTHERS.
Great Semi-Annual
CLOSING SALE

EXTRAORDINARY
ATTRACTIONS
AND
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
In Every Department.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN
SEAL CLOAKS

Fur-Lined Garments
Marked Down
Regardless of Cost or Value.

SILK DOLMANS
FUR-TRIMMED
Marked at one-third off from former prices.

SUITS,
For Street and Reception Wear,
AT HALF ACTUAL COST.

CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS & DRESSES
Are reduced to make this the
GREATEST
CLOSING-SALE
ON RECORD.

MANDEL BROS.
121 & 123 State-st.
Michigan-av. & Twenty-second-st.

HOLIDAY MUSIC.

HOLIDAY MUSIC!

Send the price mentioned below, and receive by return mail one of these splendid new Music Books for Holiday Presents:

Norway Music Album, [illegible]
Beauties of Sacred Song, [illegible]
Gems of English Song, The best and newest.
Gems of Strauss, Brightest Music.
Franz's Album of Song, Best German Songs.
Creme de la Creme. 2 vols. Standard Piano Music.

PRICE OF Each Book, [illegible] Fine Gilt. [illegible] Cloth. [illegible] Boards.

Rhymes and Tunes, [illegible]
Charming Nursery and Kindergarten Songs.
PIANO SCORES, containing all the airs of
Olivette. [illegible] cents.
Mascot. [illegible] cents.
Patience. [illegible] cents.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Jno. V. Ayer's Sons, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. Herbert C. Ayer is authorized to settle all debts due to and by said partnership, he assuming all the liabilities of said firm.
HERBERT C. AYER.
HENRY J. HIGGINS.
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. [illegible], 1881.

The business heretofore conducted by the firm of John V. Ayer's Sons will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of John V. Ayer's Sons, at the same place.
HERBERT C. AYER.
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. [illegible], 1881.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between James F. Griffin and Walter T. Dwight, under the firm name and style of Griffin & Dwight, has been continued for five years, from January 1st, [illegible], to January 1st, [illegible].
JAMES F. GRIFFIN.
WALTER T. DWIGHT.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Real Estate, Loan, and Renting Agents,
Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

TEA.

TEA [illegible]

SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

The Wholesale Trade Quiet, and Prices Rather Weaker.

Retail Dealers Rich Beyond Any Wealth They Have Ever Before Acquired.

Sellers Dating Their Bills Five Months Ahead to Get Sales.

Wheat and Corn Have Had a Small Boom to Make Christmas Merry.

The Iron Trade Exceedingly Good, with an Advance in Prices.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The wholesale business of the week has been rather quiet, with few fluctuations in the prices of staple commodities, the tendency, if anything, being downward. Retail business has been active, on account of the holiday trade, which is reported in all quarters as unprecedentedly large.

In the dry-goods trade business is very quiet, and few goods are moving.

Hat manufacturers and commission men have disposed of a large quantity of spring goods already, with bills dated March 1, although deliveries are made now. In some cases the goods were sold in November and the bills dated April 1.

There is an earnest effort on the part of leading houses to stop dating sales so far ahead, but sellers cannot be brought to combine in this measure.

In the grain market, a day or two before Christmas, there was considerable strength exhibited, followed by a sharp advance in wheat and corn, which has been well maintained, and the market closes a shade weaker at the advance.

In lard and provisions there has been a good amount of business doing, with some fluctuations, the market closing fairly steady.

In cotton there was a drop in prices just before Christmas, which has not been recovered. The market is dull and unsatisfactory.

Petroleum is dull and weak.

The wool trade has been dull. Buyers are not very plenty. Prices in the country are relatively higher than at the seaboard, and holders have confidence in the future.

In freights, grain-room is in fair request, but, other than this, business is dull, and rates are unimproved.

The leather trade has been extremely quiet, and the large orders which have been placed with shoe-manufacturers have not yet been felt by the leather trade, although a good business is anticipated. The boot-and-shoe trade is very dull, and below the average of former years at this season.

The iron trade continues in a satisfactory condition in all its branches. Prices are firm, and a good business is being done.

The hardware trade is dull, but prospects are good and prices steady.

The demand for raw sugars is quite limited in the absence of any large demand from refiners.

The tea trade is limited, and sales at auction show prices moderately firm, in consequence of some strong parties buying for speculative purposes under the belief that bottom prices have been reached.

The coffee trade remains without animation and strongly in the buyers' favor.

The lumber market is quiet, but prospects are favorable.

The total reported transactions in flour, also the principal items in grain and provisions, were as follows during the week ended: Flour, receipts, 91,296 barrels; exports, 17,848 barrels and [illegible] sacks; sales, 72,050 barrels; wheat, receipts, 173,000 bushels; exports, nearly 212,161 bushels; sales, 955,000 bushels for prompt and 9,980,000 bushels for future delivery; corn, receipts, 189,430 bushels; exports, about 228,552 bushels; sales, 807,000 bushels for prompt and 4,604,000 bushels for future delivery; oats, receipts, [illegible] bushels; exports, 2,[illegible] bushels; sales, [illegible] bushels; pork, receipts, 9,823 barrels; exports, almost 3,897 barrels; sales, 2,430 barrels, including old and new mess; lard, receipts, 17,975 tierces, 1,828 kegs, 377 cases, and 90 barrels; exports, about 7,777,247 pounds; sales, 12,600 tierces for prompt and 1,090,195 tierces for future delivery; sales included city and Western steam; also No. 1 city and refined.

Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—There was the usual lull incidental to the holidays in nearly all branches of trade the past week. But little business has been doing, and the markets have not materially changed from last week. The sales of pig-iron were quite large, and the market very strong at the late advance, with a tendency to still further advance the price. Manufactured iron quiet and steady. Business is large for the season. The window-glass trade is dull and not much doing. Manufacturers are stocking up. Bottles are in light stock with a heavy demand, with firm and unchanged prices. Petroleum ruled dull early in the week, but towards the close was active and unsettled. United certificates was quoted during the week at [illegible], and closed this afternoon at 83. Sales and resales of 1,946,000 barrels. Shipments of 817,667 barrels. The river coal trade is still active on account of a continued good boating stage of water. Since last Saturday 3,214,000 bushels of coal were shipped to Cincinnati and Louisville. Live stock was in fair supply, but the market was dull, owing to the unfavorable weather. Cattle, receipts, 3,248 head of through and 2,032 head of local, against 4,560 of through and 2,262 of local last week. Common to prime selling at $4.00@[illegible]. Hogs, receipts, 20,665, a decrease as compared with the preceding week of 7,000 head. Yorkers quoted at $6.25@6.35. Sheep, receipts, 12,306, against 9,500 the week before. Common to extra selling at $2.50@5.10.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The stock market the past week was dull, with money fairly easy at 6 per cent; demand light. In the grain market prices advanced because the wants cover December contracts. Wheat advanced today 2¾ cents over the closing prices of Friday last. Corn advanced 2¼ cents during the week, and today the market closed moderately active at the advance. Flour was dull throughout the week at unchanged prices. Oats ruled dull. Rye was in no demand, and nominal in price. Sugar was dull, with a further decline. Coffee showed no change. Provisions were quiet throughout the week. Butter was firm at full rates for choice, which is scarce. The egg market was demoralized, with a decline of 10 cents from last week's prices for fresh. Cheese was quiet; best grades closed firm. The stock market was quiet, but firm for good beef cattle until yesterday, when prices went off ½ cent. Hogs was slow, with a large stock in the pens. No change in the price of sheep and lambs.

Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The *Commercial Bulletin* tomorrow will say: This has been a quiet week. Sales of wool, however, footed up fair totals—2,[illegible],773 pounds of domestic, and 1,[illegible] pounds of foreign. Receipts of wool, 4,[illegible] bales of domestic, and 1,383 bales of foreign. The *Commercial Bulletin* has collected from every wool house in Boston statistics of the stock of wool now on hand, and finds that the total stock of domestic and foreign wool, free and in bond, in this market today is 28,110,871 pounds, against 35,354,387 pounds Dec. 31, 1880. Hides continue dull. Leather is quiet. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston to points outside of New England, [illegible],143 cases this week, against 21,613 last week, and 17,[illegible] for the corresponding week of last year. Cotton is dull and unchanged. Iron is rather quiet, but manifests a very strong tone, and some further advance in pig-iron is looked for. Produce and provisions were quiet and steady. Fresh beef is a little firmer. Breadstuffs and groceries are without material change.

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—The iron markets continue active and firm. Pig-iron in large demand, with not much to be had. Prices for some grades have advanced from 50 cents to $1 per ton. Notwithstanding fears of foreign competition, furnacemen have decided to do this. No. 1 Lake Superior charcoal iron quoted at $31@32, and No. 1 foundry from Lake Superior at $[illegible]. Manufactured iron is firm, with the demand larger than the supply. Bars are still quoted at [illegible]. Petroleum quiet and prices unchanged. The railroads have had generally steady business, with perhaps a slight falling off in freight traffic.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

Philadelphia Ballot-Box Stuffers and Perjurers Convicted and Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The cause of purity of elections had a strong impetus during the past week. Upon the removal of the Mouat case to Judge Biddle's court there was a very sudden weakening of the defense and a plea of guilty of tampering with the ballot-box, which resulted in a sentence of two years in the penitentiary. Yesterday another ballot-box stuffer [illegible]. In the same court William [illegible] was convicted of making a false return of election, and he was sent to jail for six months and sentenced to pay a fine of $100, to be forever disqualified for holding office, and to be disfranchised for seven years. In the same court, where District-Attorney Graham has had the good sense to bring all his election cases, George Wood, alias Miller, who personated Frederick Schultz on the Mouat jury, was to have been tried. After consultation with his counsel, he asked permission of the Court to withdraw his pleas and to plead guilty to the charges of perjury and embracery. He was permitted to do so, and Judge Biddle told him to stand up. The Judge rehearsed to him the points of the case, and said it was not necessary to call witnesses for further information, as the matter already elicited before him was sufficient to show him exactly in what his defense consisted. In the one case he had not only committed perjury but he insulted the administration of justice. A man possessing the intelligence which he did could not but know that the crimes which he had committed of perjury and personating the juror were of the gravest character. A trial with a person personating a juror would be a mistrial, and if there had been a verdict in the Mouat case a new trial would have to have been granted. He had not only admitted his guilt in that respect, but had pleaded guilty to another crime of attempting to influence a juror in another case. The court always took into consideration a plea of guilty, and while the punishment for perjury was seven years and for embracery one year, he would not impose the extreme penalty. He thereupon sentenced him on his plea of perjury to five years and ten months in the Eastern Penitentiary to labor, and one year, the limit, on the embracery charge; but would make that year concurrent with the five years. This was the man who was put in to save Mouat, but was caught himself. Later in the day Judge Biddle passed upon the Deputy-Sheriff who allowed Mouat to stay at home during the trial instead of in jail, and said that he would have a rule of court to show Deputy-Sheriffs that a writ of commitment to the county prison meant what it said.

OBITUARY.

Death of Another Old Citizen.

Another of the well-known citizens of Chicago—Jesse Whitehead—died yesterday. He was born in the City of New York in November, 1800. His father was established for many years in that city as a wholesale merchant, and removed from there with his family to Wheeling, Va., in 1812. Here Jesse Whitehead resided until 1836, when, impelled by a natural spirit of enterprise and a desire for a more promising and active field of work, he resolved to establish himself at Madison, Ind., then a small but prospering point on the Ohio. Here he at once identified himself with the local interests of his new home, engaging in mercantile pursuits, which he successfully followed for ten years, when he retired from active business, but still lent his aid to advance the interests of the town, and develop those enterprises most likely to contribute to its progress. With this spirit he became early interested in the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, one of the first established in the West, and the very first in Indiana, and became a large stockholder and Director in the company. It may be questioned whether any of the earlier roads in the whole country were more entirely successful than this, the pioneer of the State. Mr. Whitehead was also a stockholder and Director in the Old Indiana Insurance Company and in the Indiana State Bank, of which latter institution he was the Acting President of the Madison branch for many years.

In 1853 and 1854, confident of the rapid and certain progress of the West, he invested largely in lands in the best counties of Illinois. In 1866 he determined in his own mind that the City of Chicago was to become the great central mart of this continent, and he made many important purchases of real estate and removed to this city in the same year. All these investments resulted well, and proved with what sagacity and prudence his selections were made and managed. Continually occupied and absorbed in his varied interests, he had but little time, even if he had the inclination, to make any effort in the way of notoriety or public advancement. The various positions of responsibility and trust which he held are sufficient proofs of the high estimation in which he was held by those who confided their interests to his care. He was characterised by his fair dealings and a Christian spirit, content to work faithfully in the line of his calling.

Mr. Whitehead was married in 1825 to Elizabeth, daughter of C. L. Bartsau, of Savannah, Ga. She died in 1840. In 1844 he was married to Rebecca McClure Hays, daughter of Dr. Adam Hays, of Pittsburg, Pa. Three of his children survive him, of whom a daughter and one son reside in the city, and one son settled in the interior of Illinois.

Mr. Whitehead had always been an active and enterprising man, and the wear and tear of four score years has of late told upon his constitution, and his health has rapidly failed within the past year.

Dr. J. W. Allen, at Elkhart, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 30.—Dr. J. W. Allen, one of the most prominent physicians of Northern Indiana, died at his residence in this city this morning of Bright's disease. He was born in Addison County, Vermont, March 4, 1811, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1835, practiced in Knox County, Ohio, for thirteen years, removed to this city in 1848, where he practiced over thirty years. He had accumulated a large fortune.

Jesse Pickrel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 30.—Another old citizen has been called to his rest. Mr. Jesse Pickrel, of Gibson, this county, died on Monday, and was followed to his last resting place by a large number of friends. He was one of the early settlers of the county, and has held several important positions—that of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, etc.

Bodine (The Man).

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 30.—William Bodine, the first trainer and driver of Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, Midnight, and other fast horses, died today of pneumonia, aged 51.

Lieut.-Col. William R. Price, United States Army, at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—Lieut.-Col. William Redwood Price, Sixth United States Cavalry, died today.

Col. McComb, of Wilmington, Del., at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Col. McComb, of Wilmington, Del., well known in railroad circles, died here today.

A ROBBER'S EXPERIENCE.

A Mob in Arkansas Take a Thief into the Woods and Compel Him to Reveal the Place Where He Concealed His Pelf.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30.—Samuel Waters, a planter, who recently removed from Woodruff County to Rosebud, White County, has just been the victim of a brutal assault. He started to visit a married daughter who lived some distance in the interior of the county, and while en route sat down to rest by the wayside. Mr. Waters had with him a considerable sum of money, a portion of the proceeds of a recent sale of lands. He had a large sum of silver wrapped in a handkerchief, and was counting it, when a negro suddenly stepped out from the adjacent woods and asked for change for a $100 Confederate bill. Waters declined, and was moving away, when the negro sprang upon him. A desperate struggle ensued. The negro struck him on the head, felling him on the ground, and Waters, fearing he would be murdered, feigned death and allowed the ruffian to rifle his pockets. After the thief had fled with his booty, Waters crawled half a mile to the nearest house and related the circumstances, minutely describing his assailant. Search was made, and a negro named Ben Pettis arrested and jailed. On his person was found a $100 Confederate bill, several $10 bills, and a large amount of silver, though the bulk of the sum stolen from Waters was missing. The night succeeding his incarceration a party of ten masked men surrounded the jail and forced the jailer to lead them to Pettis' cell. They took the prisoner to a woods some distance from town, and told him that his life would be spared only on condition he led them to the spot where he had hid the balance of the money taken from Waters. At first Pettis denied all knowledge of the matter; a rope was placed around his neck and thrown over a limb, and he was drawn up and let down three times in rapid succession. The miserable wretch then made a full confession, the main facts of which have already been related, and led the mob to a dense thicket in the heart of the woods where he had secreted the proceeds of the robbery. There, under a log, a large roll of greenbacks and the remainder of the silver was found intact. The mob then took Pettis back to the jail, gave him up to the jailor, and, rousing Sheriff Black, delivered the money recovered to him to be handed over to Waters. This done, they rode silently away. Waters is reported to be in a very critical condition, the wounds upon his head being more serious than at first supposed.

EXPELLED.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Common Council of the City of Somerville passed an order tonight expelling Councilman Hiram A. Pratt for appropriating to his own use some $1,700 water taxes collected by him while a member of the Committee on Highways. Pratt had previously made good the amount.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose.

RAILROADS.

Tender Tributes to the Memory of the Late Henry C. Wentworth.

The Exquisite and Appropriate Floral Offerings Which Will Deck His Bier.

Final Arrangements for the Funeral Services Which Will Occur Today.

The Agreement Concerning the State Commissioners' Rates Reached at St. Louis.

The General Passenger and Ticket Agents Formulate Their Feelings Regarding Henry C. Wentworth's Death—Floral Tributes of the Passenger Men.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various railroads centering in Chicago held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Commissioner Dixon's office, in the Rand-McNally Building, for the purpose of taking appropriate action regarding the death of Henry C. Wentworth, late General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad. There were present E. St. John, Rock Island; W. P. Johnson, Lake Shore; O. W. Ruggles, Michigan Central; Percival Lowell, Burlington; A. H. Hanson, Illinois Central; W. A. Thrall and W. H. Stennett, Northwestern; B. F. Tichenor, Wabash; C. W. Adams, Fort Wayne; Mr. Woodman, Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Mr. Somerville, Alton; Samuel Powell, formerly of the Michigan Central; and Commissioner W. H. Dixon. Several of those present referred in feeling terms to the death of their highly-esteemed colleague, and spoke in eloquent terms of his excellent qualities, and the void left by his death in the ranks of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents in this city. The meeting then appointed E. St. John, W. P. Johnson, O. W. Ruggles, and W. H. Dixon a committee to draft appropriate resolutions and submit them for adoption to a general meeting to be held at Commissioner Dixon's office at 10 o'clock this morning.

On the adjournment of the meeting the committee repaired to the office of Mr. St. John, at the Rock Island Depot, and drafted the following preamble and resolutions:

The complete inadequacy of language to fitly express profound grief was never more fully realized than at present, when we are called upon to chronicle our feelings regarding the death of our late beloved brother, counselor, and friend, Henry C. Wentworth, late General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and one of the oldest and most valued members of the passenger service in this country. Mr. Wentworth entered the service of the Michigan Central Railroad Company in 1854, and remained in its employ continuously until his decease. From the position of ticket agent at its local station in Chicago, by the exercise of those qualities of head and heart for which he was preëminently distinguished, he rose to the position of General Passenger and Ticket Agent and General Agent, in full charge of the office of his company in this city. He was a gentleman of inflexible honesty and great natural ability, and for many years has been regarded as an authority in passenger and other railroad matters. He was frequently consulted and advised with by his associates occupying equal positions on matters in which he was not directly interested and his advice and decisions were always regarded as just, honest, and honorable. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and two children, whose grief is shared by the entire railroad fraternity of Chicago. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother, Henry C. Wentworth, this association has lost an associate and friend who was valued for his virtues as a citizen and his ability as an official. While we are exceedingly sorry to part with him, we are again admonished that "God's ways are not our ways."

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are hereby tendered to his family—with the assurance of our love for his memory—in their great bereavement. We realize their loss, and tender them our prayers that a kind and all-merciful Father will sustain them in this severe trial and be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to Mrs. Wentworth, and also to the official railroad journals of the country for publication.

It was also resolved at the meeting yesterday afternoon that the General Passenger and Ticket Agents contribute liberally to the floral offering to be made by all the passenger men in this city.

This morning, after the adoption of the above resolutions, the association will adjourn to the Erie office on Clark street, there to meet with other railroad gentlemen not in the association and make arrangements for attending the funeral in a body. The services will be held at 12:45 p.m. today at the First Congregational Church, corner Washington and Ann streets, and at 2:30 p.m. a special train will convey the remains and the relatives and friends of the deceased to Rosehill Cemetery.

The men connected with the passenger and ticket departments of the various railroads centering in this city held another meeting yesterday afternoon at the Erie office, No. 77 Clark street, to complete the arrangements for a floral offering to the late Henry C. Wentworth. The committee appointed at the meeting the day before submitted various designs, and it was finally agreed to accept one which represents a tunnel being entered by a train, the rear coach being visible only. The design is a most beautiful one, and the committee was instructed to spare no expense in getting it up. This will be the combined tribute of all the passenger and ticket men in the city, including the General Passenger and Ticket Agents. Several General Passenger and Ticket Agents and other railroad men from other parts of the country have sent requests to be permitted to contribute their mite to the tribute to be made by the passenger men of the city to the lamented dead. The passenger and ticket men of all the railroads in the city and those coming from abroad will meet at 11 o'clock this morning at the Erie office, No. 77 Clark street, where they will be joined by the General Passenger and Ticket Agents, and from which place they will march in a body to the church to participate in the funeral services and accompany the remains of Henry C. Wentworth to their final resting-place.

The officers and employés of the Michigan Central Railroad Company held a meeting last evening and passed appropriate resolutions in regard to the death of their late colleague and co-laborer. They also decided to contribute towards the purchase of an appropriate floral tribute. General-Manager Ledyard and the other officials of the Michigan Central residing at Detroit and along the line of the road will arrive this morning to participate in the funeral. It is understood that during the hours of the funeral the general offices of the Michigan Central here will be closed to give the employés an opportunity to attend the funeral.

The Railroad Commissioners' Rates to Be the Minimum Rate from All Competing Points in Illinois—Matters of Dispute to Be Decided by Arbitration.

The General Freight Agents of the Illinois roads terminating at Chicago returned yesterday morning from St. Louis, where they participated in a meeting of the Illinois roads, held for the purpose of taking some action regarding the troubles which have arisen on account of the refusal to adopt the State Commissioners' tariff by several of the roads. As heretofore stated, the trouble arose from the fact that those roads which have not adopted the Commissioners' tariff were making lower rates from competing points than the rates established by the Commissioners, and, consequently, the roads which had adopted the Commissioners' rates were unable to compete.

It is learned that all the roads in the State, except about half a dozen, were represented at the meeting. Among the absentees were the Rock Island, the Illinois Midland, the Northwestern, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and these roads have either adopted or are about to adopt the State Commissioners' tariff, and are known to be willing to join in the action of the meeting. It was resolved that at competing points the State Commissioners' rates shall be the minimum rates to be charged by the roads. Mr. George L. Carman, of the Burlington-Wabash pool, was appointed arbitrator, to whom all matters of dispute will be referred. An Arbitration Committee, consisting of Horace Tucker of the Illinois Central, Paul Morton of the Burlington, and H. H. Courtright of the Chicago & Alton, was also appointed. To this committee an appeal can be made if the decision of the arbitrator is not satisfactory.

Another meeting is to be held in this city a week from next Thursday, when other questions about which there is a misunderstanding will be taken up and discussed. Among these matters is the question of giving free return passes to parties in charge of live stock. Under the present rates the railroads give a pass for every two or three cars of live stock, and return the party free. It is the intention to modify this rule and do away with the practice of giving free return passes to parties in charge of live stock, on the ground that the State Commissioners' rates on live stock are so low that they will not warrant the expense of returning the parties in charge of the cars free. The matter of limiting the issue of free passes to merchants and shippers will also come up for discussion.

Consolidated in the Interest of the Wabash System.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—This afternoon a number of Pittsburg capitalists interested in railroad matters had a meeting here at which it was decided to consolidate the Red Bank & Youngstown and the Pittsburg & Western Railroad Companies under the name of the latter corporation. A charter was obtained for the Red Bank & Youngstown Railroad some weeks ago, when it was understood that it was intended to strengthen the Pittsburg & Western, as the corporators were all stockholders of the latter company, which has figured so prominently in local railroad circles during the past year. The new road is to run from Red Bank, on the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to the State line in Lawrence County, and connect there with the Youngstown Branch of the Pittsburg & Western. The advantages of the new road are apparent. Besides supplying the northern line of the Pittsburg & Western triangle, it is claimed by its corporators that, with its connections, it will form by sixty-five miles the shortest route ever projected for the transmission of through freight from East and West. Hitherto all through freight carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad has had to pass through Pittsburg. By the Red Bank & Youngstown Branch of the Pittsburg & Western this bend is cut off, and at the same time the facilities for getting into Pittsburg will be largely increased. This is another step toward bringing Gould's Wabash system here.

A New Route to Upper Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—The time-table between Detroit and Marquette issued today takes effect Sunday noon. There will be one passenger-train per day each way, leaving the Straits of Mackinac at 7:30 in the morning, where connection will be made with the night train from Marquette, arriving at Detroit at 10 in the evening. Leaving Detroit at 11 in the evening, it reaches Mackinac at 5:45 the next afternoon, where connection is again made with the night train for Marquette, which will be reached the next morning. The distance saved by this new route between Detroit and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is nearly 300 miles over the old route via Chicago. The first train leaves Sunday night.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. J. E. Lewis has been appointed agent at Ainsworth, Ia., vice Mr. W. C. Linton, who goes into the dispatcher's office at Eldon, Ia.

Mr. W. S. Palm, Car Accountant for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has resigned, and the duties of that office from and after Jan. 1 will be in charge of Mr. C. F. Drew, whose position will hereafter be Car-Service Agent. Mr. Drew was formerly Car Distributor for the company, and this change consolidates the office with that of Car Accountant.

Yesterday a number of changes were made by the Illinois Central Railroad in their station-agencies. Mr. James D. Letteer succeeds Mr. C. S. Adams at Apple River; Mr. C. L. Miller succeeds Mr. J. R. Fielding at Buffalo, and Mr. Fielding goes to Melvin in place of Mr. H. S. Fristoe; Mr. Fristoe succeeds Mr. F. R. Jamison at Kenney, and Mr. Jamison is transferred to Mount Pulaski, in place of Mr. E. Frederickson. Mr. Frederickson is appointed Cashier in the Division Superintendent's office at Springfield.

General Ticket and Passenger Agent E. St. John gives notice that those who wish to see Abbott, Kellogg, and Cary will have an opportunity to do so at the Rock Island depot, head of Van Buren street, today. Mr. St. John's invitation, however, does not refer to the three great American prima donne, but to the three magnificent new reclining-chair cars by those names, just completed at the Rock Island car-shops, and of which mention was made in THE TRIBUNE heretofore. These splendid cars will hereafter run regularly on the Kansas City line of the Rock Island.

The Great Western, Canada Southern, and Grand Trunk Railways have for some years past had an arrangement by which tickets reading over one of these roads were honored by the others. This arrangement will not be carried out after Jan. 1, as will be seen by the following joint circular just issued by the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the three Canada roads: "On and after Jan. 1 the interchange of tickets between the Great Western, Canada Southern, and Grand Trunk Railways will absolutely cease, and tickets will only be valid by the route over which they read. Agents selling tickets for connecting lines, as well as local agents, will be guided accordingly, and so notify passengers."

Mr. Percival Lowell, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, announces that a new issue of commutation tickets will be made Jan. 1, and instructs conductors that every ticket is printed with coupons for each trip, their duty being to detach a coupon for each trip, and where parties fail to present their tickets to collect full fare, which will in no case be refunded. None of the tickets will be good on the theatrical trains. Conductors are especially instructed to watch the "real-estate" tickets, and take every precaution to prevent their being used by any persons except those they are intended for—namely: real-estate agents and their customers, for the purpose of examining real estate with a view of purchasing or renting.

FINANCIAL.

No Progress Being Made in the Effort to Settle the Affairs of the Pacific Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The *Journal* says: There has been absolutely no progress made in settling the affairs of the Pacific Bank for more than a week. Moreover, the outlook is not encouraging, and if it were not for the fact that enormous losses would probably follow the final suspension of the institution, there would be grave reason to fear that the efforts being made to reorganize would prove unsuccessful. But the alternative confronting the Directors and stockholders is the necessity of raising $8,100,000 or losing $1,000,000. Lacking $100,000, this must come, nominally at least, from Weeks as part of the $500,000 required toward canceling his indebtedness. If he proves unable to raise it, whoever supplies the sum must take Weeks' credit, and not that of the bank, for the money. Both stockholders and depositors are becoming clamorous for an accurate statement of the bank's condition and an explanation of the real cause and responsibility for the whole trouble, information which the Directors have not seen fit yet to make public officially. But a short time will now be allowed the bank in which to come to a definite decision upon future plans. The fifteen days' notice of the stockholders' meeting must soon be called, and must be given so that, in the best view of the case, it must now be well along toward February before the bank will be able to resume business.

COINS.

Recommendations of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Col. Snowden, Superintendent of the Mint, has recommended the adoption by Congress of a comprehensive plan under which all minor coinage should be ranged. Col. Snowden thinks there should be, first, uniformity of alloy; second, due proportions of weight in each piece; third, uniformity of device; fourth, due proportion in the size of coins. The Colonel says: "I would have an alloy 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel—the best alloy ever used in minor coinage. It does not oxidize, retains color, is clean, without unpleasant odor. It can be worked readily by the exercise of care, and is difficult of counterfeit. Its intrinsic value brings it more nearly to the passing value of coin than any other metal below gold and silver except aluminum, which presents so many difficulties to coinage as to be up to this time practically out of the question. Next, I would have a five-cent piece of the weight of five grams, a three-cent piece of three grams, and a one-cent piece of one and one-half grams, which is as small an amount of metal as can be practically operated upon in coinage."

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Late Deal in Northern Pacific the Wonder of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The Northern Pacific deal has been the wonder of the Stock Exchange. More so because the biter has been bit, and the same squeezed who expected to be squeezers. The outsiders were large buyers at 80 to 85, and when the stock broke with the other specialties—when in got down to 80—several large holders had already unloaded, but not a few of the Villard party, and some very close to headquarters, began to buy. It still kept on downward, however, as the margins became exhausted, and Philadelphia, which had been a free buyer at 76@77, sold again to New York at 3 per cent lower, when the friends of the road had to come to the rescue of their indiscreet associates, who had loaded up at the highest prices, and they themselves came in as buyers when the short interest was quite heavy at 79@80. One of the largest stockholders who had orders in to sell at best, when it was at 84, was in the market to buy at 72. The shorts have been pretty well frightened now, and before the stock reaches 90, which looks a probability for the first of the week, they will be pretty well out.

A LAND SWINDLER.

Robert L. Lindsay, One of the Missouri Land Swindlers, Sentenced to Nine Years in the Penitentiary.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 30.—Robert L. Lindsay, the noted Missouri land swindler, who was convicted on the 20th inst., was brought into court this evening at 7 o'clock and sentenced by Judge Patrick to nine years in the penitentiary. Lindsay, as it was clearly proven, was one of the sharpest men in the business, and his conviction was brought about by United States Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis. Morris, who was arrested and taken to Steubenville with Lindsay, gave bail for his appearance at the February term. Lindsay makes the fourth of the gang convicted.

It is well to guard against the rigors of winter by procuring a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

LEGALLY STRANGLED.

Execution of William Henry Erb at St. Louis Yesterday.

The Brutal Murder of His Divorced Wife the Crime for Which He Suffered.

A Confession by the Culprit that the Deed Was Premeditated.

Erb, at St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—William Henry Erb was hanged here today in the presence of about 300 persons for the murder of his wife, Rose Mion. Erb slept soundly until nearly half-past 4, when he arose and ate a slight breakfast. He then conversed with the other four murderers who are awaiting execution within the next two weeks. After this he passed his time in prayer. The death-warrant was read to him in his cell. He showed no sign of fear, and was only afraid of cold. A Catholic priest attended him to the scaffold, where he prayed fervently while the noose was adjusted. The Deputy-Sheriff sprung the drop at 8:46, and in five minutes he was dead. Everything passed off quietly. He had nothing to say upon the scaffold, but just before the drop he made a confession to the effect that he had murdered his wife, and that with premeditation. It was about the year 1864 when Mrs. Rose Mion, a widow, of Paducah, Ky., was induced to marry William Henry Erb. The union with Mion was a happy one, but that with Erb was

FULL OF TROUBLE

from the start. He never had a trade, and always led a shiftless life, and Mrs. Erb soon became aware that the entire support of the family, himself included, devolved upon her. About the year 1870 the family moved to St. Louis, and for most of the time up to the murder he lived off of what she made at the washtub. For a time he drove team, but his steadiest job was pushing a hand-cart. Nearly every cent he could scrape went for whisky, and about 1876 she began to tire of his abuse and instituted proceedings for divorce, which was eventually successful. Still she did not dare to shake him off, but it is said continued to live with him for some time thereafter. There were reasons enough for a divorce. In addition to his "sponging" on her for years, there was actual cruelty and even

THREATS TO KILL.

It is related that early in 1877 he said to his little son, as with a grin he drove the blade of a big sharp-pointed hunting-knife into the dinner-table, "That's a damn good knife, and I'm going to try it on your mother today." Aug. 6 of that year he made an effort to keep the promise, but brave John Mion, her son by her first husband, a young man of about 20, rushed in between the upraised knife and his mother and put a bullet into the old man's side, which sent him to the hospital for three weeks. John Mion was jailed, and Erb upon his release prosecuted him for assault with intent to kill, but Judge Cady said that the boy had done just right and let him go. It is said that young Mion then went to work to get the brute expelled from the house, and finally succeeded, and soon after he went to Paris, where he was living at last accounts. Meanwhile,

ERB DID NOT FORGET HIS PLANS

upon the poor woman's life, and for a year or so he repeated the threats. At last, on the 19th of June, 1879, he accomplished his bloody design. He brought out that hunting-knife again—a terrible weapon eighteen inches long and one and one-half inches wide—and carefully ground it down to a needle-point, and thus armed he proceeded to the humble house, No. 219 South Third street, where for so many years his patient little wife had toiled so hard to support him and the children that bore his name. Since to enter at the front door would be likely to apprise her of his coming and give her a chance to fly, he stole along the alley in the rear of the premises and peered through the cracks in the fence to ascertain what the chances of killing his wife were. His little daughter Mary was playing in the yard, and he called to her to come and tell him

WHERE HER MOTHER WAS.

She recognised him through the opening in the fence, and answered readily that her mother was in the kitchen washing, pointing to a brick kitchen detached from the main building. There was no one in sight, and the coast was clear. So the assassin jumped the fence like a cat, and made for the kitchen. The little girl led the way, opened the door, pointed inside, and said her mamma was there, and then she went on to the front part of the house. Nobody but Erb knows precisely what then occurred. It is presumed he took her completely by surprise, for she had a large washing in hand, and was probably engrossed in wringing out the clothes. Whether he spoke to her is not known, but it was thought most likely that he quickly and quietly walked up behind her, and, without a word of warning, got out his big knife and plunged it to the hilt in her back.

Gabriel White, at Watersboro, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30.—Gabriel White, a negro, was hanged today in Watersboro for the murder of Frederick Bellinger, another negro, in 1878.

GATH'S CRITICISMS

Upon Public Men and Events—President Arthur's Administration as Seen in Its Honeymoon—Servitors of the New York Machine in a Cheerful Mood—Arthur Bending His Mind for a Second Term.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—In the recess of Congress, while the President is spending the holidays in New York, unreminded, as yet, that he ought to be in the old barrack at Washington, his official residence, it may be well to take a glance at the new Executive. One of the papers here whose business interests lean toward the President, but whose critical interests are as yet unsatisfied by him, says that his Administration is now in its honeymoon; that he is reaping the triumph of not being as bad as he was expected to be, but that the encomiums his partisans so hastily pay him have raised a higher standard for his future, which he will probably fail to meet.

The President has filled four departments of the Government from the *same wing* of the party, and that *the minority wing*; that Folger was accepted promptly by the public from his high judicial position, and Frelinghuysen from his conservatism.

Brewster passed muster because he was thought to be a severe star-route prosecutor, while Howe disappointed everybody.

The New York *Times* accepts President Arthur for his temperament and intentions, but has made no predictions about his great future, nor become transported over what he has thus far done.

The *Tribune* is not prepared to hail Mr. Arthur at all. President Hayes specially signalized the *Tribune* with his consideration, and it is charged that Judge Robertson was made Collector of the Port of New York in response to a telegraphic message from Whitelaw Reid, who was disgusted with the numerous Stalwart appointments Garfield had made in the Federal offices throughout the interior of the State, and sent the President word that it was about time to consider the other wing of the party. I heard this said at the time Robertson was appointed, and I am not sure that I did not speak to Mr. Reid about it. Mr. Arthur declined to dine with President Hayes officially, as the latter was going out of office, which Mr. Reid considered a breach of State etiquet, the theory at Washington being that no person has the right to decline an invitation to dine with the President.

The *Commercial Advertiser* supports the President, and is forward to assail his critics. The *Express*, under its Republican management, turns a mild front to the President, but continues to support the Liberal or independent element in the party. In the State of New York the Republican voters occupy about the same position toward the President that the *Times* and *Tribune* do.

There is a slightly warmer wing and a decidedly cold wing of the party. The former is making allowances for the President, trying to separate him in intention from the boss element of the party, and averse to criticism upon him so long as he is even respectable.

The cold wing of the party is lying back scarcely saying a word, but keeping up a terrific thinking. It is not pleased with the President's appointments up to this time. It believes the President to be without faith in the willingness of the masses to respond to honorable appeal unless [illegible] methods are used to bring out their votes. I have not considered the Stalwart faction at all. I do not believe it can cast twenty thousand votes in the State of New York unassisted by the element I have named. Mr. Conkling completely wearied out the democratic sense and charity of the State. He was like Henry VIII. in his last years, so petulant, nervous, and splenetic that his own Ministers did not dare to come into his presence.

The last State election here in which the anti-machine element had a majority of more than 100,000 would be duplicated tomorrow if there was any occasion for it.

The calms and storms to which Garfield had to submit as the real head of the Presidential campaign Mr. Arthur escaped. It was not his strength which made the people welcome him with a sincere feeling, but it was his weakness. The country has made haste to like the President's manners and to listen to encouraging things said about him. There is reason to fear that under this good weakness his ambition and complacency are returning, and that he has already bent his eye and mind upon the means to reelect himself before he has done anything decisive in his present term of the office. It is the President's misfortune that he knows next to nothing of the general politics of the United States. He never attended a caucus in the country. His appearance in New York politics was during the domain of Bill Tweed, when the ring was at its hight, and was reconstructing the judiciary in the State, and taking every step in advance to save itself from the consequence of its crimes if they should ever come to trial. In that day the present Secretary of the Treasury was elected to the Bench of Appeals by the favoritism of Sweeney, Tweed, O'Brien, and others, who ordered his tickets to be run out of the Democratic boxes in New York City.

The promotion of Gen. Arthur, though at first accidentally, brought him before the public for the first time in the position of a representative, if not a champion, of the officeholders class. Those who being on the defensive before public opinion make common cause of their interests and revenues, and triumphant for a while even against the ruler of the country, finally retire like Marius from Rome to meditate future reprisals. Such was very nearly the story of Gen. Arthur's quitting the custom-house. His pride and his future interests were involved with the officeholders' league, and through them he secured the Presidency. This office, far above his loftiest expectations, did not change his course of conduct at all. He continued to be a New York politician, and left the head of the American Senate to go to Albany and submit to Mr. Conkling's contumely and work desperately for his reëlection. Engaged in that business, the bullet of Guiteau rang out, and Mr. Arthur was elevated from the Albany lobby to the Presidency of the United States. A failure of his Administration in any responsible and moral point of view will bring out this fact again in terrific relief when his life comes to be written.

Is he conducting his Administration as if he wished it to be forgotten? Is the present drift of his Government in accord with the generous expectation of the average American home where his name every night is repeated around the fireside till the hour for prayer and retirement comes?

Of course, a President must keep his wits about him and earn the worldly confidence and fear of people in his trade of politics. Yet the apparent embarking on a struggle for the second term while the first is scarcely yet tried and close affiliation with the old boss manipulators of Republican politics will presently make a sound that will startle the President's dream of security.

Nothing is clearer in this Government than that it wants less politics and more statesmanship, fewer bosses and more citizen influence, less corruption and force, and more sagacity, magnanimity, and patriotism. GATH.

CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children.

MOTHERS, Castoria is a remarkable preparation; Purely Vegetable. It is pleasant, effective and perfectly harmless. It assimilates the food, cures Sour Stomach, Constipation, Flatulency, and Diarrhœa, and gives robust health and natural sleep. Possessed of such a reliable remedy, wakeful fretfulness may be avoided and the mother obtain needful rest.

Dr. Alex. Robertson, 157 Second-av., New York: "'Castoria' is especially adapted to children."

Dr. H. A. Archer, 82 Portland-av., Brooklyn: "I prescribe it as superior to any known remedy."

Dr. A. J. Green, Royerton, Ind.: "Pleasant, harmless, and wonderfully efficacious."

Castoria is not Narcotic; formula with every bottle; it cures Feverishness, and destroys Worms. "Castoria" is superior in its effects to Paregoric, Morphine Syrups, or Castor Oil, without being nauseous or dangerous.

Millions of Delighted Mothers pronounce Castoria the most prompt and satisfactory preparation ever used. 900 drops in a bottle. 35 doses, 35 cents. Druggists are authorised to refund the cost if it fails to relieve or cure cases for which it is recommended.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

The Vital Forces Mastered Without Medicine.

OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS SPEEDILY RESTORE the VITAL FORCES, and curing the worst cases of Waste, Weakness, Exhaustion, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs WITHOUT DRUGGING the STOMACH. Nature merely wants NATURAL aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild continuous currents. (No acids used.)

For Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to,

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK.

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's CATARRH CURE.

The Only Known Real Cure.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Our Great Saturday Matinee Today at 2.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK THE FUNNIEST PLAY ON RECORD.

Fun on the Bristol.

Three Grand Holiday Performances, Sunday, New Year's night, Monday Matinee, and evening FUN ON THE BRISTOL. Incidental to the piece, Sheridan's burlesque of the TWO ORPHANS. Louise Claxton, a blind girl, J. F. Sheridan.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

LAST PERFORMANCE NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

PATIENCE! PATIENCE! PATIENCE!

Gilbert and Sullivan's latest and most successful [illegible] OPERA COMPANY. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL, 1882.

TO INAUGURATE THE NEW YEAR THE

CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR CO.,

ASSISTED BY

Mme. Estelle Blanchette-Mortimer,

IN A GRAND REVIVAL OF

PINAFORE!

Jan. 2, 3, & 4 Only.

Matinee Monday & Wednesday.

MR. LOUIS FALK, Musical Director.

The occasion will present the special Chicago favorites,

Miss Ettie Butler, Mrs. Ada Somers-McWade, Mr. Charles Knorr, Mr. John E. McWade, Mr. H. L. Sloan, Mr. Charles F. Noble, Mr. Jno. F. Alexander, Mr. Geo. Goodwillie, Mr. Aug. Liverman, and Mme. Estelle Blanchette-Mortimer (her first appearance in Chicago in three years), with a

Chorus of Forty Voices.

Secured seats all parts of auditorium, including boxes, 75 cents.

This superb revival will be in all respects worthy of the brilliant reputation of this noble company. Notwithstanding the very great incidental expense and the engagement of the renowned artist, Mme. Blanchette-Mortimer, the extremely popular price of 75 cents for seats has been determined.

Seats on sale today at Central Music-Hall.

LEONARD GROVER, Manager.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Third Grand Holiday Matinee Today at 2 O'Clock. THIS EVENING AT 8 O'Clock, The Idol of the People,

HAZEL KIRKE.

Special New-Year's Matinee Monday Next.

HAZEL KIRKE

This Charming Comedy Drama, now approaching its 1200th Consecutive Performance, constituting the

Longest Run on Record,

Under the immediate management of the

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE OF NEW YORK.

Will be presented in the following cities—viz.:

Monday, Feb. 13	Quincy, Ill.
Tuesday, Feb. 14	Keokuk, Ia.
Wednesday, Feb. 15	Burlington, Ia.
Thursday, Feb. 16	Monmouth, Ill.
Friday, Feb. 17	Bloomington, Ill.
Saturday, Feb. 18	Peoria, Ill.
Monday, Feb. 20	Springfield, Ill.
Tuesday, Feb. 21	Jacksonville, Ill.
Wednesday, Feb. 22	Decatur, Ill.
Thursday, Feb. 23	Joliet, Ill.
Friday, Feb. 24	Aurora, Ill.
Saturday, Feb. 25	Ottawa, Ill.
Monday, Feb. 27	Mendota, Ill.
Tuesday, Feb. 28	Rock Island, Ill.
Wednesday, March 1	Dayton, Ill.
Thursday, March 2	Clinton, Ia.
Friday, March 3	Freeport, Ill.
Saturday, March 4	Sterling, Ill.
Monday, March 6	Dixon, Ill.
Tuesday, March 7	Rockford, Ill.
Wednesday, March 8	Dubuque, Ia.
Thursday, March 9	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Friday, March 10	Iowa City, Ia.
Saturday, March 11	Washington, Ia.

The Madison Square Theatre will also send one of its Companies to adjoining places, the route of which will shortly be announced.

HAZEL KIRKE

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 5,

YALE GLEE CLUB.

College Songs, Warbles, Glee and Male Choruses.

Popular prices—Admission, 50 and 75c. Reserved Seats, 25c extra. Tickets on sale Monday morning, Jan. 2, at 9 o'clock, at Central Music-Hall ticket-office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Large, Handsome, and Leading Theatre. Established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER! REMEMBER!

THIS IS THE LAST SATURDAY MATINEE, AND A VERY GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT. THESE TWO MAGNIFICENT SATURDAY PERFORMANCES ARE THE GREATEST OF ALL.

This big Popular Saturday Matinee, only half usual prices. Bring all your families, all your relatives, and thousands of children.

ONLY 25, 50, and 75 Cts. to this FAVORITE MATINEE.

Don't forget this glorious Saturday Night, a Saturday Night to be remembered by all. Make yourself happy this Saturday by seeing the world pleasing holiday merriments of

Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels.

40 the European 40 The Great Original 40

In their around the earth reputation performances—that have electrified with joyous amusement from the thrones of Europe to the richest and poorest person in America. The verdict of the multitude proclaim them the greatest and most amusing Minstrels ever in existence, or likely to be, for they are reconstructed on a stupendous scale, and are the mightiest Minstrel Combination possible. In addition to all the extra attractions,

THE ONLY LEON AND THE ZANFRETTA FAMILY.

NOTICE—You will have to hurry up if you wish to see them, for they all go away—perhaps never to return again. New-Year afternoon and night—Last of Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels in Chicago.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—PATTI.

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY respectfully announces

MME. ADELINA PATTI

In Three (3) Grand Operatic Concerts—Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3, at 8:15 o'clock; Thursday, Jan. 5, at 8:15; and Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock.

On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3, at 8:15 o'clock, MME. ADELINA PATTI will, in conjunction with the artists of the Patti Company, appear in a [illegible] programme; also assisted by SIGNOR NICOLINI and other artists of the "Patti" Company, will appear in an act of Verdi's Opera,

"AIDA."

With all the accessories of scenery, costumes, and grand orchestra, under Signor D'Auria.

General admission, $2; Reserved seats $1, $2 and $3 extra, according to location. Seats now at Story & Camp's Piano Rooms (Haines Piano), 188 and 190 State-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!

MILTON NOBLES

The foremost American character actor. This Saturday Matinee, last time of

INTERVIEWS!

Tonight and Sunday Night, last times of the great dramatic success,

THE PHOENIX.

Monday, Jan. 2, the greatest character comedian of the age, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, in EDGEWOOD FOLKS. New Year's Matinee [illegible] children will be given away.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.

Every evening at 8 and matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Leavitt's Great Specialty Co.

Monday, Jan. 2—[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Jay Gould Elected President of the Wabash Railroad.

President Humphreys Retires on Account of Ill-Health and Overwork.

The January Dividend to Be Passed Because of Heavy Losses.

And as a Consequence a Heavy Decline in the Stock Results.

President Arthur to Start on His Return to Washington This Evening.

An Old Scheme of Commodore Vanderbilt's to Be Carried Out.

Business Failures of the Country the Past Week—The Pedestrians—Killed by Burglars—Bob-Tail Cars.

THE WABASH ROAD.

JAY GOULD ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THAT COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Jay Gould will start in a few days on an extended tour through the West and Southwest. According to present plans he will travel alone, but he proposes to carry along with him the Presidency of his Wabash Railway.

A special meeting of Wabash Directors was held today, and Mr. Solon Humphreys vacated the President's chair to make room for Jay Gould. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the gentlemen present stipulated that until Jan. 2 the proceedings should be kept from the public. The meeting convened at a late hour in the afternoon, and Wall street was greatly exercised over its meaning and probable result.

ALL SORTS OF RUMORS

floated around, more or less ridiculous. Wabash has been tearing around in the market recently in such a hit-and-miss sort of a way the average man stood ready to receive and believe the strangest of stories. As soon as the market opened yesterday there was a sharp advance in the stock, and the Gould people were reported to be heavy buyers. It was reported that Sage had joined Gould in a contract to furnish funds sufficient to insure the payment of the January dividends of stock. The recent representations of the Gould following that these dividends would be passed were among the reasons quoted in explanation for the bearish sentiment in the street, which

RESULTED IN SENDING THE STOCK WHIRLING DOWN

point after point. The report of the Sage-Gould contract was followed by a story declaring that preferred stock to the amount of $7,000,000 had been pirated and was to be transferred in a lump to Jay Gould. Then came a yarn to the effect that Gould was about to desert Wabash altogether, and that bankruptcy was to be announced. This rumor changed, and it was said that President Humphreys had become disgusted with Gould, and for reasons sufficient to an honest man determined to stand aside from the Wabash management. The President and Vice-President Hopkins, it was explained in another quarter, had clashed as to authority, and Gould had championed Mr. Hopkins. But while

WALL STREET WAS IN TURMOIL

all was peace and quietness in the private office of Mr. Gould in the Western Union Building. Of the thirteen Directors constituting the Wabash full board eight were present, and all had arrived on time. Jay Gould sat by Russell Sage, and seated in a semi-circle to their right and left were Sidney Dillon, Samuel Sloan, and Messrs. Hopkins, Ames, and Hayes. President Humphreys occupied a chair in front, and called the meeting to order. He made a brief speech, offered his resignation as President of the Wabash Road, and said a few pleasant things in regard to his presidential experiences. Sufficient cause for the resignation was a need for rest, and his health, etc., demanded a release from responsibilities.

THE DIRECTORS DID NOT DISPUTE

over the satisfactoriness of the reasons given. They quickly proceeded to accept the resignation, and as Mr. Jay Gould submissively bowed his head he was whisked into the vacated chair. Mr. Gould accepted the office. He didn't make a speech. Mr. Sage, Mr. Humphreys, and Mr. Hopkins said a word or two on the subject of the January dividend due on preferred stock. Mr. Gould was of the opinion that the dividend could not be paid. The stockholders, he thought, would have to wait. As Mr. Gould thought, so thought all, and a resolution was adopted setting forth that losses by flood, etc., had rendered it impracticable to pay shareowners the money due them. The question of paying the interest on the Wabash bonds was not formally discussed, but assurances were given by Gould that the $600,000 or $700,000 necessary to meet this matter would be forthcoming, though no such amount was said to be in the company's treasury. Then

THE MEETING SUDDENLY BROKE UP

and Mr. Gould was left in the room for a conference with Mr. Hopkins, who by the retirement of Mr. Humphreys is said to become the virtual head of the Wabash management. Later they were joined by Gen. J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company. The trio remained in consultation till dark. The Gould party were non-communicative as to the real meaning of their proceedings. Nobody was found willing to explain why Mr. Gould had deposed Mr. Humphreys and taken upon himself the honors of the Presidency. Mr. Humphreys cordially received the *Times* reporter. He was in the best of humor, and did not bear the look of a man who had been humbled. "There is absolutely no truth," said the genial railroad man, "in the reports that there has been a disagreement upon my part with Mr. Gould and with other members of the Board of Directors. All

OUR AFFAIRS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED HARMONIOUSLY,

and my relations with all my colleagues have been of the pleasantest character. It is true that I have resigned the Presidency of the Wabash. My resignation goes in effect Jan. 5, on which date Mr. Gould will assume the duties of the position. I have taken this step believing that the best interests of the Wabash property will be largely promoted by Mr. Gould's assuming the position of executive head of the railroad and taking the active management. During the past four years I have worked assiduously for the completion of the Wabash system. I now consider that work practically accomplished, and I feel it to be due to myself to seek relief from the responsibilities and cares involved in the management of a railway 3,500 miles long. But it should not be supposed that in resigning the Presidency

I HAVE COMPLETELY SEVERED MY CONNECTION WITH THE WABASH.

"I am still a Director; I am still a member of the Executive Committee. Both of these positions I shall retain. I am largely interested in the company, and will do all in my power to advance the interests of the property."

Mr. Humphreys replied that the regular quarterly dividend was passed because of the extraordinary expenses incurred in the great floods of September and October, and because of losses entailed by the recent St. Charles bridge disaster. The proposition to increase the preferred stock of the company by a new issue of $7,000,000 Mr. Humphreys said was not discussed. He discredited the idea that any such purpose was in contemplation. An emphatic denial was given to the rumor of differences and disagreements between himself and Vice-President Hopkins. He had resigned because he needed and desired rest. He looked too much the picture of health, however, to impress a caller with very deep convictions that there was sufficient ill-health at hand to demand the convening of a special meeting to give relief. Mr. Jay Gould's health is said to be all right.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HE LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON TODAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—President Arthur, son, and daughter leave tomorrow forenoon for Washington. It is expected that Secretaries Folger and Frelinghuysen will accompany him. Gen. Grant, G. W. Huntington, and Senator Jones were among the callers today.

A MYSTERIOUS CRANK.

HE DELIGHTS IN DRESSING IN HIS WIFE'S CLOTHES AND DOING THE BIG HOTELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The guests in the Astor House today were startled to see what was apparently an obsequious woman walking about parlors and hallways. She wore a handsome black silk dress, cut décolleté, and terminating in a long train. Fine lace ruching around the throat half-concealed a snowy neck. Around her head and neck, in graceful folds, was a white zephyr "cloud." The person did not disdain, occasionally, to reveal a pair of shapely feet, incased in morocco slippers and pink stockings. There was only one thing about her which savored of mystery. No one knew where she came from, nor when she arrived. During the evening she sailed into the dining-room and took a seat at one of the tables. Detective Kerwin, of the Church-Street Station, happened to be in the dining-room, and he regarded the individual with curiosity. The head waiter, James T. Smith, told the detectives that she was

AN OBJECT OF MYSTERY,

and he kept watch on the person. About 11:30 o'clock the supposed woman accidentally disarranged her cloak, disclosing iron-gray whiskers. The detective then arrested the curiosity. Giving a fair imitation of a feminine shriek, the masquerader attempted to run. The detective quickly drew away the zephyr cloak, and the prisoner subsided. He begged to be allowed to change his clothes for his own apparel, and the officer accompanied him to his room. While changing his clothes, the fellow gave his reasons for wearing female apparel. He said that he had lately lost his wife, and the only way he could feel that she was near him was by putting on his wife's clothing. He arrived at the Astor House this morning, and registered as Anthony Elton, of Philadelphia. He said he was a merchant in the Quaker City. The clerk assigned him to room No. 135, and saw no more of him. He was well dressed, and his features resemble those of the Rev. Dr. Talmage. He is five feet nine inches in hight. The police expressed the belief that he is a "crank." They had never seen him before, and knew of no criminal bearing his description.

AN OLD SCHEME

OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT TO BE CARRIED OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—It was long one of the pet ambitions of Commodore Vanderbilt to give his trunk lines direct connection with the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania. Many plans with this object in view were put on foot during the old railroad magnate's lifetime. But in the end the project fell through. The Commodore died leaving New York Central and its associated lines entirely dependent upon competitors for traffic from the mining region. But the project which the great railroad man failed to push through has now, after a lapse of many years, attracted the attention of others, and there is promise of the successful accomplishment of

THE ORIGINAL PLANS.

Two companies had been incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. One was to build a railroad from Jefferson County north to a junction with the Vanderbilt, Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad at Warren. The other was to lay a line south from the Clarion River, in Jefferson County, also into Pittsburg. They were in fact part of one and the same project—the project of a direct line by the shortest route possible from the Vanderbilt trunk line on the lake through the mining districts into Pittsburg. One of the incorporated roads was known as the Conewango & Clarion. The other was called the Mahoning & Susquehanna. Two or three ineffectual efforts were made to

REVIVE THE OLD SCHEMES.

But in every instance the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having almost full sway in the coal regions, has been able to maintain its supremacy. It was evident, however, some time ago that a new movement was in progress which had more push and substantial support at its back than any of the preceding efforts to establish the line. The fact that the New York Central Railroad had set about building a line south from Pittsburg along the west bank of the Youghiogheny up to the famous Connellsville coke district was deemed of decided significance. Without a means of its own by which to send traffic secured by this line further north than Pittsburg, the road to the lake district would be of little value indeed. Just at this juncture arrives the announcement made public in Wall street that

THE OLD PROJECT OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT

is to be finally carried out. The two companies having power to build roads north and south from Brookville, connecting Pittsburg with the New York Central's trunk line extension, have been consolidated. They have passed into new hands, and the new company, known as the Clarion, Mahoning & Pittsburg Railroad Company, having possessed itself of all the franchises and privileges of the old organizations, is preparing to begin at once the construction of the road so long in contemplation and so long delayed. Capital in plenty is said to be at command, and work is to begin at once. The right of way has been secured along the entire route.

ITEMS.

BUSINESS FAILURES OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE PAST WEEK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Dun, Wyman & Co.'s Mercantile Agency report that the business failures throughout the country during the past seven days number 151, which is lower than last week, but fully up to the highest average which has been maintained for some months past. The distribution is as follows: Western States, 50; Southern, 44; Middle, 27; Eastern, 15; Pacific, 5; New York City, 10. The principal failures in New York City were the Standard Tinware Company and Taylor & Mayher, plows.

THE GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE CONTEST.

The pedestrian score at noon stood as follows: Fitzgerald, 480; Herty, 453; Noremac, 437; Lacouse, 407; Krohne, 382. Elston withdrew this morning. Fitzgerald is now four and a half miles ahead of the best record. The score at midnight: Fitzgerald, 522 miles; Noremac, 505; Herty, 501; Lacouse, 453; Krohne, 448. Fitzgerald's record is the best yet, exceeding Vint's in May, 1881, by one mile and 1,710 yards.

THE SOCIALISTS.

At a mass-meeting of the Socialists tonight, Philip Von Patten, of Detroit, delivered an address. He stated that the Socialists demanded that the people should control the departments, and that for the enlightenment of workingmen a lyceum where good books could be obtained would be established in the city by the Socialistic party. Other addresses were delivered by P. G. McGuire, of St. Louis, and J. Vahlteich, an ex-member of the German Parliament.

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

Louis Hanier, a saloonkeeper on West Twenty-sixth street, was shot and instantly killed in his house this morning by burglars. The police arrested tonight Joseph Bennett, aged 20, Michael Coogan, aged 22, and James Doyle, aged 20, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Hanier. They are known associates of James Brady, who was arrested today. Bennett and Coogan are said to be ex-convicts.

INDICTING "BOBTAILED" CARS.

The grand jury Wednesday, in the Court of General Sessions, made the following presentment against the bobtailed cars: "The attention of the grand jury has been called to an existing evil in the matter of the method of running horse cars and stages in the city. The grand jury believe that the running of cars and stages, whereon one man is required to discharge the duties of conductor and driver, is based on a false idea of economy, and endangers the lives and limbs of our citizens. One man cannot safely undertake to do more than attend to his horses and be on the lookout against running over persons having to cross the streets. The record of accidents caused by horse cars and stages shows an alarming increase, and demands that some action be taken by the proper law-officers to compel the companies to have a conductor on their cars and stages in addition to the driver. The grand jury are of the opinion that, if the laws now in existence are insufficient, the attention of the Legislature should be called to the subject, with a view to compelling the horse-car and stage companies to man their conveyances sufficiently to secure the safety of the public."

CASUALTIES.

Collision of Freight-Trains on the Pennsylvania Road—The Cars Take Fire and Several Persons Are Killed or Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—At Christiana, on the Pennsylvania Road, this morning, a freight-train parted and the following train ran into the rear portion, causing a general smash-up. Soon after came another freight-train along and ran into the wreck, when the whole mass took fire. Two men were burned to death, and two or three injured badly, one beyond recovery. Another man is missing, and is supposed to be somewhere in the wreck. The authorities have sent to Lancaster for fire-engines.

A Drunken Man Frozen to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., Dec. 30.—The body of David Garvy, a resident of Elgin, Ill., was found about one mile west of this place this morning in a field frozen. He was a bachelor, and about 45 years of age. When seen last night he was intoxicated. One of the farmers asked him to stay in his barn, but he refused. The body was brought to town, and County-Coroner Williams was called from Batavia to hold an inquest. The Coroner's jury gave the following verdict: "That the said David Garvy came to his death through exposure to the elements on the night of Dec. 29, 1881, as the result of intoxication."

SUSPENDING SENTENCES.

A New York Decision Directly Against the Chicago Practice.

The Illinois Supreme Court, in a Decision Which Mercy-Loving Judges Should Read,

Deny the Right of a Court to Mitigate the Severity of the Jury's Verdict.

Further Instances of the Way in Which Notorious "Crooks" Have Fooled the Bench.

The question of the power of the Judges to suspend sentence indefinitely has seldom been carried into the higher courts, for the power is admitted on all sides to be a doubtful one, and it has rarely been exercised by prudent Judges. The practice in this respect in New York was settled decisively in 1860 by Judge Balcom, presiding at the December term in the New York Oyer and Terminer. Previous to his time a similar state of affairs to that now prevailing in Cook County had grown up throughout the State. Some of the Judges assumed the pardoning power, and some did not. There was no uniformity of practice. Finally, a test-case was made up, and Judge Balcom rendered the following decision, which has never since been questioned, and has settled the practice in New York from that day to this:

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

The People agt. C. A. Morrissette.—No court has authority to suspend sentence indefinitely against criminals who have been found guilty by a jury or have pleaded guilty.

No suspension of sentence or stay is authorized, except upon a certiorari or writ of error, or application in arrest of judgment, or for a new trial.

The prisoner was indicted for arson in the first degree, but the District-Attorney said he doubted whether he had sufficient evidence to convict him of arson in any degree, unless it was the *fourth*. The prisoner pleaded guilty of arson in the *fourth* degree, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, and asked that sentence upon him be suspended, and that he be discharged from imprisonment. Justice Balcom gave his opinion in substance as follows:

"I am of the opinion the Court does not possess the power to suspend sentence indefinitely in any case. As I understand the law, it is the duty of the Court, unless application be made for a new trial, or a motion in arrest of judgment be made for some defect in the indictment, to pronounce judgment upon any prisoner convicted of crime by a jury or who pleads guilty. An indefinite suspension of the sentence prescribed by law is a quasi-pardon, provided the prisoner be discharged from imprisonment. No court in the State has any pardoning power. That power is vested exclusively in the Governor.

"I have learned by the newspapers that the Recorder of this city occasionally suspended sentence upon verdicts or pleas of guilty, and I asked him last week where his authority was for so doing. He told me he thought there was an old statute authorizing the suspension of judgment upon criminals in certain cases. I have been unable to find any such statute, and the District-Attorney has said he does not know of any.

"Two of the Justices of the Supreme Court, residing in this city, have informed me that they are not aware of any such statute, or of any authority for suspending sentence against criminals who have been found guilty by a jury, or who have pleaded guilty.

"I have heard that criminal courts in some parts of the State, and even Justices of the Peace, have lately assumed the right to suspend sentencing prisoners found guilty of crime before them. But I am of the opinion no court in the State is authorized to do so. I think it is

THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF EVERY COURT

to pronounce the judgment prescribed by law upon all persons convicted of crime before them unless steps are taken for a new trial or a motion be made in arrest of judgment for some defect in the indictment. A stay of sentence may be granted where a certiorari is sued out and a stay of judgment may also be granted upon a writ of error. But no suspension or stay is authorized except upon a certiorari or writ of error. For these reasons I must refuse to suspend sentence in this case."

The prisoner was then sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six months.

In a foot-note, the Justice cited Bishop on Criminal Law: "The Judge should recommend the prisoner to a pardon, and not suspend sentence, in case he thinks no punishment ought to be inflicted."

There are but two other cases in the books relating to the subject. One is the recent decision of a Michigan court, that when a Judge suspends sentence another acting temporarily in his stead may not pronounce a severe judgment on the convict. This decision does not go to the merits of the case, nor discuss the question of the Judge's power to suspend sentence at all. The other decision is that of

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

at the September term in 1876, denying the right of a Judge to mitigate the severity of a verdict returned by a lawful jury. This was decided on a writ of error to the Criminal Court, Judge Jameson presiding, in the case of George D. Cole et al. vs. The People of the State of Illinois, in which Mr. O. L. Parrish, D. Harry Hammer, and Messrs. Rockwell and Leman appeared for the plaintiffs in error, and Mr. James K. Edsall, Attorney-General, for the people. Mr. Justice Scott delivered the opinion of the court, which was as follows:

"On the trial, the jury found the accused guilty, and fixed the term of imprisonment in the penitentiary at three years. A motion for a new trial was entered, but the Court overruled that motion, and sentenced defendants to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year, instead of three years, the term fixed by the verdict of the jury. We are of opinion, all the members of the court concurring, the action of the Court in fixing the term of imprisonment at one year was irregular and finds no warrant in the statute, nor in the practice that prevails in the courts that we are aware of. *The court had no more rightful authority to mitigate the measure of punishment than it would have to increase it. It was the duty of the Court either to pronounce judgment on the verdict, or to set it aside and award a new trial.*"

MORE MISPLACED MERCY.

For the further information of certain soft-hearted Judges, THE TRIBUNE presents this morning the results of some further investigations which show how apparently easy it is for a slick criminal to "come it" over the Court.

To begin with Judge Anthony's list, Alexander Pierce was a young but very industrious sneak-thief, well-known to the police as a thorough incorrigible. His parents, instead of attempting to correct his faults, permitted him to make their house a receptacle for his plunder, and, upon going there with a search-warrant, the police recovered a quantity of goods belonging to grocers and small shopkeepers in the West Division.

Charles Henni was a bookkeeper formerly in the employ of John E. Pullen, founder. He forged Mr. Pullen's name to two checks, which he succeeded in getting cashed at saloons on West Twelfth street.

Lee Agnew and Henry Genety were captured in Hyde Park with about $75 worth of harness in their possession, which they had stolen from the residence of Mr. Reed, on Belle View avenue.

How a rascal so deserving of punishment as Robert Matthews succeeded in imposing upon Judge Jameson is, indeed, a source of wonder and surprise. He was charged with burglary, and changed his plea from not guilty to guilty. The police of the Chicago Avenue Station had arrested him frequently for criminal acts, but Mathews brought friends to his rescue, who for a time succeeded in clearing him in the justice courts, thus preventing his advent in the Criminal Court. The police were exasperated, and the very next night after Mathews' discharge in Justice Hudson's court, Officer Lorch caught him and a companion named Frank Gilmore

IN THE ACT OF RANSACKING A GROCERY

at No. 163 Larrabee street. They took off their shoes at the front door and left them, in order to make no noise which would alarm the family up-stairs.

The same Judge saw fit to discharge John McCarthy, who, on the night of Aug. 20, was captured and positively identified by John Corby, a stranger in the city, whom he but shortly before had held up in true professional style and robbed of $13 cash. This in the face of the fact that an uncommon lot of this sort of crime was prevalent at the time.

Judge Gardner, too, appears to have been sadly imposed upon in more cases than that of Nick Roach, which was mentioned yesterday. George Adams and John H. Claflin were found guilty of as plain a charge of larceny as was ever brought out in an indictment, and were awarded three years each in the penitentiary. But friends interceded, and their characters were worked up in the manner so familiar to the relatives of Bennie Hughes. The Court took it all in, and, to put the result mildly, excused the State from their six years' service.

N. J. Hart was a nice young man, employed on a nice little salary—very little, by the way—in the capacity of shipping-clerk in the wholesale house of Field, Leiter & Co. He stole only $160 worth of goods, and should have gone to the Penitentiary for 100 years for not stealing more while he was about it—which is as sensible a conclusion as the one which led to his discharge, unwhipt of justice.

"EVICTION."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A traveling theatrical company which played at the Windsor Theatre last week, billing its play as the great Irish drama "Eviction," as presented by Charles E. Vance and company, direct from Dublin Theatre, came to grief in Lynn today. The company numbers eighteen. Their baggage has been attached by a hotel proprietor, and they are stranded in Lynn, penniless, and without any prospect of getting away. The play has been an utter failure. Less than fifty people witnessed it last night.

DARING THIEVES.

A Gang of Robbers Clean Out a West Side Residence at the Muzzle of the Revolver—A South Side Fur Store Stripped of a Large Quantity of Sealskin Goods.

A daring robbery created considerable of a sensation in the vicinity of Jackson and Rockwell streets last Tuesday evening, but the facts in the case had been successfully suppressed until yesterday, when a TRIBUNE reporter made it his business to look the matter up. At No. 1037 West Jackson street there resides an aged widow, Mrs. M. J. Cooper, her son, a gentleman of about 30 years, and a grown daughter. Between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening in question a loud ring summoned Mrs. Cooper to the door, where she was confronted by a rather tall young man, who pushed his way past her, and was quickly followed by two companions. Each member of the party held a large revolver in his hand and flourished it in a rather uncomfortably free manner. Mrs. Cooper's son and daughter were quickly subdued, and, while two of the ruffians remained with the family, the other fellow went up into Mrs. Cooper's sleeping apartment and there secured from its hiding-place $400 in cash and an open-faced gold watch. They then made their escape by a rear door, and were not seen afterward. As soon as the frightened inmates of the house had recovered their wits they made a racket that roused the neighborhood. The Madison Street Sub-Station wagon responded to an alarm, but so much time had been lost that of course the officers could do nothing except pick up some points in the matter. The matter is now in their hands. Mrs. Cooper, who received the money on the morning of the robbery, cannot understand how any one could know she had the money, and this forms the most mysterious part of the case.

Thursday night burglars forced a door in the basement of No. 58 State street, the main floor of which is occupied by Charles N. Hammond as a hat and cap store. Having gained an entrance to the basement, they made their way to the rear, and there forced a second door leading to the floor above. They then selected a lot of seal caps and gloves, two seal-skin sacques and some ladies' furs, with which they got away. The value of the stolen property is about $400 or $500. The burglary was not discovered till yesterday morning when the place was opened. Then the disordered state of affairs recorded the fact, and the police were notified. There are many reasons leading one to think that this burglary was committed by the same gang that worked Allard's, at No. 51 Madison street, about a week ago. The police claim to have a pointer as to the perpetrators, and may capture them.

PATTI IN CINCINNATI.

She Will Positively Sing at the Opera Festival.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—The somewhat vexed question whether Patti will sing here during the coming opera festival to be given by the College of Music in February next has been finally settled. Henry E. Abbey, Patti's manager, arrived here today, and this afternoon a contract was signed, by which it was arranged that Patti will appear on two nights of the festival week, Feb. 15 and 18, not with the Mapleson opera company, but with Mr. Abbey's concert company, and will thus give two operatic concerts. She does not appear in complete opera, but will appear in costume in selections from operas. Mapleson's company will have no part whatever in the concerts in which Patti appears. The operatic selections made by Patti are from "Trovatore" and "Aida," both of which she regards as among her best rôles. It is evident that she has been put on her mettle by the events of "Messiah" night, and that she has made her selections with a view of creating a furor when she returns. Society here is agitated somewhat by the charge made by Patti in an interview in a morning paper that she was insulted by being compelled to go on the stage alone, instead of being led by President Pendleton, of the Festival Association, or by the Mayor of the City; also that Cary occupied the seat of honor which should have been accorded to the soprano. The reason given for failing to show these special attentions to Patti is that in all the musical performances under the auspices of the Festival Association nothing but program is considered, and nothing permitted to interfere with the proprieties of the art picture contained in it. Hence it has been the custom to prohibit all speeches and announcements on the stage, to discourage encores, and in general to avoid the methods that prevail at concerts and operas. This defense is not accepted by Patti and her friends, and the question whether she was properly treated remains unsettled.

The Diva Indignant at Her Treatment Thursday Night—No Bigger Man than Theodore Thomas to Lead Her on the Stage—What She Thinks of Theodore—Her Grudge Against Miss Cary.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 30.

Mme. Adalina Patti again honored the young *Enquirer* man with an interview last evening. The charming diva was in the best of spirits, and delightfully entertained our commissioner for quite two hours.

"Allow me to congratulate you upon your success in the 'Messiah,' Madame, and tell me, please, for the benefit of the readers of the *Enquirer*, your opinion of the entertainment."

"Well, to speak frankly to you, as one friend to another, I was very much pleased in some things and very much disappointed in others; in fact, I was angry when I went on the stage, and what transpired there did not have the effect of calming me."

"May I ask you to explain definitely, Madame?"

"Yes; I will tell you (with a wave of her hand, a shrug of her shoulders, and a pouting expression upon her pretty lips). It is the truth, so why not tell you? Here, in my parlors, I spoke to Mr. Thomas about what I should do in regard to going on the stage, and if it was customary in this country for the soloists to sit on the stage during all the performance. In England, you know, the soloists and chorus go on the stage together, and the soloists sit there throughout the performance, just as they do here; but I did not know your customs, so I spoke to Mr. Thomas. Well, he said I had better go on at first and sit there. Mr. Peneelton—or Penliton—or Peneelton—" ["Pendleton," suggested the young man.] "Yes, that's it—Peneelton, the President of the society, you know. Well, he was present, and he said: 'O, Mme. Patti, we want you to sit on the stage all the time. You must please do it, as the people want to see you, and this will give them a good chance and make them happy.' So I said: 'It is for me to do whatever pleases you,' and agreed to their arrangements."

"Did you arrive early at the hall—have to wait long?"

"Yes; I will tell you all about that. I arrived at the hall early; had to wait about fifteen minutes. Quite a number of people were in the waiting-room, which should not have been allowed.

"Arriving at the stage door I found Miss Cary there and the other soloists. Much to my surprise it was being discussed who should go on first. I expected that some one in authority, the Mayor or Mr. Pendleton, the President, would present me to the audience, and, while I hesitated, hardly knowing what to do, Mr. Whitney took Miss Cary by the hand and walked on the stage.

"I assure you I was astonished.

"Mr. Thomas said something about my going next and took my hand. I drew it away as quickly as I could, and, in anger, went on the stage alone, leaving Mr. Thomas to follow.

"I assure you it was the rudest, most discourteous treatment I ever received in my life (and her eyes flashed and her hands were nervously clasped together as she emphatically said this).

"I was never before allowed to go on a concert stage on the first night alone in my life, and I felt insulted. In New York, the Mayor of the city escorted me on the stage and introduced me.

"I fully expected that Mr. Peneelton would offer me his arm, escort me to my seat, and by a wave of his hand or a word introduce me, and it is almost unpardonable that he did not do so. Or if he could not, he should have had the Mayor to introduce me.

"Well, all the other soloists had taken their seats when I arrived. Mr. Thomas, standing on his platform, waved his hand and said: 'Mme. Patti, that is your seat.' Miss Cary had taken my seat, and I had nothing to do but take the only seat left.

"I feel very indignant about the way in which I was thrust on the stage, and I think I was most discourteously treated. It was not only that I was Mme. Patti, but my dignity as a lady was insulted, and I can never forget it; and I censure Miss Cary for her conduct, too."

"How do you like Mr. Thomas as a conductor, Mme. Patti? Do you think him a great conductor?" persisted the young man.

"Well, I have my opinion."

"Won't you please tell it to me?"

"I seldom criticise musical people, but I will tell you that such vanity and conceit as Mr. Thomas possesses surpasses anything I ever saw. He really thinks he is a God, and imagines he is this big," and the lovely songstress held up her two pretty hands as wide apart as she could, laughing as she did so. "Mr. Thomas," she continued, "has remarkable energy, and handles his orchestra and the chorus very well, but his tempi would destroy the efforts of any soloist. I sang my recitatives and solo last night from a score of the 'Messiah' which Jennie Lind gave me, and from which she has always sung it at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society of London.

"Here it is" (and she tripped across the floor to an adjoining room and brought the book). "See," said she, opening the work, "here is how Jenny Lind marked the score for this solo; these are the breath-marks; here is her writing; and here, too, is the score of 'I Know that My Redeemer Liveth,' written by Jenny Lind on this piece of paper; there are the words written by her, and I sang the solo from this bit of paper last night, holding it in my hand so, showing how she did it. It is said by some that I do not know my score; that is quite funny and ridiculous. Mr. Thomas took his time so fast I could not do myself justice. See here! the score is written larghetto, and he took it andante. Pshaw! he is not great. Who is he? In Europe he is not known." Signor Nicolini also spoke about the tempi which Thomas had taken, and said he had nearly ruined Patti's recitative. Said Mme. Patti: "This is the way Jenny Lind sings 'I Know that My Redeemer Liveth,' and I sang it to that score last night, and correctly, too. Mr. Thomas is not a musician. He can hardly play a piano accompaniment, but is a really good performer on the violin. Last night he was drinking brandy, and had the audacity to offer a brandy-bottle to me."

"How were you pleased with the chorus at 'The Messiah,' Mme. Patti?"

"O, delighted! It was a grand, a perfect chorus—sang splendidly and treated me so kindly, and the ladies looked lovely."

"And the hall and the audience, did you like both?"

"Yes. The hall is a beautiful one and handsomely proportioned. The audience was a pleasant surprise to me. Don't remember ever having seen so many elderly people, so many gray hairs at a concert, and the elderly people were my most attentive listeners. I noticed two old ladies up in front who nodded and kept time to the music, and they seemed delighted with everything I did. I was more than pleased with the reception given me. It was warm and cordial, and I thank the Cincinnati people for it. I was much annoyed by that boy who came up back of me and hit me on the arm with that bouquet. It was insulting; or, to say the least, bad taste, to send that boy on the stage to hit me on the arm with a bouquet, but Miss Cary said it was for her. How she knew it was I couldn't tell, but I told the boy it certainly was not for me."

Mme. Patti will rest to-day, and tonight, in company with Nicolini and M. Mortier, will leave for Chicago, where she will sing in concert Jan. 3. She says she will sing in one act of "Traviata" at the concert in Chicago; will also sing the same night "Robin Adair" and "Home, Sweet Home."

MUSKEGON LUMBER.

The Past Season One of the Most Prosperous Ever Known.

Over 700,000,000 Feet, the Whole Stock of Logs Cleared Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 30.—The lumber season just closed has been one attendant with many unfavorable circumstances, yet upon the whole one of the most prosperous ever known here. The mills started out in the spring with the intention of clearing up the full stock of logs on hand and in the river, which amounted to about 725,000,000 feet—by far the largest stock ever put into the river for one season's operations. At the close of last year's business the lumber on the docks held over reached 70,030,000 feet, and the logs rafted and unrafted 125,000,000 feet. The mills cut 634,455,528 feet, which was nearly 90,000,000 more than the previous year (1880), and about 150,000,000 more than in 1879. With the new mills and with large additions to the capacity of the other ones, the millmen figured on the largest lumber crop in the history of the trade here, and at the outset of the season's operations everything was favorable to such calculations. Late in the season, however, the scarcity of labor and the strikes upset the calculations, and, consequently, instead of the mills cutting over 700,000,000 feet, the figures reached only 652,541,688 feet. There is no doubt but that

THE STRIKE LOST

to the mills between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 feet of lumber, and the short hours since then a good deal more. Owing to the open winter, the mills have run much longer than usual, but on the ten hours system and in many instances short-handed. The cut for this year, notwithstanding the drawbacks, was the largest ever known here, and yet larger stocks are carried over to next season than ever before. For the past three years the amount of stock on hand at the close of operations was as follows:

	Logs, ft.	*Lumber, ft.*
1879	115,000,000	75,000,000
1880	125,000,000	70,000,000
1881	225,000,000	92,070,329

The logs held over this year, rafted and unrafted, are given by the booming company at 225,000,000 feet, which will greatly help in preventing the log famine threatened by the present open winter. The lumber cut by the several mills for 1881, together with the cut of 1880 and also the manufacture of lath and lumber on hand is given below, as compiled by THE TRIBUNE correspondent from figures furnished by the mill-men:

Firm.	*Cut 1881.*	*Cut 1880.*	*Lath.*	*Lumber on dock.*
Blodgett & Byrne (H. & W. mill)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blodgett & Byrne (Boone County Mill)	[illegible]	16,000,000	....	2,000,000
Beidler Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	515,000
Bigelow & Bro.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000,000
C. D. Nelson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. S. Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George R. Wood	[illegible]	17,177,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton, Gerrish & Co.	[illegible]	40,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGraft & Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	4,000,000
Tillotson & Blodgett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Eldred & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stimson, Fay & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swan, White & Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walworth & Reid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torrent & Decker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torrent & Arms	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torrent & Hewitt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. J. Millen & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barrett & Burns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. V. Mann & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Rodgers & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. D. Stimson (Fosdick mill)	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
C. H. Hackley & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sawyer Lumber Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davies Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Parr Lumb'r Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
O. N. Storrs & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
North Muskegon Lumber Co.	4,421,417	....	....	2,340,000
Ryerson, Hills & Co. (2 mills)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Wilson & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Beaudry & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
McCracken, Hovey & Co.	[illegible]	....	....	....
	652,541,688	634,455,528	[illegible]	92,070,329

The shingles manufactured on Muskegon Lake in 1881 was as follows:

W. S. Gerrish	30,000,000
F. B. Peck	16,185,000
Other mills	12,000,000
Total	58,185,000

For the past season the lumber products of Muskegon County have been simply enormous. There was manufactured—

Lumber, feet	800,000,000
Shingles	125,485,000
Lath	145,000,000
Pickets	20,000,000

PROSPECTS FOR NEXT SEASON.

W. S. Gerrish and Col. Fuller, two of the largest log dealers in Michigan, have informed THE TRIBUNE correspondent that the log crop for next season will not exceed 500,000,000 feet, but if the present soft weather continues any length of time it may fall under that amount. This amount, with the 225,000,000 left over, would give for next season's operations 725,000,000 feet, or about the same as was put in last winter. The danger of a log famine can only be averted by a change in the weather. Under the new order of things in the woods snow is not absolutely necessary for lumbering. It enables the operators to get their logs into the river somewhat cheaper; but when there is no snow hard weather will answer very well. Loggers can make ice roads by the aid of sprinklers, which are in most cases preferable to snow roads. The numerous railways and tramways now penetrating the pine forests have caused

A REVOLUTION IN LUMBERING,

and logs can be carried to the railways in almost any kind of weather. But as the greater part of the logging operations are carried on in the swamps, usually filled with water, hard, frosty weather is what the lumbermen are anxiously waiting for. Should January and February be genuine winter months, and the thermometer go down far enough to freeze up the swamps, the lumbermen will get in all the logs they need for next season's business. The logging railways can put in half of the 500,000,000 feet needed for a full crop, and two months' favorable weather would enable the balance to be drawn to the railways by teams. This logging, however, is wholly dependent upon the weather. Five winters ago the weather was much the same as this winter. The camps were broken up and the men came out of the woods in January. The situation looked blue for the lumbermen, who had not quite recovered from the panic, but in February and March it snowed a full winter's supply, men were hurried back into the woods, and logs were rushed into the streams at a lively rate. There was no log famine that year after all, and I don't believe there will be one this year either. With the prospects of as good prices for lumber as next spring hold out, the logs will be got into the river. The lumbermen have done it before, when the prospects were much gloomier than they are now.

Not a Purgative: Carter's Little Liver Pills; their action is mild, pleasant, and natural.

SMALL-POX.

The Whole West and Northwest, to the Pacific, Is Infected.

Trouble Which It Is Giving the Post-Office Department.

The Medical College at Keokuk, Ia., Closed by the Board of Health.

Small-Pox Still Spreading, in Spite of the Efforts to Stamp It Out—A Communication from a "Crank."

There was little of news to record in regard to small-pox yesterday. The Health Department continues in its labors to stamp out the disease, and its vigorous action is showing good results. Other cities are much worse afflicted than Chicago, and here the disease is kept in wholesome check. Vaccination continues at the office from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 at night. The office is reopened at 7 in the evening and kept open until 9, for the purpose of vaccinating those who cannot spare the time during the day. Last evening Dr. De Wolf and two assistants were in attendance, and they were kept busy for two hours vaccinating.

A "CRANK'S" LETTER.

All the "cranks" are not dead yet, for yesterday the following intelligent epistle came to hand from California. It is given verbatim:

"Dec. the 22, 1881.—San Francisco Honorable Mayor of Chicago Citty Sir In looking over the Daly papers I see you have this terable Epidemic in 1868 I had 217 Cases I only lost one out of the number I am Willing to come and cure it but I am poor and have not the reddy means to come if it is your Wish remit me a Pass and I notice I think you Will not regretted it for I can go on to a family where there is one or more and Keep the rest from having it the same in a neighborhood I can keep it from spreading so if it is as bad as reported the Soogner you send the better With Due respect, I am your Service MRS. J. A. FORSEE,
"Dowers, No. 325 Tehama st San Francisco Cal."

STILL SPREADING.

New cases were reported from No. 122 Council, No. 171 Mather, No. 98 Sherman, No. 470 West Indiana, No. 133 North Halsted, and No. 333 West Sixteenth streets. A man claiming to have come here from Buffalo two weeks ago walked into the Health Office from the corner of Clark and Taylor street. He had a well-defined case of small-pox. Deaths were reported from No. 14 Samuel street, southeast corner of Bloomingdale and Western avenues, No. 133 North Halsted, and No. 84 Fry street. A man who had walked into the Health Office a few days ago died at the pest-house.

Five Cases in New York Yesterday—An Interview.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Five cases of small-pox were reported today.

During 1880 only sixty-seven cases of small-pox were reported to the health officers of this city. This year, up to the 1st of December, 1,220 cases were reported, and the record of cases the present month will surpass that of any other month of the year. Prof. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, was asked what the terrible increase in the disease meant, and replied: "It means more vaccinating needs to be done. Since 1874 we have vaccinated 451,430 persons. We had begun to congratulate ourselves that we had the disease pretty well under control about three years ago, when it almost disappeared, and I believe had it not been for the large immigration of Bohemians and Poles, whose filth is as astonishing as their objection to vaccination, we would have been free from the scourge today. From August, 1877, to March, 1879, there was not a single case of small-pox reported. For 1879 there were but a few cases, and those among Bohemians. The present appearance of so many cases in this neighborhood and in the West should inspire every health board with energy in vaccinating right and left. Our system of vaccinating immigrants before they leave their ships will work well I hope, and I am glad to see the State Board of Health is considering a more systematic action in the prosecution of vaccination. The School Board has passed rules by which no unvaccinated child can attend a public school. Our physicians who come in contact with the small-pox cases get vaccinated about every five years."

The Disease at the Keokuk Medical College Undoubtedly Small-Pox.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 30.—The disease that broke out among the students of the Medical College is now acknowledged by all physicians, including the Faculty, to be small-pox. The Medical College was closed today in accordance with orders issued by the Board of Health, and students not affected are leaving the city as rapidly as possible. The first death occurred today, Henry Huffman, of Seneca Falls, N.Y., being the victim. His body will be consigned to the earth tonight, and his quarters thoroughly disinfected. Ten cases have been reported to the Board of Health thus far, all broken out with the pustules. As none but medical students are affected it is still believed that the origin of the disease lies in the handling of the body received from Chicago, and used in the dissecting-room of the Medical College. The report that forty are affected is denied by the Faculty.

In the Mails.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 30.—The Post-Office Department is in receipt of advices from Washington Territory, Minnesota, Texas, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, and the Northwestern States generally, reporting an alarming spread of small-pox. In one case, in which the disease had made its appearance in the family of a Postmaster at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, the postal authorities directed the sureties to remove the office and effects. Before this could be done the sureties took the small-pox and died. In many cases the mail from post-offices of towns suffering from the disease will be quarantined, and in some places the disease is so bad that mail-matter from those points will be stopped.

Appearance of Small-Pox at Moline, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 30.—Four well-defined cases of small-pox have been reported to the authorities of Moline today, and the three houses in which they appeared have been quarantined.

The Disease at Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30.—One hundred and seventy-six cases of small-pox were reported during December. Two new cases today, and one death from the disease.

Fifteen Cases at Buffalo, and the Disease Spreading.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 30.—There are fifteen cases of small-pox in the city, and the disease is spreading.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Depot at Beverly, Kas., Entirely Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 30.—The depot at Beverly, four miles from this city, used jointly by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, was entirely destroyed by fire at half-past 4 this morning. Two horses in an adjoining stable were burned to death. Two tramps who had been put off there by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, kindled a very hot fire in the waiting-room, and it is supposed that sparks set fire to the building through a defective flue. When the fire broke out the tramps started on a lively run for Kansas City, showing that they considered themselves to blame.

A Hotel at Racine, Wis., Burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 30.—A fire destroyed the Northwestern Hotel tonight. The property was owned by Smith & Tate, and occupied by Nick Didish. Loss about $3,000; building insured for $2,000 in L. H. & L. D. Miller's agency. The Fire Department is located opposite the building, and but for the miserable management on its part the fire would have been subdued without serious loss.

The Woodwork of a Shaft Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—The woodwork in the shaft of Naime, Dresser & Co.'s coal mine, east of the city, caught fire by accident tonight and was consumed, together with the engine-house. The loss by fire will amount to $10,000, and the loss occasioned by the stoppage of work will be very heavy. About 125 men who were at work in the shaft escaped unharmed, and will be temporarily thrown out of employment.

A New School-House at Gillespie, Ill., Completely Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 30.—The new three-story brick school-house just completed at Gillespie took fire last night from the furnace, and was totally destroyed. The loss is $10,000; no insurance. The building had just been received by the School Directors.

In a Five-Cent Store.

Fire was discovered in Charles Geer's residence at No. 435 Milwaukee avenue at 9:15 last night, and an alarm was turned in from Box No. 387. The first floor was occupied by Morris Cuckoo as a five-cent store, and was damaged to the extent of $50. The damage to the building was $25. Insured for $2,500. Insurance on stock, $5,000 in unknown companies.

A Steamer Burned.

MONROE, La., Dec. 30.—The steamer Rosa B., with about 800 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire today in the Bayou d'Arbonne, five miles from Monroe. The boat was valued at $9,000; insured for $6,000. The cook was drowned.

More Matches.

Children playing with matches caused a fire in the residence of Mrs. Northway, at No. 16 South Irving place. The blaze was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, called by an alarm from Box No. 562.

A $20,000 Fire at Piqua, O.

PIQUA, O., Dec. 30.—A fire early this morning destroyed the building occupied by G. H. Rosengrunfelder, grocer, law and insurance offices, and the Odd-Fellows' Hall. Total loss, $20,000; partially insured.

Another Chimney.

The alarm from Box No. 38 at 7:35 last evening was caused by a chimney fire at No. 142 South Clark street. No damage.

BUTTERINE.

One of the Postponed "Butterine" Cases reached a hearing before Justice Brown yesterday afternoon. T. C. Forsha, the defendant, appeared with his attorney, Mr. Beckington, and stated that he was ready to proceed to trial.

H. T. Howe, City Butter Inspector, and Adolph Moses, the attorney for the prosecution, were in court, having just consented to an adjournment to Jan. 7 of the cases against La Fond, Merrill, and McDonough, and they very readily agreed to go ahead with the trial of the only defendant who was ready.

Mr. Howe stated that his detective, Whittier, who procured the sample of "butterine" upon which the charge against Forsha was based, had not turned up, and the services of a bailiff would be necessary to discover his whereabouts.

Mr. Beckington said the defense would admit that the sample in court alleged to be "butterine" was bought by Whittier of the defendant for a first-class article of farm butter, but the prosecution must show that it was not butter, as represented and as believed to be by the defendant.

Prof. Mariner, the chemist who has made all of the analyses of "butterine" and "swine" samples for the prosecution, was called upon to explain his method of analysis to the Court, and he did so, stating that by the tests employed he found the sample bought of Forsha to be composed of

FOUR PARTS OF LARD, ONE PART OF SALT AND WATER

and coloring matter, and one part of butter. Upon the cross-examination, Prof. Mariner admitted that the proportions were not exactly as he had stated, but very nearly so.

The defendant then took the stand, and testified that he kept a general utility store at No. 282 West Lake street, where he varied the monotony of cigars by supplying the neighborhood with notions, bread, and butter. The butter, of which the sample roll shown in court was a portion, he had purchased from a man representing himself to be the agent of a Michigan farmer. He had only been dealing in butter three weeks at the time the purchase was made, and took it to be the genuine article. Neither himself nor his wife used butter, and he did not profess to be a judge of its quality. He bought the stuff in good faith and sold it for butter, believing it was a first-class quality of farm-made butter. Since his arrest he had learned that the man who sold him the compound was

THE AGENT OF A "BUTTERINE" MANUFACTURING FIRM,

and that his name was Paul Ludwig.

The prosecution admitted that they had no evidence to contradict the defendant's statement, and, as it was his first offense, they would submit the case to the Court without argument. The defendant was discharged by the Court.

Butter-Agent Howe immediately started out to find Ludwig, "butterine" agent, alias the "Michigan farmer."

The persons prosecuting the "butterine" and suine dealers are circulating a petition to the Senate and House of the United States asking for the passage of a

NATIONAL LAW TO PREVENT THE ADULTERATION OF BUTTER

and cheese with foreign fats, the signers pledging themselves not to buy or sell the adulterated commodities. About 150 South Water street commission merchants have attached their signatures to the petition, and a similar one for general circulation already contains the names of over 1,000 citizens opposed to adulterations.

MARINE NEWS.

In Bad Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Dec. 30.—The steam-barge Mackinaw passed down this morning with the barge Ogden, which has been ashore at Goderich. She has 165,000 feet of lumber in her hold, and is in bad condition.

In Harbor at Sand Beach.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

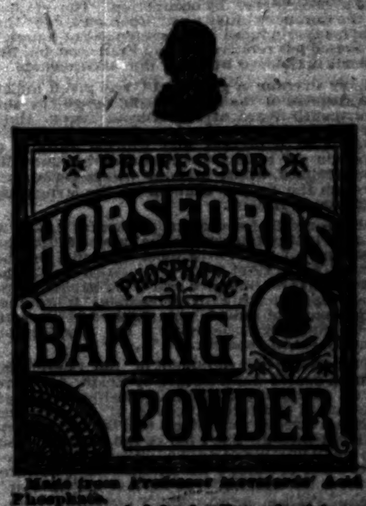
SAND BEACH, Mich., Dec. 30.—In harbor tonight steam-barge George L. Colwell with barge Chief, both loaded with lumber, bound down.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT-TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 30.—Mason C. Jordan, a resident of Wheatland, Hillsdale County, was struck by an outgoing Lake Shore freight-train at Hudson, this county, this afternoon and fatally injured. One horse of the team he was driving was killed.

BAKING POWDER.



Made from Professor Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Recommended by leading physicians.
Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.
In cans. Sold at a reasonable price.
The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.
and 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1881.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of STEIN BROS. & CO., 230 and 232 East Madison-st., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Chas. Stein retiring.

The books and papers will remain with our successors, who are authorized to collect and settle the same.

CHAS. STEIN,
LOUIS STEIN,
CHAS. REICHENBACH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm under the style and name of LOUIS STEIN & CO., at the old stand.

Thanking you for past favors and kindly asking a continuance of the same, we remain, yours respectfully,

LOUIS STEIN,
CHAS. REICHENBACH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of "A. L. Singer & Co.," to continue the business of manufacturing and selling Boys' Clothing, heretofore carried on by A. L. Singer at [illegible] and [illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago.

A. L. SINGER,
CHAS. S. SCHOENMANN,
General Partners.
[illegible]
Special Partner.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1881.

N.B.—Thanking my friends for past favors, I most cordially solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm.

A. L. SINGER.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Col. J. A. Brodhead, U.S.A., is at the Pacific.

E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis., is at the Pacific.

Willard S. Pope, of Detroit, is at the Sherman.

H. J. Simpson, of Toronto, Ont., is at the Tremont.

W. H. Bradley, of Milwaukee, is at the Tremont.

Charles Schley, of Milwaukee, is at the Palmer.

The Rev. H. H. Cole, of New York, is at the Palmer.

W. C. Thayer, of Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Sherman.

Luther Dearborn, of Havana, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Henry S. Sprague, of Providence, R. I., is at the Sherman.

Ex-Senator Richard J. Oglesby, of Decatur, Ill., is at the Pacific.

W. H. Frazer and A. G. Leonard, of Toronto, Ont., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, D. T., are at the Palmer.

W. Devenish Meares, of Christchurch, New Zealand, is at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Judd, of St. Paul, Minn., are at the Sherman.

George W. Hyatt, business manager for Mme. Patti, is at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Stephenson, of Menominee, Wis., are at the Tremont.

The Congregational ministers have adjourned their Monday-morning meeting until Jan. 9.

United States Senator T. W. Ferry, of Grand Haven, Mich., is registered at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Conkey and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Salmon, of Kansas City, Mo., are at the Palmer.

M. F. Merrick, of Menominee, Wis., and Judge John G. Irwin, of Edwardsville, Ill., are at the Leland.

Mme. Eugenie de Roode Rice, the well known pianist, has taken apartments at the Palmer House.

Mme. Castillan, Mlle. Dingeon, Sig. Salvati, Sig. Pinto, and Sig. Lavelli, of the Patti concert company, are at the Pacific.

F. H. Story, President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and George L. Bradbury, General Manager of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The employés of Division A, Union Stock-Yards, met yesterday, and adopted resolutions expressing their sorrow at the death of Maurice H. Swiney, a late friend and co-laborer.

The collections on dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday amounted to $11,634. Among the imports were 100 steel rails purchased by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

James Wright, one of the turnkeys at the County Jail, has resigned, owing to a conflict of authority between himself and Chief Clerk Tarbie relative to the admission of a woman to the jail.

Nephew Keefe, Michael Keefe, and Nick Willis, three street gamins of the West Division, were fined $75 each, yesterday, by Justice Walsh, for thrice breaking into fire-alarm boxes, sounding an alarm and calling out the Fire Department.

Judgment for $25 and costs was entered at the West Side Police Court yesterday against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for obstructing with cars the public highway at the intersection of Chicago avenue and North Halsted street.

Joseph A. Moll, a West Madison street saloonkeeper, who tried to keep two barrooms in one building and under one license, was very mad yesterday when Justice Walsh fined him $52 and costs—a few dollars more than a second license would have cost.

Messrs. Frank W. Wentworth and S. S. Benjamin, the well-known hotel men, have taken a five-year lease of the Brevoort House, and will take possession Jan. 1. The reputation of the lessees and the excellent location of the house will be a guarantee of successful management.

About a dozen of the lady graduates of Wellesley College had an informal gathering in the club-room of the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. There was no formal program, and the afternoon was spent in discussing plans for a permanent organization to be effected in the future.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Patrick Ward, aged 10, who was run over by a four-horse wagon at the corner of Wells and Indiana streets, on the 19th inst. The jury came to the conclusion that his death was accidental. The driver of the vehicle was not found, as he drove off rapidly, and escaped.

Peter O'Brien, the young West Side hoodlum who not many weeks ago resisted arrest at the hands of Officer Saunders, and in doing so cut one of the policeman's eye-balls in twain with a knife or razor, was before Justice Walsh yesterday charged with mayhem and assault with a deadly weapon. He waived examination and was sent to jail in default of bonds of $2,000.

The Coroner's jury impaneled to fix the responsibility for the death of Andrew Thompson, who was killed by a West Side street-car at the corner of Indiana and Elizabeth streets, a week ago, heard further testimony yesterday, and came to the conclusion that his death was accidental—that no one was to blame.

The house of Horatio G. Spofford and the two and one-half acres of ground on which it stands, situated in Lake View, was sold at the Court-House yesterday morning by B. E. Gallup, the trustee, to satisfy a promissory note given by Spofford to Hetty H. R. Green. The property was bid in by the mortgagee for $10,000.

The Board of Trade Council, No. 610, R. A., has elected the following officers for 1882: Regent, S. A. Hawkinson; Vice-Regent, A. F. Brown; Orator, A. P. Grant; Secretary, J. H. Barrett; Collector, C. E. Brown; Treasurer, Dr. W. M. Morgan; Chaplain, William Johnston; Guide, J. M. Goodwillie; Warden, M. F. Yates; Sentry, C. G. Blomgren.

The man who dropped dead at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets Thursday afternoon turned out to be William M. Judd, aged 38, and a bookkeeper by occupation. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "Rheumatism of the heart, superinduced by excessive use of liquor." Deceased has relatives in San Francisco, but his friends in Chicago will bury him at Graceland.

Last evening a grand ball was given under the auspices of the Parnell Land League of the Fourteenth Ward, at the Aurora Turner Hall, for the benefit of the Irish cause. About 100 couples were present and whirled through a program of twenty-six numbers. About $250 were realized, which amount will be forwarded through the proper channel to the struggling brethren in Ireland.

Mr. John T. Lester, of the firm of Lester & Co., has just purchased for the sum of $72,000 the residence of Mr. Christopher Watrous, of the firm of W. M. Hoyt & Co., situated on the southwest corner of Superior and Pine streets, diagonally opposite Mr. F. H. Winston's. It is a fine, large house, of Philadelphia pressed brick, with stone trimmings, occupying a lot fifty feet on Pine by 130 on Superior.

The closing entertainment of the Centennial Church course was a lecture by Emery A. Storrs given last night before a fair-sized audience in the church auditorium, corner of Lincoln and Jackson streets. Mr. Storrs said he had intended lecturing on "The Duty of the Citizen," but the small number of active citizens present induced him to change his subject to "Culture, or the Difference Between Culture and Action."

There was filed for record at Crown Point, Lake County, Ind., yesterday a warrantee deed from C. M. Forsyth to John Bodin covering eighty acres, the consideration being $22,500. This land lies on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, near the tract which Forsyth sold to the East Chicago Improvement Company. A transfer of about 3,000 acres in the same region will probably be consummated in a few days.

Mr. Richard Michaelis, the editor-in-chief of the *Neue Freie-Presse*, was agreeably surprised by a party of about sixty friends Thursday evening at his residence, the affair being a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Michaelis, who are about to depart for Europe. An appropriate poem was read by Mr. Seebaum, and happily responded to by the recipient of the honors of the occasion. Other speeches, music, dancing, and a delightful dinner filled in a most enjoyable evening.

Timothy O. Howe, the newly-appointed Postmaster-General, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Pacific. He leaves for Washington this afternoon. To a Tribune reporter's questions he replied that he had nothing to say of interest to the public. He said that he was not at all posted as to the star-route cases, and did not even know when he should take hold of his new office. That would depend upon the convenience of Mr. James. Mr. Howe spent the greater part of last evening in company with ex-Senator Oglesby.

A great many people were complaining of the cold weather yesterday—a fact largely due to the remarkable stretch of mild, pleasant weather which has extended over several weeks past, and not to the actual state of the thermometer. A year ago the temperature was 1 degree below zero; yesterday the lowest point touched was 19 above. The temperature for the day, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 18 degrees; 10 a. m., 22; 12 m., 23; 3 p. m., 25; 8 p. m., 22. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.39; 8 p. m., 29.49.

Mr. John V. Farwell presided at the noon prayer-meeting yesterday in lower Farwell Hall. He spoke for some time on the [illegible] that Gospel temperance inspires, and earnestly besought his audience to forsake the old sins now at the dawning of a new year, confess before the great white throne, and mercy would be given to them. The meeting was wonderfully rich in the glad testimonies of many young converts from the downward path of drunkenness and crime. One sad-looking man said he had been driven for forty years from clime to clime, haunted by drink and the curse of the Wandering Jew, and that nowhere could he find home, or peace with God. He prayed for the condescension of the Holy Spirit upon his hopeless heart. The closing of the old year brought forth many noble resolutions to reform from evil, and especially from the evil of intemperance.

The Sunday night meeting in Farwell Hall has a new attraction in the announcement that Mr. Joseph S. Smithson, of Dublin, Ireland, will conduct it. Mr. Smithson has a reputation that might be enviable as an active Christian business-man and a fine speaker. He is the gentleman who instituted in Dublin the free breakfasts given to the poor as a Gospel agency, and carried them on successfully for three years after Mr. Moody's work in that city. In a large hall more than 2,000 poor people received a free morning meal each Sabbath morning and kind Gospel messages in song and speech.

The Painters' Local Union No. 10 met last night at No. 192 East Washington street. A communication addressed to the boss painters of the city was read, which set forth that, insomuch as rent, provisions, and other necessaries of life had increased in price, they considered that the value of the painters' work should increase also, and requested the views of the bosses on the subject. Copies will be sent to each of the shops and replies requested by the 8th of January. A number of new members were then admitted into the Union, after which the election of officers took place, resulting in the selection of J. J. Mahoney for President and Leo P. Deyer for Treasurer.

The subscribers to the "Game Fund," for the enforcement of the State Game laws, have appointed the following committee: Ed E. Ayer, Theodore B. Elmer, Col. L. L. Bond, George S. Sloan, and H. M. Kinsley. The composition of this committee shows that the game-preservers are in earnest, and that a spirit of harmony has grown up between the sportsmen and the gentlemen engaged in the game traffic that will insure the enforcement of the present laws and eventually lead to the perfecting of such laws as will effectively preserve our now fast-disappearing game birds and animals. The present open season terminates with the 1st of January, and five days are allowed to dispose of the stock on hand.

"Jimmy" Forbes and Frank Tarbox, the two plausible young men whose superior ability in the manipulation of cards and dice was recently discovered by A. C. Henry, of No. 3028 Prairie avenue, at an aggregate cost of nearly $1,000, were before Justice Summerfield yesterday to answer to the charge of swindling preferred against them by their victim. Mr. Henry, however, was not present to prosecute the case, and the court therefore ordered a dismissal. It is authoritatively stated that the "sucker" has seen fit to accept a part of the money of which he was "scientifically" deprived and drop the case, rather than console himself with nothing but the meagre vengeance which criminal proceedings might bring to him.

ANOTHER "SHORTAGE."

Cornelius G. Breslin, recently the bookkeeper for the wholesale dry-goods firm of Leahy Bros., No. 125 Fifth avenue, was arrested one week ago by officers of the Pinkerton force for alleged embezzlement from his employers. The accounts which had been under his care were subjected to an expert's inspection, and the result was that a shortage of about $600 was shown, with indications that the amount of the discrepancies might foot up nearly $2,000. The young man was arraigned yesterday before Justice Summerfield, and, waiving examination, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $3,000. Breslin is a young, unmarried man whose residence has been at No. 129 South Jefferson street. He was spoken of as a fellow of bright promise, and his present trouble is regretted alike by his employers, his friends, and himself. His mania is said to have been the Board of Trade and occasionally the "green cloth." He himself fixes the amount of the shortage at only $350.

AN INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION

was performed a day or two ago by Dr. Fenger and Prof. W. E. Harrison, which will undoubtedly prove of especial interest to the medical profession, inasmuch as it is the first successful one of its kind on record in this country. It seems that some two years ago a lady residing in Wisconsin thrust her hand through a pane of glass, cutting off all the tendons, nerves, and blood-vessels at the wrist. A county physician sewed the wound, which in time completely healed. Inside of the last year, however, a deadening sensation was felt in the injured member, which resulted in the arm and hand becoming completely useless. At this period the unfortunate lady suffered great agony and came to Chicago for medical attendance. The two physicians cut the old wound open, and found the median nerve completely severed and the ends enlarged, forming, as it were, a neurolemma. The divided parts were joined together, as were also some of the other nerves and vessels at the wrist, and the wound sewed up. Although operations of this character have been frequently tried, where necessity demanded, never until now have any been known to be successful.

THE YALE DINNER.

The sixteenth annual banquet of the Yale Alumni Association of Chicago was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. About 100 alumni and undergraduates were in attendance. The time from half-past 7 to half-past 9 o'clock was given to the discussion of an excellent bill-of-fare, after which the literary exercises of the evening were in order. The following was the program: Address of welcome, President James Nevins Hyde, M. D., '61; "Alma Mater," Francis H. Kales, '54; song, "Alma Mater"; Latin salutatory, Eben Hale Wells, '61; "College Friendship," the Rev. James G. K. McClure, '70; song, "Amici Usque ad Aras"; poem, James S. Norton, '65; "Yale Timber," James L. Houghteling, Shef., '78; song, "I-Eel"; impromptu speeches by James Flanders, of Milwaukee, and J. P. Ord, of New York. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Franklin MacVeagh, '62; Vice-Presidents, Charles A. Dupee, '54, and H. Webster Jones, '55; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles H. Ferry, '73; Executive Committee—James S. Norton, '65; A. B. Mason, '71; Hugh McBirney, '73; John V. Farwell Jr., '79; George C. Egan, Shef., '79. The company dispersed about midnight.

MILN WIL GO.

The Rev. George C. Miln, whose letter of resignation of the pastorate of Unity Unitarian Church was published yesterday, was interviewed last evening in reference to his future proceeding, and informed the reporter that he had marked out no definit line of action. His resignation was final, and the result of deliberate consideration, and, while he understood a committee of the church trustees had been appointed to induce him to change his purpose, he did not think it was possible for him to do so.

The reporter suggested that it had been hinted that Mr. Miln, like Frothingham, of New York, was about to espouse orthodoxy, and to this implied question, Mr. Miln replied that he considered advanced Unitarianism an enlightened condition of orthodoxy, and that, personally, he was approaching more and more what would be regarded as scientific exactness and certainty in religious matters. The real motive of his resignation was the one assigned in his published letter. His studies and the duties of his pastorate had brought on a highly-intensified nervous condition and resulting headaches, which incapacitated him from active service. His relations with Unity Church and his stay in Chicago had been uniformly pleasant and agreeable, and he had no idea of making a change for the better. After two years of rest or travel, he could tell better about his future, but he did not think he would ever again enter the pulpit, though he should always endeavor to lead a consistent religious life, and to serve God and accomplish all the good within his power.

IT'S EASY FOR THE "CROOKS."

The case of John Laughlin, whose bond was forfeited Thursday in the Criminal Court, as stated in yesterday's Tribune, is another illustration of the loose way in which business is done over on the North Side. Laughlin was indicted with Michael Corrigan in October, 1880, for attempted kidnaping. Both are County Constables, and it was alleged that they assaulted and beat one Alfred Seymour, a resident of Hyde Park, and, without lawful authority, imprisoned him against his will, and attempted to send him to Ohio. The outrage—for it was nothing else—was written up at length in the newspapers at the time, and the perpetrators merited severe punishment. But the record discloses how the two men have fared. Nov. 29, 1880, Corrigan's bail was fixed at $500; Nov. 30 he gave it; March 2, 1881, the case was continued by the defendants; March 17, 1881, it was continued by the people; May 25, 1881, a nolle pros. was entered as to Corrigan and Laughlin pleaded guilty; June 4, 1881, Laughlin withdrew his plea, and the case was "continued by agreement"; Oct. 22, 1881, Laughlin again entered a plea of guilty; Dec. 29 his recognizance was forfeited.

It seems that when the last plea was entered, Judge Jameson, who was on the bench, told Laughlin the fine would be $500. Laughlin wanted time to raise the money, so the Judge did not order judgment entered, but let Laughlin go on the old bail—$1,500—his sureties being Matthew Fleming and Michael Keating. Although the case was on the November calendar it was allowed to pass, but when it was reached Thursday, Assistant-State's-Attorney Thomson asked that the recognizance be forfeited. Of course, the default will be set aside upon application, and the influence which could put the case over for fifteen months will probably be powerful enough to save Laughlin from paying the fine.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were twenty-nine deaths reported at the Health Office yesterday.

The Larrabee Street Station patrol-wagon will go into service tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The neighbors are invited to the ceremonies.

Henry F. Colby, gunner, D Battery, Eleventh Brigade Royal Artillery, located at Sheerness-on-Sea, Kent, England, writes Mayor Harrison for information concerning Thomas Dobson, who was sexton of Trinity M. E. Church in 1879, and then lived at No. 1307 Dearborn street, corner of Twenty-sixth. He had a son who worked as a shipping-clerk for A. Booth.

The Mayor was non-committal on the Mutual Union Telegraph pole ordinance yesterday, but from his conversation it is very evident that he will sign the document. It could not be passed over his veto, but he believes that the Mutual Union ought to get a chance to come in on temporary poles. As soon as the ordinance is a law, $15,000 will be divided among the "gang." The cash is ready, and has been for weeks past. The Board of Trade Telegraph, Western Union, and others will now also come in for more poles and wires above ground, and the underground cable ordinance will prove a dead letter.

Building permits were granted yesterday as follows: Jacob Knauss, one-story cottage, 22 by 40 feet, No. 87 Vedder street, to cost $1,300; J. McCarthy, three-story front addition, 22 by 33 feet, No. 122 Townsend street, $2,400; George A. Seaverns, six one-story cottages, 120 by 28 feet, Beers street, near Douglas avenue, $5,000; Haskell Brothers, three-story trunk factory, 40 by 100 feet, Nos. 15 and 17 North Green street, $1,000.

WATERY WARRIORS.

The water office, as at present conducted, is a pleasant place. Night before last one of the clerks, while in a drunken condition, made the boast in a saloon that Mayor Harrison only kept Gen. Lieb in the employ of the city because he owed him money. Later on the same clerk was carted home in a comparatively helpless condition. The Registrar of the Water Department is J. K. Tinny, and his assistant is Thomas Dwyre. Tinny is "touchy" and "cranky" at times, and he is occasionally subjected to a little fun from the boys. Yesterday morning Tinny received a picture from the old country. Tinny and Dwyre have a sort of a cage for the transaction of their business at the southwest corner of the office. When the picture came to hand Dwyre plagued Tinny a little, and the latter got angry, and commenced to whip Dwyre. There was quite a struggle, and finally Gen. Lieb came upon the scene. He looked amazed and dazed, but said nothing. Frank McNally came to the rescue, and Tinny went for his throat. For endeavoring to make peace, Mr. McNally lost a collar and had his shirt-front and a neck-tie destroyed. Everybody was anxious that nothing should be said about the affair, which was a disgrace to all the parties implicated in it. Here is a chance for reform at least.

ALL ABOUT AN ESTATE.

The following letter, written in French, from France, was received by Mayor Harrison yesterday. After figuring on it for about two hours a translation was effected, which reads:

"Canton de Vairon Vauchin, Oct. 10.—*Mons. Le Maire*: I have just learned from a journal that a celebrated chemist, John Gundey, died lately in your city, leaving a colossal fortune to a man named Jaques Boyer, who died almost suddenly through probably an excess of joy over his unexpected acquisition. This man Boyer, according to the paper, was born in Normandy, but the name of the part of the country from which he came is not given. You would be very kind if you would give me some information in the matter, for I have some relatives who bear that name, but who have forgotten the country of their birth. As the inheritence is worthy of attention, I should be pleased and exceedingly happy if my relations possessed a right to it. I assure you that you should be rewarded for your trouble with a part of it, if we had the luck to have a small portion of it. Being convinced of your kindness, accept Mr. Mayor, together with my sincere thanks, the assurance of my respectful consideration. "Mille,

"Pastor St. Romain de Malegarde."

"P. S.—I am acquainted with an American priest by the name of La Coyle, who has lived in America twenty-six years, and I believe he has been a curate at Chicago, for he speaks often to me about that country. If you should desire to know concerning me, this friend could inform you, for he is in my neighborhood and attached to me. As I am a poor curate in a poor parish, I would be most grateful to you if you could aid me in obtaining the fortune, so that I could be enabled to renew the steeple of my church, that threatens to go to ruin. I should need 1,000 francs. In your country, where there are so many rich people, you could find without trouble this small assistance. Now, you would be kind if you could assist me in this way; and I assure you that those who would donate this gift, would have a large share of all my prayers. M."

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges went upon an inspection of the toll-roads yesterday. The weather was very much in favor of the road-owners.

The Judges of the various courts received their quarter's salary yesterday, or so much thereof as the county pays. They were paid $875 each.

The Sheriff yesterday attached goods to the value of about $2,500, the property of D. Struven, a non-resident, to satisfy a claim for that amount in favor of J. M. Smith. The property seized consisted of canned fruit, etc., and was found in a warehouse.

Judge Loomis yesterday sustained the demurrer in the Weber-McClaughrey Commissioner contest, and gave the contestant five days in which to amend his petition. It was held that the allegations upon which the contest was based had not been set forth with sufficient explicitness.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway Company yesterday commenced proceedings to condemn certain Hyde Park property for right-of-way. The property sought to be condemned is owned by Elizabeth Scrafield, Chester M. Clark, and H. D. Perry and others, and is said to be quite valuable.

The following convicts will be taken to the penitentiary today: John Tate, burglary, one year; Henry Smith, larceny, eighteen months; Anthony Bolasky, larceny, three years and six months; John Nailor, burglary, one year; Frank Hinkley, larceny, one year; Herman Kilige, burglary, one year; William Tice, robbery, one year; William Kearns, robbery, two years; Joe Burns, alias Joe Burke, robbery, two years; James Kelly, alias James Skelly, robbery, two years; Edward Hopkins, robbery, two years; Thomas Fitch, larceny, two years. William Burns, convicted of burglary, will be taken to the Reform School at the same time to serve five years.

MILLER'S MERITS.

A FIT TESTIMONIAL TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

About 100 members of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association assembled at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Tremont House, by order of a committee consisting of Messrs. Smith, Van Pelt, and Clink, who had been instructed at the evening session of the convention Thursday to procure a suitable testimonial for the retiring President, Mr. James C. Miller, of Chicago.

The meeting was called to order by President Cutter, who introduced Mr. Smith, Chairman of the committee, who made a neat presentation speech, referring to the valuable services rendered the association by President Miller during his term of office, and stating that, in return for his golden service, they would present him with a silver service. Upon this, President Cutter removed the cloth from a handsome silver tea-service of six pieces, and a salver which was on the centre-table. It was appropriately inscribed as follows: "Presented to J. C. Miller from the N. W. T. M. A., Dec. 29, 1881." This, Mr. Smith said, was presented Mr. Miller by the association with a "Happy New Year" to himself and his good wife.

Mr. Miller endeavored to respond, but was so overcome that he completely broke down.

President Cutter made a neat little speech, complimenting the committee on the selection of such an appropriate testimonial, and applauding them for the masterly way in which they had obliged the man from whom they purchased the present to make two subscriptions himself. He hoped he would do as well during his administration as Mr. Miller had done.

Mr. Miller, who had by this time recovered himself, appropriately thanked "the boys" for their handsome gift. He had endeavored to do his duty by the association, and would treasure the testimonial more for its expression of their feeling than for its intrinsic worth.

Secretary Chase was called for and came forward, remarking that he "was a little disfigured, but still in the ring." He was indebted to Mr. Miller and the members of the retiring board for many favors, and he sincerely hoped that when he rendered his account to them next year, it would be as satisfactory as this year's report had been.

The remainder of the session was spent in a social way. Mr. T. S. Quincy read an original poem, and the irrepressible Capt. Hawkins sang "Old Shady" and several other ballads. "Auld Lang Syne" was sung by the company, and Charlie Hilton wound up the proceedings with a speech. It was a brilliant effort—one of the greatest of his life—and was highly appreciated. The reporter took it verbatim. It was as follows: "Let's all have a drink on the house." And the entire company responded with the most cheerful and exemplary alacrity.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.

MR. DOOLITTLE CHANGES HIS MIND AND TELLS ALL ABOUT THAT BILL FOR LEGAL SERVICES.

The Tribune published yesterday morning all the information it was able to obtain in reference to an alleged difference between Mr. Jacob Forsyth and his counsel, J. R. Doolittle Jr., as to the amount of compensation to which the latter was entitled for services rendered in managing the East Chicago land-transfer negotiations. It was understood that Mr. Doolittle wanted $50,000, and Mr. Forsyth was unwilling to give more than $5,000. Mr. Doolittle was asked for more definit information, but was disinclined to give it at the time, taking the ground that it was a private matter, and therefore contented himself with a very brief answer to the reporter's inquiries. But, recognizing the fact that there are no longer any private matters in this country of freedom and of newspapers, he yesterday, in answer to a further interrogatory, submitted some documents which cast more light upon this interesting question—interesting because everybody has to employ a lawyer sooner or later to defend him, it may be, in the Criminal Court, to manage his suits in a civil tribunal, or to draw his will, and therefore it is profitable to know

WHAT A LAWYER MAY OR MAY NOT CHARGE.

After the dispute arose as to the amount of compensation the firm of Doolittle & McKay wrote to the law firm of E. G. & A. B. Mason asking their opinion as to what was fair pay. They were consulted because they had represented the purchasers in the real-estate trade, and therefore knew what services Mr. Doolittle had rendered. They stated in reply that they knew that the services of the firm of Doolittle & McKay were great, both as negotiators and as attorneys and counsel. The wisdom, fidelity, promptness, and ability of Mr. Doolittle were, in their opinion, very great, contributing most materially to, and seeming to have been one of the main factors in, the success of the matter. A lawyer of a different stamp might easily have wrecked the hopes of the Forsyths at several points in the negotiations. It was not too much to say that Mr. Doolittle's services to his client could not have been surpassed. "Considering the time and labor spent, the magnitude of the sum at stake, and the entire success obtained, we think that $40,000 would be by no means an excessive compensation, and that from $25,000 to $30,000 would only be a fair one. In fact $25,000 might be too

"SMALL TO PAY FOR THE WORK DONE."

Messrs. Hoyne, Fuller, Kales, Van Higgins, Lawrence, Isham, Williams, and others, "relying upon the statements of Messrs. E. G. & A. B. Mason with full confidence, concur fully in their opinion as to what would be a fair and reasonable compensation."

There was also shown to the reporter a letter written to Mr. Jacob Forsyth and his wife by Judge Doolittle, recapitulating the services rendered by himself, his son, and his law firm to them. It appears that Judge Doolittle was trying, nearly nine years ago, to sell this tract to a Baltimore syndicate—friends of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The price then set upon the land was only $50 an acre, or $400,000, instead of $1,000,000, which it recently brought. Subsequently, during Judge Doolittle's absence in California, the matter was placed in the hands of his son, and "it was to his courage, firmness, and good management and negotiations" says the Judge, "that you owe the favorable changes in the original contract, which he obtained without delaying the payment of the first $10,000—that payment which began to

"RELIEVE YOU FROM PRESSING PECUNIARY EMBARRASSMENTS."

After reciting the other services rendered by Mr. J. R. Doolittle Jr., the Judge concludes: "When all the facts known to us, as well as to the Messrs. Mason, are considered, the sum of $50,000 would have been a liberal compensation; $40,000, the amount saved to you from the fund agreed by you to be paid another party for very little work would have been a fair and handsome compensation; but we have offered, as a basis of immediate and friendly settlement, to accept the sum of $25,000, in addition to the sum of $2,500 which has been received from time to time, with the understanding that our relations are to continue friendly as in the past."

In reply to this, Mr. Jacob Forsyth says that these "communications have been received and read." He has procured copies of all the contracts which the Doolittles drew up, and will send for copies of all the other papers from Indianapolis, and will then put the whole business, in every particular, fully and completely before some competent gentleman for his opinion and advice. "I will say here," says Mr. Forsyth, "that I cannot be hurried one minute in this business, and will not delay any when all the papers are procured, from which you will see the propriety of not doing anything further in Mrs. Forsyth's affairs."

THE REV. DR. RYDER,

THE WELL-KNOWN UNIVERSALIST DIVINE TO RESIGN HIS PASTORATE AND TAKE A LONG REST ABROAD.

On the 1st of January, 1860, now nearly twenty-two years ago, the Rev. Dr. Ryder was installed as minister of St. Paul's Universalist Church in this city. Since that time he has, with rare intervals of occasional vacations, been steadily engaged in his pastoral duties in this city, attaining eminence in his denomination not only in Chicago, but throughout the United States. In addition to his religious labors he has found time to take a prominent part in educational matters and in the active management of several local charities. He served a term as member of the Board of Education, and was one of its best and wisest members; and has also been prominent as one of the organizers of the Old People's Home. Now, after so many years of well-spent toil, inside of the church and outside of it, the Doctor has decided to take a rest from his labors, and to surprise his congregation tomorrow morning by preaching a sermon in which he will inform them of his intended resignation and of his reasons therefor. This idea on his part of leaving the field is by no means a new one. He has had it in contemplation, it is understood, for some time. A few years ago he was tendered a call to an Eastern field, but declined it, yielding to the urgent entreaties of the members of his congregation, and feeling himself that it would be somewhat of a pull upon him to abandon his duties here to recommence work in another part of the country.

Being quite well off, Dr. Ryder is able to abandon preaching altogether, and take a perpetual vacation for the rest of his life. The Doctor went to Europe a few years ago, and, being a man of culture and education, was mightily pleased with what he saw. Ever since his return, he has had a longing for the fields of art and literature of which he had a glance while there, and

IT IS HIS INTENTION,

after he has closed up his pastoral affairs, and settled all worldly business that he may have on hand, to go to Europe and spend some time there, perhaps many years.

It was not his desire that the announcement of his resignation should appear in the papers prior to Monday morning, but it was felt by The Tribune at least that, while its earlier publication might lessen the effect of the sermon to be preached tomorrow, it would be a good thing on the whole to break the news to the congregation beforehand, in order that they might be better prepared for the evil news which they are to hear. The members of his own religious household whom he has married and baptized and reared from childhood to maturity will part from him with special regret, but there are few men whose departure from ministerial labor and from Chicago will be more generally mourned by members of all denominations and by persons in all walks of life than Dr. W. H. Ryder.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Health of the Town of Lake View has passed an order forbidding public funerals in small-pox cases and requiring undertakers to use only close-fitting wagons for small-pox funerals. The use of the ordinary hearses is strictly prohibited. A death from small-pox occurred Thursday in a Polish family on Clybourn avenue, where no physician had been called, and a public funeral that was to have been held at the Polish Church in the city was summarily stopped. Two cases of small-pox were admitted into the pest-house Thursday. One was from the Marine Hospital, and the other from Clybourn avenue, in the city, at the request of the parties interested. There are now three cases at the Lake View pest-house. The authorities are doing all they can, and deserve a great deal of credit in their prompt action to prevent the spread of the disease. They feel quite encouraged in being able to keep it under control, only one death having occurred in two weeks.

A YEAR'S BUSINESS.

A Showing That Even a Leading Chicago House Can Justly Feel Proud Of—A List of City Banks We Are Not Likely to Hear of Having Been Burglarized.

In obtaining statistics of the trade of Chicago for the annual business review for 1881 it is found that no one business shows a more healthful growth than that of the Diebold Safe and Lock Company, of which John W. Norris is the Vice-President and manager of the Western Department. The sales made by this leading house in this department the past year aggregate half a million dollars—more than double those of the preceding twelvemonth. Over one-half of the grand total is for safes and vaults supplied to banks and bankers, the remainder representing the sales to mercantile houses and corporations. About 5,000 banks have been fitted with vaults and safes of the Diebold manufacture, while express companies, railroads, manufacturing firms, merchants, and business men generally all over the country have purchased over 100,000 safes from this firm during the twenty years of its existence.

The field covered by this representative Chicago house is a magnificent one, extending over the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, and Arizona. Mr. Norris states that Northwestern Dakota, Western Nebraska, and New Mexico have originated during the past year more new banks than any of the Territories, while Iowa has been the most prolific in that respect of any of the older States, although all have yielded their quota.

The most famous sale of the past year is that to the First National Bank of this city, which is the largest contract for safety vaults, burglar and fire proof safes, and vault doors ever made in the West. The competition for this immense contract called forth bids from safe manufacturers all over the Union, and its award to John W. Norris, Vice-President of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, shows conclusively what is thought of Mr. Norris and of this work by the leading financiers of Chicago. It demonstrates that the West leads in the manufacture of burglar and fire proof work, and as this will be the largest banking-room in the country, and one of the sights of Chicago, a more detailed account of the work may be given.

There will be one immense steel-lined vault for the bank reserves.

One immense steel-lined vault for the use of the bank tellers.

Two mammoth safe-deposit vaults.

One large safe for reserve vault.

Twelve burglar-proof safes for use of the tellers.

Five sets of massive burglar-proof doors, each consisting of ponderous outside and heavy folding inside doors connected with steel vestibules in which the folding doors open. Each set of these doors will weigh from five to ten tons.

There will be also seven sets of lighter burglar-proof doors and forty-nine elegant and strong fire-proof doors.

All of these will be ornamented and finished in the highest style known to the art, and will be built so that each column and molding will harmonize with the general architectural plan of the building, thus making in all its details the most complete ever put up of any bank in this country.

Nor is this all, as the following list of prominent Chicago banks and bankers who are using the Diebold Safe & Lock Company's safes will show: Merchants' National Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Commercial National Bank, Hide & Leather National Bank, Traders' National Bank, Gerhard Foreman, Union Trust Company, H. J. Christoph, Northwestern National Bank, Union Stock-Yards National Bank, C. Follansbee & Son, Leopold Meyer, Lazarus Silverman, the National Bank of Illinois, Preston, Kean & Co., the First National Bank, Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, and many others. The Tribune reporter desired to obtain further figures in regard to this leading house, but found Manager Norris so busy filling recently received orders that he could not spare time to impart the desired information. It should be stated, however, that the large additions which the Diebold Safe & Lock Company have made to their manufacturing establishment have given them unequaled facilities for promptly furnishing their patrons with the very best class of work in fire and burglar proof safes. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the contract to which we have alluded, they are prepared to supply ordinary sizes of safes to their customers without the annoyance of delay.

THEY FALL AS THE LEAVES DO.

In grieving for the loss by death of friends and acquaintances how consoling it is to know that a substitute, humanly speaking, has with loving forethought been provided for wives and children left behind. The late Henry C. Wentworth, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad in this city, whose untimely death in the prime of life has so recently taken place, we are pleased to learn had not only made provision by the accumulation of material wealth for his family, but in his early years, as far back as the year 1869, before he had reached the time of life when most men begin to be in a position to accumulate a fortune, had taken the precaution to obtain two policies of insurance from the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York, which, owing to the annual increase of dividends, cost him at the time of his death but an almost nominal sum to carry, and thus a handsome fund at once becomes available for the widow and orphans.

We have repeatedly brought the subject of life-insurance before our readers on the occasions of the death of prominent old citizens, and we again do so, feeling that we are discharging a duty to point out its importance and value to every man who has a family dependent upon him and who would wish to save them from sinking through poverty or charity to a lower grade in society than that in which he has placed them.

LELAND HOTEL.

Cleanest and best location in Chicago. Corner Michigan avenue and Jackson street. Convenient to all places of business or amusements. Street-cars to all parts of the city. Warren F. Leland, proprietor.

DON'T SWEAR OFF!

but call on Dr. D'Unger (discoverer of the Cinchona Remedy, the acknowledged only cure for drunkenness), at 81 Clark street, Room 16. The remedy cures all cases.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health-Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, nervous debility, etc. $1 at druggists. Depot 53 Lake street.

Rowland's Kalydor and the "Mars" Cologne may be found at the drug-stores of Buck & Rayner.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

J. K. Stevens, photographer, 103 Dearborn-st.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses yesterday to the following:

Name and residence.	Age.
Frederick Barnhoff, Northfield, Ill.	32
Sophia A. Hull, Northfield, Ill.	22
Heinrich Wernake, Dalton, Ill.	27
Dorothea Mardans, Dalton, Ill.	23
George Appenzeller, Menier, Ill.	26
Minna Sudwald, Chicago	23
Frank Winter, Black River Falls, Wis.	25
Belle S. Odell, Louisville, Ky.	[illegible]
Isaac Frank, Chicago	28
Dora Finklestein, Chicago	20
Wenzel Semek, Chicago	26
Theresa Sestjank, Chicago	19
James Quinn, 21 Milton avenue	27
Mary Johnson, Lake View	20
Martin Harens, 23 Fox place	44
Mary Anna Wawawa, 482 Noble	30
Charles G. F. Burroughs, Chicago	21
Sophia E. Vider, Chicago	19
Archie Choenard, Chicago	26
Nellie Finney, Chicago	22
Peter Johnson, Chicago	[illegible]
Johanna Carlson, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank W. Donahoo, 8 East Twelfth	26
Bertha Mots, 125 West Madison	23
Frank M. Folf, Joliet, Ill.	24
Mathilda Peterson, Chicago	24
Charles J. Johnson, 50 Sherman	42
Emma T. Swenson, 125 West Washington	18
Morten Mortensen, 912 Milwaukee avenue	25
May Frederickson, 1120 Milwaukee avenue	23
Henry Gormley, Chicago	25
Mary A. Logan, Chicago	20
William M. Bent, 9 South May	27
Mary E. Booll, 9 South May	20
Edward Mahay, Chicago	24
Kate Gallagher, Chicago	22
John Higgins, 575 Jefferson	21
Nellie Connors, Chicago	19
Robert E. Thornton, 20 Nutt	24
Lizzie Thatche, 20 Nutt	27

DEATHS.

WENTWORTH—Dec. 28, at 4:15 p. m., Henry C. Wentworth, in his 48th year.

Funeral at 12:45 p. m. Saturday, Dec. 31, from the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and Washington-sts., thence by cars to Rosehill. Train will leave Chicago & Northwestern depot at 1:30 p. m.

O'CONNOR—Dec. 30, James O'Connor, aged 58 years, at the residence of his son William, 417 South Morgan-st.

Funeral Sunday by cars to Calvary.

FINLEY—On Dec. 29, 1881, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Thos. Finley, at their residence, Fortieth and Wallace-sts.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. by cars to Calvary.

ZULL—Michil Zull, Dec. 29, at 5 p. m., aged 60 years.

Funeral 1st of January at 1:30 p. m. Friends are invited. Residence 181 East Eighteenth-st.

DEVINE—Joseph P., son of Joseph and Rose Ann Devine, aged 20 years 2 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, 2108 State-st., Sunday, Jan. 1, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

FORTUNE—On the 29th inst., at 11:25 p. m., of scarlet-fever, after a three days' illness, Dora (Dollie), second daughter of Peter and Mary A. Fortune, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral from residence, 209 South Green-st., at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

"With Baby Mamie in Heaven."

CRANE—Maude B. Crane, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas and Mary A. Crane, at residence, 245 Hubbard-st.

Funeral at 1 p. m. Sunday; carriages to Graceland.

GRUNDT—Cecilia C., 25 years 3 months, beloved wife of Capt. L. C. Grundt, at her residence, 133 North May-st.

Funeral from her late residence by carriages to Graceland Jan. 1 at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

SCULLEY—Dec. 30, James Sculley, in the Town of Lake, near the canal.

Funeral will take place Jan. 1 by carriages to Calvary.

BOWMAN—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. M. Hall, 421 Warren-av., Mrs. Maria Bowman, aged 75 years, mother of Mrs. S. M. Hall, Mrs. Wm. Stanley, and Mrs. R. Valcke, of this city.

Funeral service Sunday at 1 p. m.

☞ Boston, Worcester, Lowell (Mass.), and California papers please copy.

WHITEHEAD—At his residence, 236 Michigan-av., on Friday, Dec. 30, Jessie Whitehead, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WELLS—Mrs. Sarah Wells, Dec. 7, 1881, aged 83 years, mother of Patrick, John, and Thomas Wells, of Chicago.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 1, 1882, from 25 Elm-st., at 10 a. m., by carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Iowa papers please copy.

HURLBUT—At Bennington, Vt., Dec. 30, Houghton Hurlbut, son of Harmon and Elizabeth H. Hurlbut, formerly of this city.

McALLISTER—Nov. 21, 1881, at her late residence, Humboldt Park, Chicago, Bessie, the dearly beloved wife of Henry J. McAllister, of bronchi-pneumonia, aged 24 years.

RAVIS—At his residence, 4145 Wentworth-av., Elmwood, after a long and painful illness, of consumption, H. J. Ravis, aged 49 years 7 months and 26 days. Remains taken to Fulton, Ill., for interment.

MICHEL—Dec. 29, Victor Michel, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral Saturday, the 31st, at 1:30 o'clock, from his residence, 155 West Madison-st. Members of Mechanics' Lodge, 152, I. O. O. F., and of the Order are cordially invited.

TRUNKS, &c.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A WATCH-NIGHT MEETING WILL be held this evening at the Chicago Avenue Church. Mr. C. M. Morton, Mr. Smithson of England, Evangelist Currie, Mr. A. J. Bell, and others will be present to address the meeting.

FREE KINDERGARTEN TRAINING school—Miss Matilda H. Ross, late Principal Kindergarten Training Department at Cook County Normal School, has been engaged by the Free Kindergarten Association of Chicago, and will open a free class on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 2 p. m., in Martin's Building, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.

THE LADIES OF NEW COVENANT Lodge, No. 28, I. O. G. T., together with the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Twenty-second-st., and the ladies of the Red-Ribbon Club will receive calls Monday, Jan. 2, from 10 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m. at Red-Ribbon Club-rooms, No. 256 Twenty-second-st.

THE REV. L. P. MERCER WILL LECTURE before the Philosophical Society this evening. Subject: "The Doctrine of Immortality."

THE REV. JOHN WILLIASON, D. D., pastor of the First M. E. Church, will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting today at noon in Lower Farwell Hall. Subject: "The Beginning of the Gospel."

THE YOUNG MEN'S MEETING THIS evening will be held in the Y. M. C. A. room, 150 Madison-st. Commercial travelers and strangers are welcome. Mr. J. W. Dean, Secretary of the Evangelistic Committee, will conduct it.

THE WILDEY ASSOCIATION WILL hold a regular meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES WILL BE held in Trinity M. E. Church Saturday night from 9 o'clock until midnight.

SUITS, DOLMANS, &c.

GRAND
Closing-Out Sale
Friday, Saturday & Monday.
(We Inventory on Tuesday.)

The Berlin Suit Co.,
226 STATE-ST.,

Offer, before STOCK-TAKING, among thousands of BARGAINS, the following Extraordinary Inducements:

$16 Fur-Trim'd All-Wool Beaver Dolmans for - - $11.50
$40 Fur-Trim'd 46-inch Silk Dolmans for 25.00
$35 Col'd Silk Suits, $20 and - - 25.00
$65 Black Silk Costumes, $40 and 45.00

LADIES desiring to purchase any style of garment will do well to come and examine our stock. Goods must be sold. Prices no object.

The Berlin Suit Co.,
226 STATE-ST.
Open Evenings and all day Monday.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PATTI'S
PHOTO,

And Hundreds of others. Elegant Gold, Velvet, Plush, and other materials in CABINET FRAMES, Easels, Albums, Pictures, Stereoscopes, Views of Chicago, &c.
Very Low Next Week.
LOVEJOY, 88 STATE-ST.
Take Elevator.

TAILORING.

20 OFF
For "SPOT CASH" on
HEAVY OVERCOATINGS and Suitings MADE TO ORDER, or
10 Per Cent Discount
On all Garments to order of MEDIUM Weights to REDUCE STOCK.
J. B. Hall & Co.
Tailors, 130 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
For Our Regular Saturday Sale,
9:30 This Morning,
GREAT CLEAING SALE
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Including entire outfit of PRIVATE RESIDENCE, a good PIANO, a dealer's stock of
Glassware, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
Big sale all through.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS!
Cash! The Obect!
Profit! None!
Extra inducements will be offered to immediate purchasers of Fine Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry in order to reduce stock prior to taking invoice, at
GOLDSMID'S
Old Established (1865) Loan, Bullion, and Diamond Brokerage,
99 East Madison-st.
Branch office, 435½ Larimer-st., Denver, Colorado.
N. B.—A large stock still on hand to select from.

FUR CAPS.

FUR CAPS
2,000 FUR CAPS
At $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 worth double.
1,000 warm Winter caps 25c to $1. Scotch caps 50c to $1.
LESTER'S,
111 Randolph-st.,
104½ North Clark-st.

CANDY.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

BIRDS.

BIRDS
Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

SUGARS.

ADULTERATED
Sugar Eaters,
NOTICE
Quotations on Havemeyer & Elder's
Pure
Sugars.

	Per lb.
Patent Cut Loaf,	10 1-2
Powdered,	10 1-2
Extra Fine Granulated,	10
Standard A,	9 1-2
Windsor A,	9
White Ex. C,	8 1-2
Yellow,	8
Vermont Maple,	16

In original packages of one barrel or more, 1-4c off.

C. H. SLACK,
Grocer and Wine Merchant,
79 & 81 State-st.
For Quotations, send for Catalogue and Price-List.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

SPECIAL ROAST OF OUR
FAMOUS COFFEES
FOR NEW YEAR'S.
TEAS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
CURIOS CLOSING OUT.
Large variety of Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods, Tea Pots, Tea Sets, Tea Jars, Bamboo Baskets, etc.
FORMOSA TEA IMPORTING CO.
88 State-st.

WATER MOTORS.

Backus Water Motor.
Supplies from Hydrant Pressure, the cheapest power known. Invaluable for blowing Church Organs, running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines in households or factories, Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady; will work at any pressure of water above 15 pounds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse power, and capacity up to 10-horse power. Prices from $15 to $300. Send for Descriptive Circular to
THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO.,
New York, 833 Broadway. Works, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 42 [illegible]
Infringements will be prosecuted.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" of Chicago, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, the third day of January, 1882, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
HENRY E. LOWE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1881.

Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, January 10, 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m.
GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.
Dated December 27, 1881.

MEDICAL.

Loose's Extract
Red Clover Blossoms
The Great Blood Purifier.
PURE AND HARMLESS.
Laboratory, Monroe, Mich.
J. M. LOOSE & CO., 127 Madison-st., Room 8.
Call or send for circular.

RANGES.

RISING SUN RANGES
Best and cheapest, with Low Closets, High Closets, Portals, Reservoirs, and WATER FRONTS. Large Ventilated Ovens, Best Towel-Rack, and Nickel Work. Largest Cooking Surface. Sold by dealers.
U. S. Foundry Co.,
99 TO 103 ERIE-ST.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. H. R. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark-st.
Best Gum Sets ... $8
Best Plain Sets ... $5
Fillings, in natural size.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted.

FOUNDRY.

GLOBE FOUNDRY,
76 & 78 Illinois-st.
Castings for Machinery and Buildings. Heavy Castings a specialty.
ROBERT M. [illegible]

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THE YEAR 1881.

Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures of Chicago for the Past Year.

A Season of Great Prosperity in Most Departments, with a Bigger Record than Ever.

Mammoth Trading in Grain and Provisions, with the Highest Prices Ever Known on a Specie Basis.

Our Receipts of Breadstuffs Foot Up the Enormous Total of 148,825,000 Bushels.

The Receipts of Flour Were 4,957,000 Barrels, Being About 50 Per Cent More than in 1880.

The Arrivals of Live Hogs Were 6,470,900; and 5,178,000 Were Slaughtered Here.

We Received 1,546,830 Head of Cattle—The Total Value of Live Stock Handled Was $192,500,000.

The Produce Trade Foots Up $377,000,000, Without Counting Sales for Future Delivery.

Rapid Growth of Our Lumber Trade—The Receipts Were 1,853,040,000 Feet.

The Wholesale Sales Aggregated $423,000,000; and Manufactures $309,000,000.

The Latter Shows an Increase of $24,000,000; with Tremendous Activity.

The Total Trade of the Year Amounted to $1,015,000,000, Being a Gain of 12.8 Per Cent.

How This Compares with the $2,250,000,000 of Bank Clearings; and Their Increase of 30 1-2 Per Cent.

Our Figures Include Only the First Sales of Personal Property.

The year now closing was a very peculiar one, and its commercial history without a parallel. It has been a year of most varied experiences and unusual excitement in this city and throughout the West; while the far East has aided to increase our activity and to swell our profits. The record of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of Chicago makes a grand showing at its close—bigger than ever, but also more variedly checkered, presenting some remarkable bends in the line of progress. True to the arrangement of its figures, 1881 has indeed been a Janus-faced year, alike in meteorological conditions and commercial facts. We have handled less produce and made more profit. If Chicago as a city, and the country at large, have not unduly discounted the prosperity of the future it will be well.

A season of prolific yield on the farm, and hitherto unheard of activity in the city, was followed by one of the most bitter winters known in history. Its intense cold paralyzed industry and suspended travel, while its long duration led to grave fears for the ensuing crops—the backbone of the National prosperity. The storms of winter, which blockaded people in their homes for months together, were succeeded by spring floods that swept thousands of those homes into a common ruin. An intensely irregular distribution of heat and moisture marked the summer season; and destructive fires in Michigan reminded us forcibly of our own calamity ten years previously. A phenomenal inequality in the produce of the farm was a matter of course; and we found the corn belt in Illinois and the wheat-fields of Minnesota, heretofore the most favored sections of the West, scourged, the one by drouth and the other by flood; while the resulting deficit was partly compensated by more favorable conditions elsewhere. The uncertainties of the situation led to an intense speculative excitement, which drew "everybody," from the millionaire down to the bootblack, into the whirlpool of betting on the future of prices in produce, stocks, and bonds. The abundance of money, resulting from previous prosperity, enabled this to be conducted on a bigger scale than ever before, as it had already permitted the success of a funding operation which few would have dared to prophesy could be accomplished. The other departments of our civic industry, partly deadened by the winter chill, wakened into unwonted activity amid the wild throbbings of the money-making fever. Our wholesale trade and our manufacturing establishments rose almost to the bursting-point of energy; and real-estate enterprises that had lain dormant for years took a new lease of vitality. There was so much of history packed into the six months from May to October, inclusive, that one found it difficult to keep track of it. Then a rainy harvest-time made poor crops, and this widened into a winter which up to yesterday was an open one, preventing the drying of grain and hindering it from being marketed.

The above-noted facts contain and form the reason why we have not taken so big a forward stride in 1881 as in 1880. We have transacted little more business in volume, and some departments show a retrogression. But it was simply because there was less opportunity. The city was almost cut off from the country during the first three months, and then it was found that there was not so much material to be brought in; while the wholesale and manufacturing industries had not time afterwards to do much more than recover lost ground, as the year 1880 had been a very active one. Judged on the basis of dollars, the record is much more to our credit, the average of prices having been higher in the later twelve months. The prices of breadstuffs have averaged fully 20 per cent higher; those of live stock show a rise of some 25 per cent, and lumber nearly as much. The prices of manufactured goods do not average so much above those of 1880; as other material and labor have scarcely advanced so much as farm products; though this, again, does not hold good in all departments. The wholesale trade is largely governed in prices by manufactures and in activity by the yield of the farm; hence that does not make a showing quite equal to the average of the three departments. The total weight of the farm produce handled was about 6½ per cent less than in 1880. But against this loss we have a heavy gain in the weight of lumber and coal, with a considerably larger movement in some other articles, as noted subsequently; which gives an increase of over 2 per cent in the number of tons of produce of the mine, forest, and farm.

The following columns contain a résumé of the business of the city, chiefly as based on the fact of first selling value of the property handled during the year; except that the movement of produce is also given by quantity. A grouping of the multitude of items shows an increase of 12.9 per cent over the estimates for 1880; which is very much less than the 30½ per cent of increase in the returns of the Clearing-House, as that total of some $2,250,000,000 is very much larger than the sum by which we measure the total trade of the city. The excess is due to the selling of the same property more than once, in part to the transfers of real estate, and partly also to the immense checking on New York in connection with orders to deal in stocks, bonds, cotton, and petroleum in that city. We do not include real estate, the review being confined to personal property except as real estate has been improved by the erection of buildings. It would manifestly be impossible to give, in dollars, even an approximate idea of the speculative transactions of the past year, as they varied in character all the way between mere bets to actual transfers, much of the former involving only the payment of differences, and some of it not even that. Take, for instance, the fact that the books of one commission-house show orders to deal in grain to the extent of about $300,000,000, and the grain trades of another foot up 264,000,000 bu. These are, perhaps, the largest, but a million dollars per day was a small average for each of at least a dozen firms during the months of August and September. The business of those few houses foots up a total fully equal to that named in this review as measuring the entire trade of the city.

As compared with corresponding periods in 1880, the bank clearings increased from 111 per cent the first three months to over 150 per cent in the most active period, and then fell off to 95½ per cent a month ago; but increased again later. These figures approximately measure the relative march of business activity. The index moved, however, more extensively than the facts the last six months. It mounted further up, with the big produce deliveries of the late summer: and sank lower afterwards, as the new system of deliveries adopted by the Board of Trade rendered unnecessary a great deal of the checking on banks which used to be a marked feature of the produce trade.

We may note, also, that the rise in prices last year may be partly gaged against the increase in the volume of money, as it was in 1880. There has has been an augment of about 11½ per cent on the little more than thirteen hundred millions of coin and currency in the country a year ago. But there was already then more of it than the owners knew how to employ profitably, and for legitimate purposes it commanded a very low rate of interest. By and by it began to surge over into produce, causing a rise of nearly 40 per cent in prices above the average of many former years. Much of it found even worse paying investments than that, and so much of it has been sunk in "digging post-holes" as to make money comparatively scarce during the later months of the year, and lead some people to ask if we have not already laid the foundation for another general collapse of prices to a much lower level than now.

Our figures showing the receipts and shipments of produce are those compiled by the Board of Trade, the Secretaries of the lumber and coal associations, and of the Stock-Yards, from their own count or from the daily returns made by railroad and custom-house officials. We have estimated for the receipts and shipments of today. The Inspectors and Registrars of grain, flour, and provisions have also been drawn upon for appropriate material. The statistics of wholesale trade and manufactures are the results of interviews with prominent parties in each department. The figures may be accepted as a moderately close approximation to the truth, as in many past years; the estimates for which have been generally accepted by all others who have essayed to write on the subject. We present the record of last year to our readers, as the latest one in the only series which has been published, giving a statistical view of the annual growth of Chicago.

FARM PRODUCE.

The produce markets have all been very active, and generally at a much higher range of prices. We have, however, handled a considerably smaller volume of material than the aggregate of 1880. There has been a marked decrease in several departments, and the gains were comparatively few. The greatest falling off was in the case of corn, the decrease amounting to 19 million bu, or about 20 per cent. Our receipts of wheat are 8½ million bu, or 36 per cent less than in 1880; but this is compensated by a 50 per cent increase in the receipts of flour. Oats and barley show an increase, and there is a falling off in live stock for the first time since 1877, while the figures for lumber and coal mount up higher into the millions than in any former year.

This decrease in volume forms a wide contrast to the record of 1880, in which year there was a big augment, especially in grain and seeds. But the gains of that and the two preceding years were so extraordinary that they could not be repeated forever. The cereal production of the United States, and particularly of the Great West, behind us, received such a wonderful stimulus as to threaten to flood the world. A large area was blessed with an unexampled yield per acre, the elements conspiring to increase our production, till at one time it looked as if the American people would be swamped by the copious stream from the golden horn of Ceres, compared with which the one borne by Amalthæa was but a bagatelle. We had already deluged Western Europe to an extent which had made the farmers of that part of the Old World unable to compete with us in their home markets without important changes in rents; and had thus been a most important factor in the work of reforming land tenures in Ireland. The next step in prospect was to a stage in production where even ourselves would be embarrassed by the situation, and unable to sell the fruits of the soil except at prices which would not pay the producer for his labor. But the prospect has changed. There has been an important reduction in our cereal yield, not enough to threaten a famine, not even enough to leave us without a respectable surplus of wheat for export, but still sufficient to abolish the fear of being overwhelmed by plenty, and to induce a most important change in our estimates of selling values. As the focus of Western activity, and the exponent of Western feeling, Chicago has faithfully reflected these phases in the varying magnitude of her produce movement. We have received less during the past year because there was less to spare from the farm. Some other influences have been at work, but they were of minor import compared with this one great fact. We may add, however, that recent prosperity had enabled the people of the West to hold their surplus more easily, and the knowledge of this had much to do with determining the considerably higher range of prices which prevailed as a consequence of decreased production. The buyer is generally willing to pay more for an article that he really wants if he thinks that the party holding it is not forced to sell.

Partly for this reason prices have ranged disproportionately high. They have been higher, and averaged higher, during the past twelve months than ever before in the history of the West. It is true we have not paid $2.85 per bu for wheat, as in May, 1867, with an average of nearly $2.00 for the whole of that year; nor $1.40 for corn, as in November, 1864, with an average of $1.08 for that year; nor $43.00 for pork, as in July, 1864, with 30c for lard, as in September, 1865. But neither have we paid nearly three "dollars" for one, as was the case along about the time of these "high" prices, which were high principally because of a reduced basis. We might as well call twelve actual inches "a yard," and then declare a man to be five and a half yards high, as to compare the prices of then and now, without reducing the first to a specie standard. Performing this operation, we find that our range of prices during 1881 is without a parallel. They were moderately low during the winter months; the surplus from the crops of 1880 being so large as to depress, and lead some operators to look for a low level of quotations all through the year. But when the long-continued frosts had disappeared it became evident that the winter wheat had suffered severely, and that the corn was not fit to market in any considerable quantity, while other grain was believed to have suffered, though in smaller measure. The wheat shortage was early put down at 150,000,000 bu, or nearly one-third of the crop of the previous year, and subsequent events have shown that the estimate of May was an exceedingly close one, though the National Bureau estimates a smaller shortage. The weather of the summer was not favorable to the shipment of the old corn or to the growth of the new. It was reported that live stock had been seriously thinned out by the rigors of the previous winter, while high-priced feed was at once an argument against fattening and in favor of a high estimate of value on those animals which could be sent to market.

The situation attracted capital, and it went in heavily on both sides. Men with money at command bought largely. The most curious point in the movement is the fact that the shrewd observers in the trade, who had coined money in the past by taking the markets by the forelock, were the first to espy the coming fever, and profited least by it. They bought up to a certain point and then unloaded, turning round on the other tack, in full confidence of a revulsion. But the noble army of tailers, who followed their first lead, were more nearly right, if less philosophical. They kept on buying long after the old heads had decided that things ought to go the other way. Weather conditions and low freight rates favored a continuous advance, till at last the bears had to give way, and send prices still higher while they filled in their shorts at a very heavy loss or lie down and refuse to go any further. By this time a blockade was threatened, as speculation had forced up our prices to nearly the range on the seaboard, leaving little or nothing to pay the costs of transportation to tide-water. This was the signal for a break in prices, speedily followed by a lull in activity. A great many outside operators were squeezed out of the various deals by the shrinkage in quotations, and staid out; but enough remained to keep prices up fully as high as were warranted by the facts in the case. The later months of the year were marked by a good deal of backing and filling, reminding one of the moves on a chess-board where both players hold out long after the game should have ended in a draw.

The situation in provisions was complicated by the attitude of European buyers. A tariff in Germany and a prohibitory order in France, intended to act the same as the imposition of a tariff, shut out Continental Europe, and Englishmen stood out, like the boy on the burning deck, absolutely refusing to pay any such prices as the Americans asked. But our market kept on upward, all the same, till it fell back in sympathy with the break in grain. About six weeks ago it was intimated that the restrictions would be removed, and French houses recommenced buying in this market, but sparingly, as our prices were too high to attract much business; and they afterwards found that their action had been premature.

The great feature of the year's business is the increasing importance of the city in the produce trade. Chicago has become more and more distinctively the focus, not only for the West but for the whole United States, in a speculative sense; while she certainly has not lost ground as the collector and distributor of the actual property. Some prominent New York men made an effort more than a year ago to establish a speculative focus in that city. But what was the result? The experience of the past year tells the story. About a dozen Chicago firms have established offices in New York, and not far from one-third of the trading here has been done in obedience to orders sent from those offices. During last September those men wired instructions to buy untold millions of bushels of corn in this market, while people around them were vainly trying to sell at 5 cents per bu relatively less, and with costs of transportation down to the lowest point ever known in the history of the trade. They bought wheat in much the same way then, and were constantly trading here during at least eight months out of the twelve, while the New York Produce Exchange was little better than a rendezvous in which to compare notes in regard to the quotations that flashed over the wires from Chicago every minute in the business day. The great Southwest has been a rampant buyer in Chicago nearly ever since last January. The people of that section saw drouth all around them, and they bought the stuff and got it, generally paying too high a price therefor. St. Louis some years since erected a mammoth Board of Trade building, and had to sell it recently. Since then her traders have bought a good deal of spot wheat and corn, and moved some of it down the river. But they have done little of that without sending orders here to buy or sell, as a hedge against loss in handling the property; and the example of buying or selling here was followed by others to the extent of hundreds of millions of bushels. The share which Cincinnati has had in our wheat market has been told so recently that it scarcely need be repeated, further than to say that a few of her folks were at one time long of about 19,000,000 bu of wheat in this market, besides that bought by numerous tailers on after the war horses of the deal. Orders to deal in smaller quantities, but not necessarily small ones, per se, were sent in from Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Toledo, Philadelphia, and other cities too numerous to mention; and even the bucket-shops at interior and inferior places hedged in this city against the risks taken at home. Chicago never transacted half as much speculative business in produce, for parties residing elsewhere, in any previous year as in the one just closed.

Indeed, there has been too much of speculation to be healthy. No calm, unprejudiced observer will gainsay the statement. Speculation has been so exuberant as to block the wheels of legitimate trade. It has overlaid all else and made the handling of produce merely a subsidiary affair. It has demoralized receivers and shippers and drawn into the whirlpool of excitement very many men (and women) who ought to have kept out of it altogether. The man with abundance of capital may as well risk some of it in wheat or pork as in buying a fast horse or a piece of unproductive real estate. But the man who risks the money of others, or all of his own, is either knave or fool, and perhaps both. The most deplorable feature of the case has been the thousands of people who have haunted "Gamblers' alley" here, or the bucket-shops in the country, watching the course of prices, and wasting more time on a $10 stake than would be sufficient to earn the money, while neglecting a legitimate occupation necessary to the support of selves and families.

The increase of speculation has involved an increase of trading places in city and country. The Open Board of Chicago, which was opened about four years ago, with an admission fee of $5, has now a membership of about 150, and has increased the admission fee to $250; it was $100 twelve months ago. The trading here is on the basis of 500 bu lots of grain, though the transactions are mostly in 1,000 bu lots. On the regular Board there is no official limit, but one scarcely ever hears of less than 5,000 bu of grain and 250 packages of pork or lard, unless it be in single car-loads for immediate delivery, and it is no unusual thing to see 50,000 or 100,000 bu of grain bought and sold in a single lot. The Open Board grew tired of the 500 bu limit a few months ago and raised the minimum to 1,000 but quickly returned to first principles, while a third board was organized for trading in the small lots supposed to have been tabooed by the second. The Call Board is still another organization, but closely identified with the Board of Trade, and the transactions of the one are usually rung up with those of the other, though this is not officially provided for in the rules. On the Call Board there is a morning call for provisions only, and one in the afternoon for both grain and provisions. A very wide difference of opinion exists with regard to the value of a call in produce. Some hold it to be an unmitigated nuisance, especially as applied to grain; but it has enough of advocates to make it necessary for the disaffected ones to attend in person or by proxy, and the aggregate of sales at some of its sessions is simply enormous. The fee for membership in the Call Board was raised to $1,000 in November.

There are numerous other establishments, sometimes called "bucket-shops," which are not trading places in the proper sense of the term. The proprietors of these shops simply take in money from customers in the shape of bets on the future of the market, though the transactions are called buying and selling. A great deal of money is turned over in these places, and in the purchase and sale of puts and calls on the curbstone, all of which is no better than so much gambling.

There have been wonderfully few failures on the Board of Trade during the past year, considering the violent fluctuations in prices. Plenty of embarrassment to be sure; but even that was mostly the embarras de richesse. Many firms were unable during the busiest time to keep intelligent track of the vast number of orders they were called upon to execute, and some were weeks behind in the posting of their books, though as full a force of clerks as could be utilized was employed night and day. A walk through the streets in the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce at any time in the night during September was sufficient to show that scores of bookkeepers were at work in the offices of leading commission merchants, and several rings of settlement were reported to have been completed between the hours of 3 and 6 in the morning. The failures would have been still fewer in number had members of the board adhered to the rule that brokerage does not presuppose credit, but does mean cash down, and enough of it. Some of the heaviest losses of the year have been incurred by taking orders without a deposit, and depending on being able to *draw* in case the market should go against the deal. The member of the board is obliged to respond almost instantly to calls for margins, or "lie down" and largely trust to the good will of his fellow-members for permission to rise to his feet again. The man off the board can only be reached by process of law, which may be a work of years, and if residing in another State the chances of recovery are decidedly problematical. It may take time yet for members to be satisfied that the best business is that which is transacted on small commissions and good security—the latter being a sine qua non.

When the outside world has speculated so largely as during the past year there have necessarily been heavy losses as well as large gains. Simple speculation adds nothing to the wealth of the world. It puts money into the pocket of one man only by taking it from the pocket of some one else. The handling of the produce of the West in passing it from the producer towards the consumer adds to its value; but the men who content themselves with betting upon it while it is being thus moved can only win as others lose. This self-evident proposition seems, however, to be above the comprehension of some people who have lost money during the past year, and they have denounced the Board of Trade and the city in no measured terms. The worst invectives, by the by, have been heard from men who made more than they lost, and refused to pay their losings while placidly pocketing their gains. Such may well be passed by in silence. But there are others who are really at a loss for information why the market should invariably advance on them when they give an order to buy, and decline when they want to sell. The reason is that they act on an impulse common to scores, perhaps hundreds, of others; and it is the preponderance of buyers or sellers that puts prices up or down. A hundred men send in orders to buy wheat, their reason being the fact of bad weather. Very few send selling orders, and the city speculator, who also knows that the weather is bad, is unwilling to sell except at such an advance as will give a reasonable chance of profit by the operation. The commission-men have to bid up prices or they cannot fill the orders in competition with each other against few sellers. The weather changes, and most of the hundred men send in orders to sell, while there are few buying orders, and the city speculator is not in a hurry to buy, because he knows that a continuance of fine weather will be likely to send the market still lower. The market naturally declines under such circumstances, and the commission merchant is no more responsible for the fact than he was for the advance. It is the people outside who make the market nine times out of ten; and then lay the blame upon the city operator, who is simply taking his chance on the exercise of his own judgment, if a speculator, and simply executing his orders if working on commission. Of course, there are shrewd, unscrupulous men on the Board of Trade, as elsewhere, who are ever on the lookout for a chance to make money by scalping. These men will "whoop up" the market if they see people buying, and will then sell when they think it has about reached the top. But they are often mistaken, and in any event have the same right to buy and sell as others have. As a rule, to which there are very few exceptions, the commission merchant does the best he can for his client, and takes a pride in so doing; just as the lawyer takes a pride in gaining a case over his opponent. If he loses it is not so much his fault as his misfortune.

It needs no argument to prove that the tremendous speculation in produce here has increased the importance of this city as a distributive centre. Less may have passed through, but we have controlled more. Indeed, with the exception of the relatively small quantities of grain which St. Louis has sent down the Mississippi, it may fairly be claimed that Chicago has controlled the entire movement in the West, and much of that at the seaboard. The reader may put it the other way, if he pleases, and say that the speculation here has controlled and caused the masterly *inactivity* which prevailed on the seaboard during several months of the year. It was the fact of high prices here that kept up quotations at tide water, and incited the people farther West to pay even higher figures for the stuff than could be obtained by sending it here. Those transactions were all based upon the figures furnished from Chicago. They veered up and down as we moved. Even the British markets, though generally below us, almost to the exclusion of our produce, were more dependent than ever before upon our prices. Time and again questions asked from this side about the probable course of the markets in Europe were responded to substantially in the words, "It all depends upon you. If you weaken we decline. If you advance we strengthen"; and the course of events proved that these respondents had diagnosed the conditions of the case correctly.

Those who read the British commercial reports, and noticed that, as a rule, they only refer to New York quotations from this side of the Atlantic, may perhaps think it too much to claim that it is Chicago which regulates prices in Liverpool and London. Still more so may the few who have traveled over there and found that New York figures are the only ones from America that are generally quoted. But the reason is found in the fact that *our* exporters all do business on the basis of British currency. They cable the prices in pounds, shillings (and pence) at which they will forward a given quantity of wheat, flour, corn, lard, or bacon, including all charges for cost, freight, and insurance. The British merchant uses those figures as his own, goes upon the market, sells so much stuff to arrive, if he can do it at a profit, and then orders it to be forwarded. That is the way in which most of the wheat and corn is handled, while considerable quantities of flour from the country and bacon from this city are forwarded to be sold, the one on commission and the other on joint account. Hence, while the people there may talk New York quotations, and, often without knowing what the figures mean to them, they act Chicago prices, which they do understand and appreciate.

It is a significant fact, too, that the foreign buyer can generally purchase more cheaply here than on the seaboard. Sometimes it is a difference in freight rates, the exporter here having the choice of rival routes, not only from this city, but from the thousand and one country points at which he controls the property. He is able to select the route which the ever-changing phases of competition make the cheapest for the moment. At other times it is because capital is running a speculative deal, that makes it necessary to control the spot property, which is offered to the foreigner at a sharp discount in order to get it out of the way, and permit ten times as much to be made on futures as is sacrificed the other way, in order to control the market. Cases of both kinds have cropped out at the surface more than once during the past year, the conditions being such as entirely to exclude dealers on the seaboard from the competition. It is thus that the great bulk of the export business of the country, to say nothing of supplying the needs of consumers on our Eastern seaboard, is actually done here, so far as the speculative articles are concerned; and that involves the transaction of an immense business in other articles of produce. The material may not all come here; indeed, that is merely a secondary matter in the trade, being chiefly important to the labor employed in handling and to the owners of storage-room. To this we may add the vessel interest, which, if mentioned last, is not the least. The Chicago merchant advances the money that is paid by the country buyer to the farmer, and in very many cases owns the warehouses in the country into which it is received and the cribs in which some of it is stored during the winter. "Others of him" are almost as closely identified with the selling facilities on the seaboard on both sides of the Atlantic. And so the provisions and breadstuffs are bought and sold here on a mammoth scale, of which our receipts and shipments are not always an index, and never a measure.

Of course this would not be possible without abundant capital; but that is never lacking. The only serious ground of complaint is the fact that there is sometimes too much of it. The trade itself is the reverse of being poor; it contains not a few of the wealthiest members of the community. But the money of the world outside is at their command, almost without stint. The reason is that produce is property, and when insured can always be depended upon, not only to return the money, but to do so whenever needed. Hence a great deal of money is all the time at the command of the trade while awaiting opportunities for other investment, and immense sums are constantly employed in it as the safest and most profitable mode of using it. There is reason to believe that more capital has been declined, though offered at very low rates of interest, than has been used by our leading produce firms during the past year. Of course this refers only to that required for actually handling the property.

The Board of Trade has at last got rid of the incubus of street deliveries, under which it labored for many years. Oct. 15 the method of making deliveries inside the hall between 1:30 and 3 p. m. daily was tried. It did not work very well at first, chiefly owing to the difficulty experienced by members in adapting themselves to the new method of computing storage due as between buyer and seller, while the warehousemen continued to charge on the old plan of ½c per bu for each ten days after the 1st. The storage part of the reform was abandoned after a little less than two weeks' trial, and since then the other part has worked smoothly. One no longer sees a hundred boys dashing through the streets and dodging in and out of offices as if they were maniacs one or two days in every month, and the time-honored practice of making "the other fellow pay the storage" has nearly faded out of existence. The method of computing storage at the rate of ½ mill per day was invented as a check on that practice, with its attendant evils; but the grain receivers did not take to it kindly, and it has since been found unnecessary, the delivery system now in use being sufficient. Its greatest advantage, however, is that it has very much lessened the opportunities for cheating by intention, or blundering. It is really a marvel that the commercial world was not long since startled by some gigantic fraud in deliveries, and a wonder that mistakes were so few and so easily rectified. Yet the latter was not always easy. Several cases were reported where deliveries made during the excitements of the past year were not traced out and settled till several weeks afterwards. The receipts were thrown down on the counter without memoranda by either party. One case was curious enough to be referred to specifically in this connection. The pressure of business had obliged parties in the trade to hire extra help. Among the extra hands was a man who had dropped out about two years previously. He was given receipts for a round lot of wheat to be delivered to Mr. A., and threw them down on the counter of Mr. B., who was then occupying the office in which Mr. A. did business two years previously. It took a month to rectify the blunder.

The Board of Trade is doubly hampered in a property sense; it owns more money than it has a legal right to hold, and holds more property than it has a use for. It now seems probable that an effort will be made at Springfield, during the present winter, to pass a law empowering Boards of Trade to own property. If this be done, the Board will then be able to entirely remodel its recent plans for the future. The money required to erect the magnificent building proposed for its occupancy can then be raised by the sale of additional memberships, obviating the necessity of borrowing a dollar, and the Board can retain control of its present quarters after having vacated them, or devote the use of the premises during the remainder of its long lease to some public use which will deify Mammon without degrading the worshiper, and prevent the building being occupied by a rival organization. The indications are that the price of membership will be raised still higher—say to $10,000—the rise to take effect a few weeks ahead, during which a hundred new members would be admitted at the present rate, with possibly a limitation to the number of members thereafter.

On this point it may be permitted to say that the Board of Trade has the right to raise the price of its membership, but not the moral right to limit the number of persons who may belong to it. The *price* is merely a commercial matter, which may be depended upon to regulate itself in the long run, however much it may be legislated upon. There is some question about the wisdom of a further advance at present. The official price a year ago was only $1,000, and is now $5,000. It is argued that a high price tends to exclude worthy young men whose chief capital is a training in the business, and to let in parties who want merely to speculate with money which has been earned by others. On the other hand, however, it is urged, and with much force, that a high price would tend to insure commercial probity, because no one could afford to jeopardize his membership by evading the payment of small sums, and this would lessen the necessity for calling margins so closely as now. Instances are not rare in the past where men have let their memberships lapse by default rather than pay differences of a few hundred dollars which had accrued against them. But the limitation in regard to numbers is another matter, and would probably be found to be imprudent and even suicidal, as well as unjust. The Board of Trade is largely speculative in its character and organization; but that speculation is founded upon the fact that the Board transacts the legitimate produce business of the great Northwest. It is the recognized agent of the farming community on the one hand, and of the consuming world on the other. Any attempt to assert that none but certain designated persons, or their successors, can or shall transact that business would surely recoil disastrously upon the asserters, just as the trades-union has invariably gone to pieces when it assumed a like attitude. It would amount to nothing more or less than a kicking over of the pail of milk which had been so assiduously gathered, and would richly deserve its fate.

The action of the Directors of the Board in regard to prices has been widely criticised, and very harshly too. The prices of oats for the last day of July, and of wheat for the close of August, were each fixed at about the point claimed by the longs, leaving defaulters on those contracts to settle at the top notch of the market. But when appealed to later, in regard to corn, the Directors fixed upon a figure which was confessedly far below the market, and a long way under the price at which shippers were buying it to send to the seaboard. There is little reason to doubt that the Directors fixed the figure for corn lower than was justified by the quotation aspect of the case. About 68c would have been nearer to the right as a *price*. But it should be remembered that 62c was not decided to be the price of corn. It was simply given as a limit for protection in the calling of margins. That action empowered the shorts to call margins down to 10 per cent below 62c per bu, but did not disqualify the longs from calling up to a dollar, provided they chose to bid high enough for the corn. The Directors only provided the means of making the longs fulfill their contracts in case of a break towards normal values, as they had previously insisted on the shorts living up to *their* contracts. And a decisive interposition was not only warranted but imperatively demanded by the fact that our elevators were being rapidly filled up under a cessation of shipments, which paralyzed our lake marine, threw sailors and laborers out of employment, and threatened to blockade the entire grain business of the city. The situation was a Gordian knot which it was wise to cut, though perhaps it was not cut at the best possible point. A good deal was said about capital being withdrawn and orders withheld on account of the step. We can only say that the city and the trade was better off without such capital and such orders as would have involved the catastrophe towards which we were rapidly hastening; and no sensible man will decline to trade here in the future because the Board of Trade, through its officers, peremptorily ordered the crowd that was blocking up the pathway to "move on."

It may seem strange that with a considerably smaller movement of farm produce receivers should have complained more loudly than ever about the scarcity of cars; but so it is. Eastern roads have been short of cars nearly all through the year, and shippers were sometimes weeks behind in filling their orders. Western roads, too, were short of cars. A great deal of the trouble is due to the lack of weighing facilities in the country. When grain is consigned to the elevator here it is weighed on the emptying of the cars, and the country shipper seldom complains that justice has not been done in the matter of quantity. But a good deal of grain has been bought here for consignment East, without transfer at this point. This was especially so during the autumn, when our elevators were so full that some of them refused to take in more grain. In such cases the original cars would often be sent on East, and the contents weighed on the seaboard, after which the cars would slowly find their way back home. Another great and growing difficulty is the fact that transfers here have to be made over several roads. For instance, a Michigan Central car sent to the Northwestern elevator for a load, has to pass over the line of three corporations, the middle one being the Fort Wayne, and sometimes has to be idle for several days before the two intermediate connections can be made. The greater the number of cars ordered out the greater is the block, and the longer average delay to each car. The scarcity of freight-room was also in part due to the fact that St. Louis had not storage-room for the larger quantities of grain that were attracted thither by her higher prices during the past six months; and many cars had to stand on track there for three to four weeks together, waiting for a chance to unload.

Some of the receivers of grain suffered very severely by the sharp upturn in prices during the summer months. They had already advanced on the property in the country, and sold it ahead at the lower prices of the winter and spring. They were called upon to margin up heavily to secure the delivery of the property; and in the case of corn were obliged to repeat this performance for several months in succession while waiting for the grain to cure to the point where it would grade as No. 2. It was this much increased expense and responsibility that led them to agitate for the increase in rates of commission which was so extensively objected to. These difficulties, with the decrease in receipts, and the knowledge that parties outside wanted to speculate more than ever, tempted several of the receivers to enter that field, and some of them did it so extensively as to comparatively neglect the receiving business. Some of the houses which have bought and sold most heavily for parties outside the regular trade are among those who previous to last midsummer had done very little except in buying or selling for actual transportation from the producer towards the consumer.

A comparison of the returns of the late census with the Agricultural Bureau estimates of yield for 1879 shows a wide discrepancy. It has been supposed to show big errors. The error, however, is not certain to be all on the side of the bureau. There is some reason to think that a good many farmers had in mind their yield for 1880 (except in the case of corn) when they made their census returns, and the aggregates cannot be implicitly trusted. The truth is that the world has been attaching far too much importance to the statistical returns. The figures are valuable for purposes of comparison from one year to another, and that is about all. The idea of telling the yield of a State to a single bushel is simply ridiculous. Yet some of our State statisticians not only do this, but commit the still greater absurdity of tabulating the aggregate price received by the farmer, and giving it, too, before half the crop is sold. It is exceedingly difficult to make the returns for either 1879 or 1880 gibe with the reported exports, and estimates for seeding, and domestic consumption, which are based on observed facts. The work of some of the men who make up the figures shows that they do not too well understand common arithmetic. We suggest that it would be well if one or two of the massive intellects drawing pay from the Nation for mathematical work should bend themselves to the useful task of showing the crop-men how to deduce an aggregate average, as well as helping them to understand that the aggregates cannot be depended upon to within a considerable percentage of the whole. It has been suggested that the statisticians have possibly made no allowance for the immense number of acres plowed up last spring, but have multiplied the total acreage sown into the average yield of that giving a crop. This would make a big difference between fact and theory.

Our capacity for storing grain was increased nearly 15 per cent last winter by the building of the Iowa and St. Paul elevators (Munger, Wheeler & Co.), but the greater capacity was found inadequate to meet the augmenting wants of the trade. There is a growing tendency to the keeping of grain here, summer as well as winter, it being found worth more to speculate on than to consume. This may seem unhealthy, but it is true nevertheless; and there is no good reason why the grain should not stay here as well as elsewhere. All the grain, except corn, is ripened within a very few weeks, near the close of summer, and its use stretches over a period of twelve months. Every bushel that is held here till wanted by the consumer is so much less to be held in the country, and so more money placed in the hands of the farmer in advance of the time when he would otherwise have it to spend. Fully as much capital was offered for the carrying of grain during the past year as could find employment, and the consequence was that our elevators were comfortably full most of the time, though there was not so much pressure for room as in 1880, and less of rebating on storage charges to those who would move the property out of store. Our rebating this year was mostly in September and October, and the greatest rebate reported was 1¼c, being little more than half the maximum rebate allowed the previous year. The pressure for room was, however, so great in the two months above mentioned that one railroad refused altogether to take grain consigned to Chicago elevators, and several of the warehousemen set about making arrangements to increase their capacity, while the Directors were formally authorized, about the middle of October, to make vessel-room regular if they should deem it necessary. Meanwhile several new elevators were in course of erection, and others were determined on. The additions are about as follows: Rock Island A, rebuilt, increase 750,000 bu; Pacific, increase, 850,000 bu; Seaverns A, licensed by Rock Island, 1,000,000 bu. Total, 2,600,000 bu.

These increase the nominal capacity to [illegible] bu. The actual capacity of the twenty-four houses is probably a little less than 20,000,000 bu, as the larger figures could not be actualized without filling up all the bins and blocking up the railroad tracks so that the houses could not be operated. In addition to the above the Western Indiana folks are building a warehouse, one of 1,500,000 bu is projected by the Wabash system, Armour, Dole & Co. have negotiated for the erection of room for about 1,000,000 bu of corn, and the Seaverns warehouse, B (private), will hold another 1,000,000 bu.

The greatest quantity of grain in store here during the past year was 14,991,538 bu, of which a little more than half was wheat, and one-third corn; the remaining one-sixth being other grain, mostly oats. At that date, Feb. 5, there was also afloat in the harbor 858,789 bu corn. It does not appear probable, judging from the rate at which grain has come forward so far this winter, that the demand for storage room will keep pace with our increase in storage capacity. There are now in our harbor 41 steamers and [illegible] schooners, with an aggregate capacity of about 6,340,000 bu of grain, which can be used for storage this winter if required. They will probably not be needed.

In our last annual review we said this city ought to be able to furnish accommodations for at least 50,000,000 bu of grain. Our warehouse capitalists seem now to be awake to the requirements of the situation, and disposed to furnish additional room as rapidly as could reasonably be expected. Such a boom as we had last September could not be calculated on in advance, and, indeed, it now seem probable that all the storage room of the city, however much, would have been filled up under that excitement. People here were paying more for the stuff than it could be sold for to its shippers. This at once shut up the outward movement, and stimulated country holders to send in all they could forward before the boom should be over, especially as the condition of the grain was such as to make them afraid to sell it on grade to arrive in future months. But the experience of three winters join in showing that our storage room is now widely regarded as a means of investment for surplus capital, and not the dearest in existence at that, though some have claimed that the storage charges are too high. We may be permitted to hazard the statement that they are too high for tight times, but are not unreasonable in times of prosperity. It has been urged that grain should be treated as other merchandize, no charge being made to the consignee for storage, if the property be taken out within a designated short space of time after arrival. But receivers would be no better off if such an arrangement were compensated by an addition of, say 2c per 100 lbs to the charges for transportation. But it does seem to some parties in the trade no more than fair that storage charges (in summer) should be made to accumulate each day after the first term of ten days, instead of a ½c jump at the expiration of each succeeding ten days, as now. The warehousemen have opposed such a change, and some of them say they could not make it without violating the Warehouse law. They have a perfect right to say "We don't want to," but such an argument as the above is mere fudge. The law merely prescribes certain maximum rates, and provides that the warehousemen shall annually advertise their maximum rates for the ensuing year, the same not to be greater than the maxima named in the law. They are at liberty to make any changes within those limits, such as may be desired by the trade. There is one satisfactory feature of the business, which stands out in pleasant contrast to the experiences of the grain trade in other cities: Our rates cannot be increased on grain not out of condition. Instead of doubling up rates when their warehouses are full, our elevator proprietors resort to the other extreme, and offer rebates to shippers. They did this freely last September and October.

The conduct of our grain warehouses during the past year has been satisfactory. No complaints have been heard in reference to weights; and every possible facility has been afforded to shippers. During the pressure of the corn blockade some cargoes were loaded on Saturday, without the surrender of the receipts till the following Monday. The shippers held receipts for all the corn served out to them, but found it impossible to exchange some of them on the instant, the bulk of the receipts being locked up in the safe of another firm. There was no element of dishonesty in the transaction, but the Registrar only did his duty in calling the attention of the trade to the fact. An honest man can always bear to be watched; and the knowledge that there is a watchful supervision may prevent attempts at fraud on the part of rogues. It is the business of the Registrar to see that we have no more stone boats credited with cargoes of corn, and no more false bottoms at the top of bins supposed to be full of wheat.

The "posting" of wheat in September was the cause of much unfavorable comment; but it is difficult to see wherein the warehousemen did anything that was not just right. They turned the wheat over in trying to keep it in good order till some of it was fairly polished by the friction, and weighed one or two pounds to the measured bushel more than when it was taken into store. Finding that this did not cure it, they quietly said there was about 200,000 bu which would have to be posted if not moved out right away. The parties who then held receipts for most of the wheat in store preferred to ship the grain. A few days later two other lots were found to be in a critical condition, and they were posted, as no one volunteered to move the grain otherwise. Three other lots followed. In all these cases the wheat was posted just when it should have been—that is, at the point where it was unquestionably going bad, but had not gone bad.

The inspection of grain has been generally satisfactory to all parties, though the condition was such as to much increase the responsibilities of the Inspectors and the temptation to find fault with them. A much larger proportion of our receipts than usual has been passed into the lower grades, much of it simply because it was too damp to grade as No. 2. This was partly due to miserable weather at the time of moving it by rail, as well as previously. There has recently been a decided impression that the Inspectors are too strict; and a great proportion of the low-graded grain, especially wheat, has been sold by sample at much better prices than it would have brought on grade in store.

The inspection and registration of provisions has been very smooth and satisfactory to the trade. Last year was the first entire year in which the returns of stocks could be depended upon; the warehousemen having begun in May, 1880, to make sworn returns monthly. As a consequence, the figures are much more satisfactory since then, and people feel some confidence in trading with reference to them, which they could not do a couple of years ago.

At the beginning of the year there was storage capacity in this city (and Lake Township) for about 800,000 brls pork, 310,000 tcs lard and hams, and 90,000,000 lbs meat, or 125,000 tons of meat and lard, without including the weight of brine or packages, and all under cover. Since then there have been large additions. The new house of Armour & Co. will hold about 100,000 brls pork, and the Thorne house would probably hold about 10,000 packages of pork and lard. The burning of the Hately (late Ricker) house abolished room for some 6,500,000 lbs meats and 25,000 pkgs pork and lard, but this room is now renewed, and was already nearly compensated by the Denny house, which can store (say) three-quarters as much product as the one burned down.

The rules were modified some two years ago, so as to require that property must be properly stored (under cover) in order to be regular. Some pork was rolled out "on the prairie" last spring, partly to save insurance, but it was at the risk of the packer in regard to condition, and was promptly put in store on the first signs of moderating weather.

This present capacity for storing 22,000,000 bu grain and nearly 200,000 tons of pork product does not include some outside room used for grain storage, the packing-house capacity for beef product, or the room in which is stored immense quantities of flour, seeds, wool, hides, and numerous other articles of produce. This is "private" storage room; *that is*, not subject to obligation to report capacity or stocks, except to individual owners, and it is therefore difficult to estimate its extent.

Freights have ruled very irregular, but generally very low, both to the seaboard and across the ocean. The prospect of little to do is a cogent argument in favor of low wages; and the partial failure of the crops was partly a reason for depression in carrying charges. But rival efforts to control the transportation business were at least as powerful in this direction as crop conditions. The Mississippi route to Europe loomed up early in the year just strongly enough to show our railroad magnates that they must work on low rates if they would do the business; and the argument was repeated more forcibly in the autumn months. Then came the competition between rival lines to the seaboard, based on the cardinal principle of equal rates to different ocean ports on the Atlantic slope. This kept down lake freights to a miserably low point; so low, indeed, that for weeks together the terms offered did not induce sail vessels to carry grain, and they went for lumber and iron-ore. Coal freights westward were high enough to furnish some compensation, but this was only because the offerings of vessel room were kept down by the paucity of the grain movement by lake. This also gives a key to the decadence of Montreal as a shipping point. Her exports of flour, wheat, and corn during the past year were only about five-eighths of the 20,000,000 bu exported from that city in 1880; and most of that went from Toledo, very little being shipped to Montreal from Chicago.

The record of freight rates by water is anything but a pleasant one to owners of vessel-stock. Before the opening of navigation one charter was made at 8c for corn to Buffalo. At the opening of the season corn paid 4½c and wheat 5c. May 22 the rates had declined to 3½c and 4c respectively; and June 1 they were again up to 4½c and 5c. From the latter date to July 28 the range was 3¼@3½c on corn. On that day there was a sudden drop to 1⅝c for corn, and from then till Aug. 31 it fluctuated between 2c and 3⅛c. The range was 3@3¼c during the greater part of September, but by the 25th it had declined to 2c; was 1c three days later, and ½c on the 29th, with rumors that one lot was taken at even less than that. Of course the lowest rates were only accepted by parties who wanted ballast for the down trip. Throughout October and November the rate varied from 1¾c to 2⅝c, the last charter being at 2c. Few sail vessels were chartered for grain during the last half of the season, as they preferred the rates paid for carrying lumber and ore.

The following table shows the average rate for the season, by sail, on corn and wheat to Buffalo, for the past eleven years:

	Wheat.	Corn.		Wheat.	Corn.
1871	7.9	7.4	1877	3.7	3.2
1872	11.1	10.6	1878	3.1	3.0
1873	7.8	7.0	1879	4.7	4.2
1874	3.9	3.4	1880	5.7	5.4
1875	2.5	2.1	1881	3.2	2.7
1876	2.9	2.6			

It will be seen that in but one season during the last eleven years have lake rates been so low as during last year, and that year was 1876, when the average was 3-10 lower on wheat and 1-10 lower on corn; but the ½c rate of last September was the lowest ever accepted from shippers at this port.

Coal freights during the season of navigation were very irregular, though much higher than those of 1880. The ruling figure in May was 75c, though several cargoes were brought early as low as 60c. During the month of June the rate ranged from 85c@$1.00. The remainder of the season coal was carried at from $1.00@1.50, averaging about $1.25. The few closing cargoes which arrived in the last days of November and early in December paid $1.75@2.00. The average rate for the year was $1.15.

The following table shows the range for seven months:

May	$ 60@ 75
June	85@1.00
July	1.00@1.40
August	1.10@1.40
September	1.10@1.40
October	1.40@1.50
November	1.20@2.00

Erie Canal rates averaged lower than during the season of 1880. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices on grain for the seven months of navigation:

May	4½@5¾
June	4½@5
July	3¾@4½
August	4 @4½
September	4 @4½
October	4½@4¾
November	4¾@5

The 5c rate paid during the latter month had what is termed the holding clause attached, whereby the grain could remain on the canalboat for a specified time at a given rate.

The average canal rate during the year was 4½c, as against 5⅝c during the season of 1880.

Rail freights on grain per 100 lbs to New York were reported as follows, the day named being the one on which the new rate went into operation:

Date.	Rate.	Date.	Rate.
	35 c	Oct. 19	10 c
April 1	30 c	Oct. 25	15 c
April 11	25 c	Oct. 31	17½c
April 18	30 c	Nov. 1	20 c
June 8	25 c	Nov. 7	25 c
June 15	20 c	Nov. 15	20 c
June 18	15 c	Dec. 13	15 c
July 11	12½c	Later (paid)	12½c

The rate on provisions was 5c per 100 lbs more than on grain; except that they were quoted 10c more during a few days about April 16 and Nov. 14; and were the same as grain within the past two weeks. Through the entire summer and autumn it was generally understood that private contracts existed whereby both grain and provisions were carried at much less than the published rates. The railroad officials were chary in the issuance of freight schedules; most of them preferring the "still-hunt" system after the breaking out of the freight war in April. The lowest through rate of the year was 20c per 100 lbs to Liverpool or Glasgow, being 12c per bu on wheat. This was at the close of September. The alleged rate in November was 28½@30c, with contracts understood to be taken as low as 25c per 100 lbs; but this again was shaded last month. The highest rate of the year was about 40c per 100 lbs, or 8 shillings per quarter. The lowest rate, of 4 shillings per quarter, is a practical refutation of the claim made by the British Commissioner to the effect that it could not well go below 7s 6d at any time in the future.

The following figures show the nominal position of the wheat exported during the past year. We give for the 16th of each month (or the 17th when the 16th was Sunday) the cost per bu to put No. 2 spring free on board and insure it; the nominal through freight, per 100 lbs, to Liverpool; the cost per cental in Liverpool; and the reported market in that city, "delivered terms," of the same dates. The cost of delivery in Liverpool was about 5d per cental additional:

Month.	Cost on board.	Through freight.	IN LIVERPOOL. Cost.	Quoted.
January	$1.04	50½	9s 9d	9s 0d@ 9s 5d
February	1.08¾	60	9s 9d	8s 9d@ 9s 2d
March	1.08½	55½	9s 10d	8s 11d@ 9s 6d
April	1.05¼	41	9s 1d	8s 6d@ 9s 2d
May	1.05	38¾	8s 11d	8s 8d@ 9s 3d
June	1.13	30	9s 1d	8s 0d@ 9s 4d
July	1.15½	30	9s 3d	8s 11d@ 9s 5d
August	1.35	35	10s 10d	9s 9d@10s 3d
Sept'mb'r	1.33	27½	10s 5d	10s 1d@10s 6d
October	1.41	31¼	11s 0d	10s 1d@10s 7d
Novemb'r	1.33	27½	10s 5d	10s 1d@10s 7d
December	1.31½	27½	10s 3d	9s 10d@10s 6d

Maritime facilities were somewhat enlarged over those of the year 1880. The Welland Canal improvement, though far from completion, had progressed during the latter part of the season so that vessels of twelve feet draught, capable of taking 40,000 bu of corn, were admitted through the locks. There is, however, much work still to be done on this great undertaking before the stage of water originally counted on will be obtained. The great aqueduct at Welland, which is to be of special importance in connection with the completed scheme, is not yet begun, and two or more years will be required to construct this.

The Georgian Bay Canal scheme has lost nothing in popularity during the past year, and, though the material shovel has not yet been taken in hand, the mental one has not been idle. Where a few years ago there were only here and there parties who understood or cared to understand the importance of this great project, there can now be found, either in the United States or in Canada, few who will not acknowledge its necessity, and fewer still who deny its feasibility. Were this canal built with a depth of water from 18 to 20 feet, our lake commerce would be entirely revolutionized, both in the shortening of trips to Lake Erie ports, in the immense addition that would be made to the carrying capacity of vessels, and in the shipping of grain direct from Chicago to European ports.

We have made the point in one or two of our former reviews, that the water route to the East is the real conservator of the commerce of Chicago. It cannot be too much emphasized, especially at the times when rail freights are so low as to depress rates by water. The shipper is then too apt to ignore the principle in deference to present interests. It was the water way through the lakes that made Chicago. The railroads have connected us with the East and the farther West since then; but almost uniformly they have discriminated against this city. They have apparently acted on the belief that they are sure of Chicago business anyway, whenever they want it, and are not equally certain of the country freighting without special effort. And so they have cut rates all around us, not seldom to an extent that has cut our commerce to the quick. They have proved during the past year their ability to cripple lake navigation in the summer season, as in past years they have shown their power and willingness to depress Western prices by exorbitant rates in winter. It is well known, however, that the struggle of the past twelve months has chiefly turned upon point of equal vs. unequal rates to different seaboard points; or, in other words, whether or not the New York roads shall carry the great bulk of Western produce and reduce Philadelphia and Baltimore to a less important position than the one they have recently occupied. Perhaps, too, it was aimed more quietly against the Mississippi River route, which rose into unusual prominence in the spring, but summarily subsided, only to break out with sudden vigor later in the year. This involved the granting of very much more favorable rail rates to St. Louis shippers than to those of Chicago, which enabled the former to pay higher prices for produce than ours could afford to pay. It is notorious that through rates to Liverpool were for a long time 3c per bu less from St. Louis than from this city. The difference rose to 6c in the latter part of November, and a month later was nominally 7½c less, the through rate on corn to Liverpool being 16½c from Chicago, while it was taken from St. Louis via the Mississippi at 8½c.

The railroads have, however, shown that the Mississippi route cannot compete with them. They can carry grain at the same rates in much shorter time and avoiding some well known and grave difficulties which beset the river route. In the first place, there is no grain market in New Orleans on which surplus can be sold or deficiency filled, and the resulting loss may sometimes be very great as compared with those of New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. And, secondly, there is the grave danger of condition from passing through the Gulf Stream, which is especially great when, as this year, dry, sound grain is rather the exception than the rule. The $100,000 sunk nearly twenty years ago in the effort to take Minnesota wheat to Europe via New Orleans was the forerunner of other losses in the same way; and it looks as though history will again repeat herself in that direction. The construction of the Hennepin Canal has been advocated as a measure for cheapening rates from the Northwest to this city; but there is plenty of time for a radical change in existing conditions before such a canal could be put in operation.

The railroad competition was death to the sailing vessel interest last summer. But the steamers could operate without loss. Indeed, it is easy to show that steamers, with tows, can carry grain to Buffalo at 1⅛c per bu and make a fair profit by the operation, with coal at $2.00 per ton in Cleveland. It has also been shown that the actual running expenses of carrying grain by rail from Buffalo to New York aggregated only about 1c per bu, all above that figure going to pay for wear and tear, interest, and profit. The suggestion is made that transfer charges at Buffalo should be reduced to ¼c per bu; but even that would scarcely enable the lake route to do much business as against the 6c per bu charged last fall on wheat by rail from Chicago to New York. The competition might be possible if the canalways were so deepened as to allow vessels of, say, 20,000 bu capacity to go right through from this city to the seaboard without even lightering. Perhaps the way to this, through the State of New York, will be one of the improvements of the future. Such an improvement would immensely aid in securing the producers of the Northwest from squeezing by any monopoly in transportation, such as may yet result from the consolidating of railroad interests.

The following table shows the number of miles of road in each line of the Chicago railroad system and the number of hands employed by each:

Railroads.	Miles.	Employes.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	262	995
Alton & St. Louis	840	3,300
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2,771	12,677
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	221	665
Chicago & Grand Trunk	330	1,288
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	3,803	10,624
Chicago & Northwestern	3,214	5,456
Rock Island	1,311	4,742
Illinois Central	1,320	3,771
Lake Shore	1,177	9,208
Michigan Central	803	5,062
Pittsburg, St. Louis & Cincin'ti	580	3,481
Fort Wayne	468	7,959
Wabash	3,387	9,951
Totals	20,387	85,004

PROVISIONS.

THE MARKET FOR HOG PRODUCT

has been almost fearfully irregular, but more active than ever in a speculative way, while the consumptive demand was often dull. It has varied during the past year all the way from fears of a big shortage in the supply to a long-continued pressure of stuff which the trade scarcely knew what to do with in the absence of much of the usual demand. But prices have ruled high all the same, in sympathy with breadstuffs.

The speculative excitement of the previous fall had given way to lower prices in the winter, the decline having been helped by bearing the long futures as an offset to the squeeze of October, 1880. Leading packers thought there would be too much stuff to permit high prices, though it was widely believed that the hog crop would not pan out so largely as the previous year. But European buyers took hold so freely at the lower prices as to relieve the market from pressure and encourage a (then) outside operator to invest heavily on the long side of the deal. The parties who had made so much money on the long side the previous autumn were now short, and it soon became evident that there would be a big struggle. The second week in February immense quantities of stuff were bought, partly to fill shorts, but mostly to strengthen the other side, and everything seemed to promise the biggest deal in the history of the trade. But the cry of "hog-cholera" was started, supposably in the bear interest. The news traveled over to Europe. The reported deaths of young pigs during the cold weather were misunderstood in England, the word "pig" unfortunately meaning about the same thing there that "hog" means here. To make matters worse, it was supposed in Europe that the cholera was caused by trichinæ—a delusion that was carefully fostered by the raisers of live stock in Western Europe, who wanted a market for their own property without American competition. Soon the dead walls of English cities and towns were covered with magnified pictures of the dread trichinæ, with warnings against eating the meat containing them. The French Government took summary measures, at the instigation of the landed class, and issued an order

PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION

of American hog meat. The news arrived here Feb. 19, accompanied by orders to "stop all shipments" to French ports. The news caused a drop of 75c in pork, 25c in lard, and 35c in short ribs, pork selling down that day to $14.70 for April delivery. No one failed, but some were pinned pretty tightly by the rapid shrinking of margins, which would probably have been worse but for a widespread idea that the restriction would be only temporary. As is now well known, the order was made to last during the whole time that M. Tirard remained in office, the inspection system started under his rule being evidently framed so as to "keep the word of promise to the ear but break it to our hope." In November a change in the French Government was announced to involve a removal of the restrictions; and considerable quantities of meats were ordered for France; but it was soon discovered that the new officials insisted on what they would deem an efficient system of inspection here before admitting our meats. They are evidently under the thumb of the agricultural class, whose votes in France are all-powerful when it comes to a question which they suppose to intimately concern their domestic welfare.

March 15 brought the news that Austria had prohibited the importation of our meats. The information did not affect the market materially, as that country has never taken "any to speak of, anyhow." But the previous action had taken the backbone out of the hog, and April 20 there was a big break in prices, with holders selling out. The deliveries of May 2 were very large, including about all there was in store, and the stuff grew so heavy by another week that on the 9th there was a regular panic, pork declining 90c, lard 45c, and ribs 30c. The market broke to $15.60 for pork, $9.97½ for lard, and $7.75 for ribs, and then turned slowly upward, rising in sympathy with grain. Early in July there was a big excitement over the alleged adulteration of lard with tallow, and some parties refused to receive lard supposed to be so doctored. A committee was appointed to examine into the matter, and reported to the effect that they could see no reason why the lard should not be received on contracts. Nothing more was heard of it afterwards, except a few growls from parties in New York. Aug. 18 there was a sharp advance in January pork and year lard, in sympathy with a rise in the price of corn. It was supposed that the available hog supply would be much reduced by the deficiency of feed, and about this time it was also "discovered" that the number of hogs to be fed this winter had been much reduced by the terrible weather of a year ago, which had killed off the young pigs by uncounted thousands. The market struggled fitfully upwards, along with grain, from that time till Sept. 13, which was the

HIGHEST POINT OF THE YEAR.

Spot pork touched $20.00; October do, $19.90; January do, $21.10; spot lard, $12.87½; October do, $12.40; January do, $12.97½; and spot short ribs, $10.55. The market then fell back, and again "touched top" on the 3d and 4th of October. From this time prices dropped off in sympathy with breadstuffs, the speculating fever having seen its culmination. Since then the market has chiefly been sustained by the fact of high-priced corn, which kept hogs up, though the long talked-of falling off in quality for November failed to show up anything worse than the very respectable average weight of 262 lbs for that month. Since then there has been comparatively little doing in pork; and not much in meats except that due to the temporary belief that the export movement to France would be resumed. There has been a minor deal in lard, in connection with a revival of its use in making butterine the last two months of the year. This, and a good demand for hams, which in the green state have sold for about the same as salted short ribs, is the chief consumptive movement of the recent past; and our stocks of the speculative articles have accumulated rapidly, being sold for future delivery in this market. The taking of stocks in the middle of December was the signal for a season of weakness, which extended into other produce, grain being helped down by reasons of its own. But the market reacted later, the speculative demand being good enough to preserve a good premium for carrying the spot stuff into future months. There is now a large quantity of pork standing out of doors because there is no storage room for it. Such a thing at this early date in the winter has scarcely been known in any recent year.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

in meats has fallen off fearfully, and that in lard very materially. The situation may almost be summed up in the statement that at the close of February our exports were about 100,000,000 lbs greater for the four months since Nov. 1 than in the same time a year previously, while two months ago we were 168,000,000 lbs behind, showing a falling off to the extent of some 260,000,000 lbs in the eight months which included the summer season. The cause of the decadence was chiefly high prices, though the scare about disease had something to do with it. A year ago our packers had sold some 100,000 to 150,000 boxes of meats on foreign account. They "went off like hot cakes" at 6¼@7¼c per lb, and scarcely anywere sold at above 8c. These sales relieved our surplus, and helped to render possible the high prices that followed. Germany had previously imposed an import duty on our hog product, but continued to take it freely so long as we kept the price down. For several months past their markets have been about 1c below the cost of importation from us, and this, with the prohibitory policy of France, left the United Kingdom to be our chief foreign customer. Our own country was prosperous, however, and took a great deal of meat. The South especially was a large consumer up to about 9c, took less at 10c, and fell back badly in the fall, the scare about the cotton crop helping to diminish the consumption of meat. All this left us with big stocks of summer stuff on hand at the beginning of winter; and all the more so as our packers had favored keeping it here to break the market, so as to force hogs down to a lower point for winter packing. We had no master mind at work in distributing it with a will, as was the case in the fall of 1880.

There was a little foreign activity in the latter part of November, when it was reported that the French prohibition would be removed. But it was soon over, and the parties who had sought to take time by the forelock found the French ports locked against them as firmly as ever, which entailed a loss on the operation, as they had to dispose of their purchases elsewhere. Some of the meats were recently resold on this market.

The outlook of the present situation is far from being a brilliant one for the trade. There has scarcely been a year previous to 1881 in which from 50,000 to 150,000 boxes of meats had not been sold to the foreign trade on relatively low prices in the autumn. The rule was then to pack freely, and speculate in the spring at higher prices with the product that remained after a vigorous winter movement. Now all this is changed. We have sold very little ahead, to consumers, and the British trade is little better than picayunishly retail in its character, making it sometimes difficult to sell there at 1 shilling per cwt below quotations. The trade has been sustained largely by the belief that a big hog-shortage will develop itself before the close of winter, and on the strength of that prices of hogs and product have kept to a point which really shuts out a large class of foreigners who have only a few shillings per week to spend and are forced to let high-priced meat alone. The following table shows the exports from seven Atlantic ports for the twelve months ending with Oct. 29 last:

To—	Pork, brls.	Meats, tons.	Lard, tons.
United Kingdom	105,707	260,167	52,060
Continent	14,458	69,274	83,792
South & Central America	17,865	572	7,384
West Indies	113,893	3,404	16,680
British Colonies	36,575	86	260
Other countries	6,556	258	165
Totals	294,654	333,761	160,736

The exports for the corresponding year ending with Oct. 30, in 1880, were:

To—	Pork, brls.	Meats, tons.	Lard, tons.
United Kingdom	122,135	285,246	55,817
Continent	18,181	91,444	109,511
South & Central America	16,598	692	8,487
West Indies	124,334	4,973	15,965
British Colonies	37,455	921	220
Other countries	18,620	582	458
Totals	337,373	383,857	190,458

The export movement of the past two months has been barely 55 per cent of the volume for the corresponding time in 1880.

PRICES OF PORK.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price of cash and seller-the-month mess pork throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$12.22½	$14.50	$13.17
February	13.95	15.65	14.72½
March	14.25	15.70	15.12½
April	15.45	18.80	17.07½
May	15.60	17.65	16.69
June	16.00	16.65	16.28
July	16.25	18.50	17.59
August	17.25	18.05	17.88
September	17.80	20.00	19.09
October	16.15	19.27½	17.87
November	15.40	17.25	16.30½
December	16.00	17.37½	16.60
Year	$12.22½	$20.00	$16.48
Do 1880	$ 9.25	$19.00	$13.24½
Do 1879	7.27½	13.75	9.75
Do 1878	6.02½	11.35	8.83
Do 1877	10.20	18.10	13.65
Do 1876	15.12½	22.72½	18.72½
Do 1875	17.70	23.50	20.20
Do 1874	13.65	24.50	.....

PRICES ON LARD.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price of prime steamed lard throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$ 8.37½	$ 9.50	$ 8.87½
February	9.15	10.30	9.77
March	9.85	10.75	10.25½
April	10.45	11.55	11.02
May	9.97½	11.30	10.74
June	10.55	11.05	10.90
July	11.32½	13.00	12.03
August	11.12½	11.75	11.40
September	11.30	12.87½	12.04
October	11.35	12.25	11.73
November	10.70	11.57½	11.06
December	10.70	12.25	10.96½
Year	$ 8.37½	$13.00	$10.91
Do 1880	6.37½	8.77½	7.44
Do 1879	5.30	7.75	6.30½
Do 1878	5.80	7.80	6.66
Do 1877	7.47½	11.55	9.09
Do 1876	9.35	12.90	11.40
Do 1875	12.10	15.75	13.13
Do 1874	9.40	15.00	......

PRICES OF MEATS.

The following table shows the monthly range and average price of cash short ribs, loose, through the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$ 6.50	$ 7.35	$ 6.81¼
February	7.20	8.00	7.62
March	7.55	7.90	7.69
April	7.55	8.75	8.28¾
May	7.75	8.60	8.25
June	8.10	8.45	8.24½
July	8.45	9.10	8.81¼
August	9.10	9.55	9.35
September	9.35	10.55	10.13½
October	8.50	10.35	9.08
November	8.30	8.80	8.56
December	8.40	8.90	8.64
Year	$ 6.50	$ 10.55	$ 8.44
Do 1880	3.85	6.50	4.89
Do 1879	3.42½	4.70	4.25
Do 1878	3.42½	6.35	4.93
Do 1877	5⅞	8⅝	7⅛
Do 1876	7⅝	12	9¾
Do 1875	9⅝	14	....
Do 1874	7½	14¼	....

Shoulders have averaged about 69 per cent of the price of short ribs, against 63½ in 1880, and 73 in 1879. They were taken very freely for export in the early part of the year, because of relative cheapness, and a good many of them spoiled. It is well known that the shoulder is more difficult to cure than is the middle. It was spoiled shoulders that caused the European outcry against "bad" American meats; that was followed by the howl about trichina. Loose dry salted shoulders ranged at 4@4½c in January, 4¼@5c in March, and up to 7@7⅜c in September, then declined to 6⅜c in October, and to about 6c later. The average price for the whole year was $5.75 per 100 lbs, against $4.33½ for 1880, and $3.50 for 1879.

RECEIPTS.

The following were the receipts of provisions and dressed hogs in the city during three years:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Beef, pkgs	2,100	3,282	4,367
Pork, brls	52,800	39,091	64,389
Meats, tons	69,660	82,219	75,566
Lard, tons	30,685	34,194	37,977
Tallow, tons	10,330	9,290	8,114
Dressed hogs, No.	53,700	89,103	91,044

SHIPMENTS.

The corresponding shipments were:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Beef, pkgs	111,300	117,202	110,431
Pork, brls	317,400	307,324	354,285
Meats, tons	390,450	479,016	417,835
Lard, tons	136,870	166,770	125,510
Tallow, tons	10,385	15,217	18,036
Dressed hogs, No.	36,900	33,194	40,024

STOCKS.

The stocks of provisions on hand in this city at the close of the year are estimated as follows:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Pork, brls	285,000	168,000	220,000
Lard, tcs	115,000	77,000	167,000
Meats, tons	43,000	38,000	38,000
S. P. hams, tcs	75,000	90,000	65,000
Other pkgs, tons	5,000	5,000	5,000

The total shipments of hog product from the city during the twelve months ending Oct. 31 were about as follows:

	1881.	1880.
Pork, brls	366,164	388,592
Lard, tcs	128,437	152,897
Hams, tons	90,846	108,080
Sides, tons	284,131	290,810
Shoulders, tons	42,700	49,266

The following table shows the stocks in this city, at salient dates, of, 1, pork in thousands of brls; 2, lard in thousands of tcs; 3, short ribs and long and short clears, in millions of lbs; and 4, shoulders in do.

Date.	Pork.	Lard.	Middles.	Shoulders.
Jan. 15	214	100½	55	20
Feb. 15	218	100½	54	18
April 15	211	92½	40½	10
June 15	173	74½	49	10
Oct. 15	75	80½	26	8
Nov. 15	107½	69½	25	11
Dec. 15	214	100½	45¼	17

GREASE AND TALLOW.

The tallow and grease markets have been marked by sharp fluctuations during the year. In the early part of the season tallow ruled very steady, the supply about meeting the demand; but toward the middle of the summer the conditions incident to the poor crops and other causes culminated in a scarcity of stock throughout the country, which resulted in outside manufacturers buying largely in Chicago. In order to obtain what tallow they needed our home manufacturers were obliged to raise prices sharply, and to outbid foreign buyers in this market. A big boom in tallow was the result, and the market advanced in a brief period from 6½c to 9½c, Chicago becoming the great receiving point for this article from all sections. This unnatural and strained condition of things did not last long. The bubble, some of which was due to soap, and some to butter, soon burst, and prices have since receded to their last winter basis, the market in November fully feeling the reaction consequent upon the September boom.

Grease sympathized with tallow in its September flight, and has since settled down to the prices at which it ranged during last winter.

WHOLESALE MEAT TRADE.

The sales for 1881 reach a grand total of $14,450,000. Eighteen firms are engaged in the business, employing 150 men and a capital of $300,000. The larger part of the beef and mutton consumed within a radius of twenty-five miles of this city is supplied by Chicago wholesale dealers, therefore the growth in population of the city and its suburbs is to a certain extent reflected in the expansion of the wholesale meat trade. The past year's business exhibits a considerable increase over any former year, and in more respects than one has been the most satisfactory that the trade has experienced since the inflated period immediately following the War. The general employment at good wages of the laboring classes has resulted in a largely increased consumption, and as they were enabled to pay for what they got dealers have had to extend less credit than formerly, and the losses through bad debts have been less than for any other year within the past ten. In this connection it is gratifying to be able to note that a considerable advancement has been made in the direction of an improvement in the quality of meat served to local consumers. Formerly anything was considered good enough for the Chicago market, and very little but the refuse of the Stock-Yards found its way to the stalls of city butchers. But the public now demands, and is willing to pay for, a better class of meats, and our local butchers, to their credit be it said, show a disposition to respond. The growing importance of the trade is in no small degree due to the introduction of the refrigerator-car. By its use Chicago is not only enabled to receive supplies in a perfectly fresh state from as far away as Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Texas, but can readily dispose of any surplus. Through that system we are now annually sending large quantities to New York, Boston, and intermediate points, and within the past twelve months considerable shipments have been made to Canada and to the Winnipeg country. Prices have averaged from 25 to 35 per cent higher than for the previous year.

The following figures closely approximate the year's sales of meats at the wholesale market on West Jackson street, near Canal:

Description.	Carcasses.	Value.
Cattle	200,000	$ 5,000,000
Veals	175,000	1,750,000
Hogs	500,000	7,000,000
Sheep	250,000	700,000
Total	1,125,000	$14,450,000

FLOUR.

THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

has been much more irregular than usual, the range of prices being a wide one; while there was less trading in the aggregate, though the movement through the city exhibits a large increase. Reducing bags to their equivalent in barrels, the receipts have been 4,957,000 brls, against 3,215,389 brls in 1880; and the shipments were 4,654,000 brls, against 2,802,737 brls the previous year.

As in former years, the magnitude of receipts is not a gage to the volume of business transacted. But the comparison is not to the advantage of the trade, this time. There has been more of through shipment than ever before, even the percentage showing a material increase. The millers of the West, who began a few years ago by sending to the seaboard what they could not place here, have now partially reversed that rule. Many mills in Southern Illinois and Wisconsin continue to send their flours here for sale, but the great milling centres, as Minneapolis, now forward most of their products directly to consuming points, on through rates of freight, the saving on which is generally important, and sometimes excessively discriminating against this city. The latter feature has been a marked one during the past year. In September, for instance, the freight from Minneapolis to New York was only about 25c per brl, and some lots are believed to have been taken at 20c; while the rate from Minneapolis to this city was 40c, and from here to New York 20c. There was thus a discrimination of at least 35c per brl against Chicago, besides the cost of transfer and selling here. And this enabled the millers to pay relatively high prices for wheat, which gave them the control of the market for that cereal. During the hight of the season they paid very nearly as much for wheat on the Mississippi as the same grades would bring in Chicago. The difference widened, however, very much in November.

THE COURSE OF PRICES

followed the ups and downs of wheat rather closely, as might have been expected. It was very steady during the first three months, with moderate trading, and advanced about 25c per brl during April and May. By midsummer another rise of 25c had been effected, and prices mounted up rapidly in August and September, running to more than 40 per cent above the winter basis. The advance was greater than in the case of wheat, owing partly to the brisk foreign demand for the manufactured article, as buyers did not want to wait for the grinding, either here or abroad. Prices fell off rather heavily after this demand slackened, as the wheat from the British harvest of 1881 became dry enough for grinding, and the market has since ruled tame. The following little table shows the range of prices on the principal kinds (not grades now) at about the two extreme months of the year:

Class.	February, per brl.	September, per brl.
Double spring extras	$4.75@5.00	$6.75@ 7.50
Export springs	4.25@4.75	6.25@ 6.75
Low grade do	3.75@4.00	5.00@ 6.00
Winters	5.00@5.87½	7.75@ 8.25
Standard patents (sacks)	6.00@6.50	7.75@ 8.25
Do in barrels	7.00@8.00	8.25@ 9.25
Spring superfines	3.00@3.50	4.50@ 5.00
No grade	2.50@3.00	4.00@ 4.25
Rye flour	4.50@5.00	6.00@ 6.25
Buckwheat do	4.50@4.75	9.50@10.00

The average difference between these two sets of prices is scarcely 30 per cent, excluding buckwheat, while the actual difference was nearer 40 per cent; the qualities mostly dealt in showing a greater advance than the others. The more than doubling up in the price of buckwheat is due to the fact that the last crop was a comparative failure in Wisconsin; and our supplies recently have come in large part from Canada and New York.

There was a moderate shipping demand here for flour during the greater part of the year; but exporters mostly wanted low grades, which could be used in Europe for mixing. They also took some mediums, and during the rush in the autumn bought a good many patents, as it became evident that the winter wheat crop was short. For several weeks our stocks of low grades were kept down to about zero. We should have sold a great deal more in the autumn, but for the fact that many mills had shut down for the purpose of making extensions or introducing the rollers in place of the old-fashioned burrs, which are now rapidly giving way to machinery for crushing instead of grinding. At a later date the mills ran short of the raw material. Millers in Southern Illinois had to send north for winter wheat, and rather large quantities of Minnesota wheat were shipped from this city to mills in Dixon, Sterling, Rockford, etc., which grind spring but do not use soft wheat. Indeed, the bulk of our Minnesota receipts went back into the country along in November, the retrograde movement being greater than in any former year. It was large enough in 1880 to call for notice in our Review for that year.

Comparatively little of our flour was shipped by lake during 1881. Some went by water to Boston and New York, but rail freights were down so low that most New England points were supplied 5@10c cheaper by rail than it could be done by lake; and nearly the same is true of shipments to New York, to say nothing of the smaller charges for insurance.

St. Louis has sent rather large quantities here, mostly for the local trade, little of it having been shipped from this city. We have received very little from Nebraska, and scarcely any from Colorado, which supplied us liberally in 1879, and sent some in 1880. The rapid development of mining industries in the West now absorbs most of the flours produced in those States, leaving very little to be moved eastward. We have handled a great deal of Michigan flour, of good quality, and much less of that ground in Indiana than we did the previous year.

THE QUALITY OF THE FLOUR

depends largely upon that of the wheat, though it is noted that the roller process makes winter flours grade stronger from the same kind of wheat. Also, the new process leads to the manufacture of a greater proportion of choice flours, making low grades scarce. The wheat crop of 1880 made excellent flour, which partly accounts for the increased production, as it found a ready market over a large part of the consuming world. The crop of 1881 is poor, especially that of the Northwest, and a great deal of the flour made from Minnesota wheat has turned out to be unsound. This has caused many mills to curtail their production, and led others to suspend their well-known brands, and ship only scrub flours till they can operate in the old way without risking the reputation of their product. Parties in the trade say that the unsoundness noted is only a damp smell, which does not detract from its bread-making qualities. Under the present rules of the trade our Inspectors are obliged to grade it as below par.

There is one peculiarity of the new process: it turns out a vast proportion of hot bran this season. The bran from damp wheat is damp when it leaves the rollers, and heats on being packed in mass. Under the old plan the bran becomes heated in grinding, and its moisture passes off by evaporation. Minneapolis and La Crosse have recently sent a great deal of bran here which has been objected to on account of sourness, and millers say that the above fact furnishes a reason for it.

A year ago the proposition to establish a number of grades of flour which could be bought and sold speculatively was under consideration by a committee. But they could not agree as to details, and in April the grades then existing were dropped; since which time ours is practically a sample market. The hint has been dropped that some dealers opposed grading because they thought their superior business tact would enable them to do better in selling by sample. The experience of the past year has not favored the idea, except in the fall, when grocerymen and jobbers became inoculated with the excitement and increased their stocks, actually or by order, to five or ten times the usual quantity. The business has been less active than in 1880. And the tendency of the trade seems to be towards a further decrease, the mills shipping more and more of their flour direct to the consumer. If we had

A SPECULATIVE MARKET

for flour, as they have in Paris, the article would be attracted here by the high prices of bull periods, and would attract shipping orders when prices were depressed by bear influences. The country miller could buy his wheat and sell the flour against it, to arrive, in much the same way as parties operate in cribbing corn in the country, and orders for whole cargoes would be sent from abroad, in preference to the picking up of little lots at odd times. Parties in the export trade say they believe that the establishment of grades would attract confidence that would be worth millions to the trade of the city. This would be all the more likely if the present costs and delays of transfer were reduced by the designation of a grand flour depot in some location convenient to all the railroads, as the Stock-Yards now are.

The exports of oatmeal were very large on the old crop and quite small on the new. The higher prices charged for oats have reduced the foreign demand for meal nearly to zero.

A glance at the figures showing the growth of the flour movement is instructive. In 1858 we passed the half-million mark in receipts for the first time. In 1861 they first exceeded a million; in 1868 the figures exceeded two millions; in 1878 they had grown to over three million brls; and now the record is rounded off with nearly five million brls, averaging more than 95,000 brls for each of the fifty-two weeks in the year.

WHEAT.

THE WHEAT MARKET

has been very irregular both in regard to activity and price. Our receipts have been very much smaller than in 1880, when they were less than in 1879; but this has been compensated by increased receipts of flour, while prices have ruled higher, and the extent of trading is simply without a parallel in our history. The receipts of the year aggregated 15,122,000 bu, against 23,541,607 bu in 1880; and the shipments were 17,482,000 bu, against 22,798,288 bu the previous year. These are the totals of the daily returns made to the Board of Trade by the railroads and the Custom-House, errors in footing excepted. The sums of returns by the Grain-Inspection Department showing the movement by car-loads, etc., are given in a subsequent column.

The receipts of wheat from Aug. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1881, equaled 14,536,842 bu, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 in the past year, 7,609,851 bu. Total, 22,146,693 bu, against [illegible] bu the previous twelve months, and 31,701,316 bu for the year ending Aug. 1, 1879. Our receipts from the crop of 1878 were the largest in the history of the trade, except those from the crop of 1873, which aggregated 35,183,497 bu.

The receipts of flour during the last crop year were, however, 1,612,000 brls more than for the preceding twelve months. This equals nearly 7,260,000 bu wheat; so that the aggregate receipts of wheat and flour for the last two crop years were very nearly equal.

The market has ruled higher than the specie average of any former year. The lowest price was 9c above, and the highest price was 11c above, the corresponding points for 1880. During the first four months the market ranged below $1.00, but the average was below $1.00 only in one month—February. Prices were above the dollar mark during the last eight months, much to the surprise of a majority of those in the trade twelve months ago. Our harvests had been very large during the three preceding years; and apparently our surplus had only been disposed of by virtue of unusual crop failures abroad, which one could scarcely expect to be repeated. Our market for No. 2 had averaged about $1.05¼ in 1880, but this unusually high average had been obtained only by virtue of much sacrifice on the part of the bulls, and their enterprise had left us loaded down with full stocks, which consumers seemed unwilling to take at anything like the prices asked, especially as it was known that a large acreage had been seeded to winter wheat. Hence it was that early last year there was a numerous crop of bears who freely predicted that the next crop would sell at 75@80c, and were only prevented by the fear of manipulation from selling the market down to the neighborhood of those figures. They remembered how Keene had forced the bears to pay for their whistle, though at a loss to himself, and they forbore. But as the winter wore on it became more and more evident that the season was one of extraordinary severity, and grave fears were entertained for the safety of the winter-wheat crop. It was also remembered that the frosts came on so early as to give but little opportunity for fall plowing in the spring-wheat districts. The spring opened late, and it then became evident that vast areas of winter wheat were a total loss, while the season was exceedingly inauspicious for the spring sowing. As early as May 31 THE TRIBUNE made an editorial statement to the effect that the whole crop would be short to the extent of nearly 150,000,000 bu. The statement was very harshly criticised, especially by the Eastern press, which is almost uniformly so bearish in tone that it would discredit the angel Gabriel if he should proclaim the fact of a short wheat crop. As time wore on it became more and more certain that there would be a big shortage in the yield; and that early estimate, subject to modification by the weather vicissitudes of three succeeding months, has proved to be a close approximation to the truth. The people who traded on the theory of a short crop erred only in not attaching sufficient importance to the supply from other areas than the Atlantic slope of the United States. They did not take into account the big surplus of the Pacific slope and the availability of other countries in the Eastern hemisphere as sources of supply to Western Europe. That was their mistake.

THE MARKET TURNED UPWARD

during May. The first half of the month it ranged at $1.01¼@1.02, and touched $1.01 on the 14th. It then advanced to $1.12½ on the 28th, Armour buying about 3,000,000 bu on the rise. He sold out near the top, under reports of more favorable crop prospects here and in Europe, and the market here turned down for lack of support. Mr. A. then took hold again, and sold out in the neighborhood of $1.14, the operation being probably the corner-stone of the subsequent intense speculative excitement. Certain men in Cincinnati dipped in moderately during June, and, gathering confidence, they decided on an organized deal, which was conducted by the since well-advertised Mr. Handy. Their first purchase, as an organization, was 1,500,000 bu for August at about $1.15; this was made July 1, the day before President Garfield was shot. The market broke as a consequence of the general uncertainty which followed that tragedy, but the clique kept on buying. They bought till the market turned up, chiefly as a consequence of their operations, and then tried to unload when the market was about $1.20. But they found they could not do it without a smash in quotations, and decided to carry the deal further, especially as the weather here turned bad and a wet spell began in England, which eventually cut down by one-half the promise of a 50 per cent increase over the crop of 1880. The clique received and paid for 3,865,000 bu on the 1st of August, the same being 5,000 bu more than was supposed to be in store. They shipped about 1,400,000 bu of it, netting a fair profit on the average cost to them, though that included about 200,000 bu of wheat out of condition, and which would have been posted as hot if they had not removed it in time. They received 406,100 bu by lake, most of it being from Milwaukee, and that city also sent some by rail. The total quantity of wheat received here in August was 3,820,000 bu, of which about 2,000,000 bu was No. 2. The clique sold in this city all the wheat that they did not ship as above, and closed out the deal between Aug. 20 and the end of that month, except defaults. The quantity left unsettled was, however, a large one—about 300,000 bu, besides that involved in the (New York) Baker deal, which was appealed to the courts. The latter amounted to about 300,000 bu, the sum in dispute being in the neighborhood of $90,000. The market advanced to $1.40 at the close of August, and the settling price on defaulted contracts was afterwards fixed at $1.38. It is not known (to the writer) how much wheat was bought and sold on that deal, but there is reason to believe that the largest quantity they held at any one time was about

NINETEEN MILLION BUSHELS,

and they cleared nearly $1,000,000, after paying all the expenses of the deal. Some rather large quantities of wheat paid handsome profits to other parties who had tailed in on the long side after the big operators, and these parties, flushed with success, were prepared to enter on another campaign, believing that there was yet money to be made on the long side of the deal.

They miscalculated, but the Cincinnati folks had done so before that, only in the other direction. The party was broken up with the close of the August deal, but most of its members had already committed themselves as individuals to the bear side on longer futures. They thought they had forced the market up by dint of pecuniary force to about as high a point as it would bear, and that the same money power could force the market down. It is understood that they took the bear side chiefly because they knew the wheat to be in a shaky condition, and calculated that its poor quality would help them in forcing it down. They were wrong on both hypotheses. Ten times as much cash and courage would not have put up prices had not Providence been on the bull side as well as they, and Providence kept on that side after they had turned over to the other. By the time they had gone short about 5,000,000 bu the Minnesota crop was reported to be very short, the Northwest was deluged with rain, fears were entertained in regard to preparations for the next crop, and the Britishers found themselves stranded for want of wheat, their own crop being so much damaged by rain as to make it unfit for use before October, besides lessening the yield. English buyers became active. They chiefly wanted flour, because that would be soonest available for bread-making; but this at once woke up our interior millers, and they began to pay prices for wheat at home which were high even as compared with quotations in this city. Flour-dealers all over the country now joined in with orders on the mills, and thousands of people became almost wild with the belief that there would not be wheat enough to go round, as if the demand then experienced would continue all through the year. As above stated, the foreign demand was chiefly for flour, and the wheat in our elevators, not good at the best, began to get out of condition. This encouraged the shorts to sell still more, but the market kept up, and even a liberal posting of wheat failed to break prices. About 567,000 bu was posted altogether, besides the 200,000 above noted; but the hot wheat was so eagerly taken by shippers at about the price of No. 3 that it quickly rose to a discount of only 2@3c from the price of regular. The latter was bought chiefly to fill a long line of seller-the-year wheat, about 19,000,000 bu of which had been picked up by four leading operators at low prices in the spring. About all the wheat in elevator the first half of September was delivered on these contracts, and finally closed out by the year longs at a handsome profit on the original purchase. It was this year deal that caused the suspension of an old-established house which had been short to the tune of about 2,000,000 bu.

As September wore on, the market grew more and more feverish and unsettled. The high prices still attracted buyers from outside, chiefly from among the class who had not speculated much previously. But there were also plenty of sellers, and these were mostly men in the trade who had watched the situation closely, saw that English buyers were relating, as their own wheat was getting ready to use, and that of Russia was also beginning to move. They saw that a break could not be delayed much longer. But they were scarcely prepared for

THE COLLAPSE

in the shape in which it came. On Monday, Oct. 3 the top was reached, October selling up to $1.48⅝ and November at $1.47. On the 4th the price for October ranged at $1.40@1.43¾ and November at $1.43½@1.46¼. The next morning it became known that the Cincinnati men, who had scooped up so much money on the August deal, had omitted to respond to calls for margains, though they were asked altogether for little more than half as much as they had previously pocketed out of Chicago. At first the cash was promised "as soon as it could be arranged for at the banks," and two or three days of waiting elapsed, during which "Cincinnati faith" became more and more of a by-word, and the market sunk as the folks lost confidence. Some of the money was ultimately recovered, and about the middle of November the liabilities of Preston & Co. were settled at 75c on the dollar. Those of the other firms were arranged on terms less favorable to the creditors. The market declined to $1.38 for October on the Wednesday, as one after another lost confidence, weakened badly during the next two days, and then settled down slowly to $1.30 for "spot" on the 13th. It then wiggled about painfully during the remainder of the month in the thirties, with little life in the deal, as outsiders gradually withdrew. There was no shipping demand during this period, and our stocks increased, though continued bad weather kept the receipts down to a very low point. England was supplying herself more cheaply elsewhere, and the Continent of Europe followed her example. The quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom in November was large, but little of it was contributed by the Atlantic Slope. The Pacific coast furnished a large part of the whole, and the rest was chiefly from Russia and India, their wheat being offered 6d@1s per quarter cheaper than ours.

The market stiffened about the middle of November, chiefly in sympathy with corn, and then fell back under the expectation of larger receipts because of fine weather. But there was no improvement in that respect, and this invited a few export orders, on the strength of which there was a reaction early in December. But $1.30 was a very attractive price for sellers, and they sold. A fortnight ago the bear element was in clover, because a recent estimate of the wheat crop of British India places it at nearly 350,000,000 bu. But later advices from England indicate that the tone there is hardening, with the prospect of an advance following the holiday season. The result was more firmness here, though there is some reason to fear that wheat stored through the winter will be hazardous property in the spring on account of condition.

OUR LOW GRADES

of wheat have met with a steady demand most of the year. During the time of intense speculative excitement they were wanted by Western parties who cleaned the grain; and then, if necessary, mixed it with a sufficient quantity of better samples to make the whole pass as No. 2 for sale to the clique. The rest of the time the low grades were taken by shippers; and there is good reason to believe that most of the No. 3 was sold as Chicago No. 2 in New York or Liverpool. Some of it was cleaned in Buffalo on the way to the seaboard. The requirements of New York inspection into store are nearly equal to our own, but there is no control over mixing in the making up of ocean cargoes, and it is well known that the British buyer has generally a lofty contempt for grading by other people. He prides himself on his ability to judge by sample and charge for skill as an expert. It is notorious that his expertness leads him to price our No. 3 as very nearly equal to No. 2. But it is also well known that parties here who have got loaded up with real No. 2 as the result of a speculative deal have always been able to dispose of it on the other side at an important advance on market quotations, they being able to guarantee the grade. This fact also explains the reason why exporters here have sometimes filled orders for our No. 2 when the quoted market was hopelessly against the operation. They were buying for parties who wanted good wheat for millers' use, and were willing to pay what it was worth.

No. 3 spring has generally sold at about 12c below the price of No. 2 in this market. The difference was 14c in the early part of October, and it has recently widened to 14@15c on account of the relative scarcity of No. 2. The new crop grades so miserably low that No. 3 was introduced on the afternoon call last month. It is not improbable that there will be an active speculative movement in that grade this winter. Rejected has ranged about 20@25c below the price of No. 3, with a wide discrimination in regard to location, the A., D. & Co. receipts generally commanding the highest price.

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 spring wheat throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$ 95⅜	$ 1.00	$ 98.14
February	96½	99¾	97.98
March	98½	1.04¼	100.60
April	99⅜	1.05⅜	102.58
May	1.01	1.12⅝	104.47
June	1.06¾	1.14½	110.28
July	1.08⅜	1.22	112.81
August	1.19	1.40	128.00
September	1.19	1.41⅜	128.16
October	1.30	1.48⅝	135.55
November	1.28⅛	1.32	127.41
December	1.24⅛	1.30	126.73
For year	$ 95⅜	$1.48⅝	$114.48
For 1880	86½	1.32¾	1.05⅝
For 1879	81½	1.33⅜	99½
For 1878	77	1.14	96⅝
For 1877	98	1.55½	1.20½
For 1876	83	1.26⅜	1.03¾
For 1875	83½	1.31	1.02¾
For 1874	81½	1.28½	1.06⅜
For 1873	89	1.40	1.17⅛

The following table shows, approximately, the average price of No. 2 spring wheat, in specie, in this market, for twenty-two years past. The figures for the past nine years are very near the truth:

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
1860	92	1871	109
1861	70½	1872	111
1862	67½	1873	103
1863	68¼	1874	97¾
1864	71½	1875	89½
1865	72½	1876	92½
1866	93	1877	115
1867	144	1878	96
1868	125	1879	99
1869	84	1880	105¾
1870	83½	1881	114½

Average price of twenty-two years 95½c.

The following table, compiled by Henry S. Frink, Esq., shows the lowest and highest prices for spot wheat in this market from 1858 to 1879. We add for 1880 and 1881:

	Lowest.		Highest.	
1858	Feb. 13	53	Aug. 13	97
1859	Jan. 1	69	May 5	1.15
1860	Dec. 8	66	April 28	1.13
1861	June 22	55	May 18	1.25
1862	Jan. 11	65	Aug. 16	92
1863	Aug. 15	80	Dec. 19	1.12½
1864	Mar. 12	1.07	May 28	2.26
1865	Dec. 9	65	Jan. 7	1.55
1866	Jan. 5 Feb. 16	70	Nov. 3	2.03
1867	Aug. 31	1.55	May 4	2.78
1868	Nov. 14	1.04½	May 9	2.15¼
1869	Dec. 31	76¾	Aug. 14	1.47
1870	Jan. 1	76½	Jan. 18	1.22
1871	Aug. 5	99½	April 15	1.32
1872	Nov. 16	1.01	Aug. 17	1.61
1873	Sept. 20	89	May 24	1.33¾
1874	Oct. 24	81¼	April 25	1.27¾
1875	Feb. 20	83¼	July 24	1.28½
1876	July 22	83	Dec. 30	1.26¾
1877	Aug. 18	1.01	May 5	1.76½
1878	Oct. 19	77	April 27	1.14
1879	Jan. 4	81½	Dec. 20	1.33¾
1880	Aug. 28	86½	Jan. 2	1.32¾
1881	Jan. 4	95⅜	Oct. 3	1.48⅝

During the last twenty-four years the market has ranged lowest in the several months as follows: January, six times, viz.: 1859, '60, '62, '70, '79, and '81; February, twice, viz.: in 1858 and 1875; March, once, in 1864; June, once, in 1861; July, once, in 1876; August, five times, viz.: in 1863, '67, '71, '77, and '80; September, once, in 1873; October, twice, in 1874 and '78; November, in 1868 and '72; December, twice, in 1860 and '79.

During the same time the highest point of the year has been touched in the several months as follows: January, twice, in 1865 and '80; April, three times, viz.: in 1860, '74, and '78; May, seven times, viz.: in 1859, '61, '64, '67, '68, '73, and '77; June, once, in 1870; July, once, in 1875; August, four times, viz.: in 1858, '62, '69, and '72; October, once, in 1881; November, once, in 1866; December, three times, viz.: in 1863, '76, and '79.

THE WINTER WHEAT MARKET

may almost be described by the phrase, "There is none," after the model of the gentleman who devoted the fourth chapter of his book to an essay on "Snakes in Ireland," and exhausted the subject in one line. What little market there was practically vanished more than a year ago, the said evanishment being ascribed by some to the fact that speculation was crippled by the rule permitting Northern grown to be delivered as regular. However this may be, it is certain that millers discriminated rather severely against the Northern-grown wheat, claiming that it is harder than the other, and therefore mixes to poor advantage for grinding. Very little wheat of the old crop came here after November, 1880, and that from the last crop has met with "metal more attractive" elsewhere. The smallness of the yield in southern sections caused the millers of St. Louis and other places nearly on the same parallel to dip farther north for supplies, while discriminating freights in favor of Toledo have drained the surplus of Central Illinois; and we have had no consignments from Indiana, which a few years ago sent in considerable quantities. The surplus of Northern grown wheat has chiefly been taken by local millers. The speculative excitement here was in spring wheat, which was above a shipping basis during a large part of the time, and buyers did not want wheat that would not fill contracts. Nevertheless No. 2 red has been salable most of the time at the full price of No. 2 spring, and sometimes several cents above it. Since the speculative boom subsided, No. 3 winter has sold at nearly the same prices as No. 2 spring.

MINNESOTA WHEAT

has also ceased to occupy an important place in our market. We now receive very little wheat from that State, which a few years ago was the great area for competition between the wheat-receivers of Chicago and Milwaukee. The crop of Minnesota in 1880 was larger than that of 1879, but an increase in milling capacity, with larger requirements for seed and food within the State, left little wheat to be exported in the shape of grain. The yield of this year was some 10,000,000 bu less than that of 1880, leaving not a bushel to spare, as wheat, if the mills work up to anything like their full capacity. They did this on the early part of the crop, paying prices for the wheat which made it worth more there than in this market. Two months ago they were discouraged by the slackening of demand, and dropped their prices to below $1.20 for No. 2, when the price here was about $1.25 for our straight No. 2. We had received considerable quantities in summer, the attraction being the high prices involved by our August deal. This wheat mostly went back to interior millers, who wanted sound wheat of the old crop when it was found that the new wheat from that State could not be depended upon to make sound flour. That discovery also helped to slacken the demand by Minnesota millers. This fact, with the recent destruction of Minneapolis mills by fire, may be the means of sending some of the wheat here this winter and next spring; but its quality will prevent it from commanding the premium of former years. Rather large quantities have been shipped direct to the seaboard by rail within the past two months. Except at times of great speculative excitement in regular No. 2 spring, the No. 2 Minnesota has generally brought a premium of 3@4c per bu in this market. The difference was as high as 6@7c for a short time early in the year, and rose to 8c a fortnight ago. Our

RECEIPTS FROM OTHER STATES

are decreasing also. Our figures show a marked falling off during the past twelve months, and accompanying facts indicate that a further decrease may be looked for, though the production of the Northwestern States may be greater than at the last harvest. The increase in the milling capacity of the Western States may not be so rapid in the future as in the past few years, but it will at least keep pace with the production, and probably approach more nearly to equality with it than now, because bread can be transported eastward more cheaply as flour than in the shape of wheat. It does not seem probable that what is left to be moved in the berry will go around us more freely than it does now. On the contrary, the tendency of speculation being to put up prices, it seems likely that as the quantity decreases a greater percentage of it will come here for a market, and stay here for some time to be speculated with. The trade in wheat is now concentrated in this city, so far as futures are concerned, almost to the exclusion of other points; and the people who formerly traded in Milwaukee, St. Louis, etc., are now sending their orders to Chicago or moving hither in person to take an active part in the movement.

THE CROP.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has had to do a little overhauling to make the annual estimates agree with the census returns. The latest estimate for the crop of 1881 is about 390,000,000 bu, against 496,550,000 bu for 1880.

The following are the (official) estimates of the wheat acreage of the United States, in millions and tenths; and the crop yield of wheat in several past years; with the annual exports, including flour, for the year ending the following June 30, and the home consumption, seed, and waste, in millions of bushels:

Year.	Acreage.	Crop.	Exports.	Consumption.
1850	....	100½	....	....
1860	....	173	....	....
1862	....	178	56	122
1863	....	173⅝	39¾	134
1864	....	160⅜	14½	146
1865	....	148½	15⅜	133⅛
1866	....	151½	10⅜	141
1867	....	212⅜	23⅜	188⅜
1868	....	224	21½	202⅜
1869	....	260⅛	50⅜	209⅜
1870	19.0	235⅜	49⅜	186½
1871	20.0	230⅝	35½	195⅛
1872	20.9	249½	49	200½
1873	22.2	281⅝	87⅜	194
1874	25.0	308½	70½	237¼
1875	26.4	292⅛	74¾	217⅜
1876	27.6	289⅜	57	232⅜
1877	26.2	364½	92¼	272
1878	32.5	420⅛	147⅞	272¼
1879	32.5	459½	180⅜	279
1880	38.0	496⅛	186	312¼
1881	37.3	390	100	290

The consumption is the crop, minus the exports, and this, of course, includes the varying quantity held over at the close of each crop year, minus that of twelve months preceding. The quantity held over at the beginning of last September has been estimated at 47,000,000 bu, from which it is argued that we had an export surplus of over 150,000,000 bu. But it should not be forgotten that it is practically impossible to clean out stocks in a big country like this, and any such quantity held over may almost be regarded as unavailable, except under conditions of actual famine. Commercially, it is like the change in the till of the grocery, which has to be retained in order to transact business. It is the consideration of this "surplus" which every year enables the bears to cry out that we have more wheat in hand than we know what to do with, and therefore must be content to accept ruinously low prices or not sell it at all. Somehow or other the prediction always fails, but it is none the less certain to be repeated on the next opportunity.

If we have a crop of 390,000,000 bu, which is by no means certain, authority to the contrary notwithstanding, then a home requirement of 300,000,000 bu for bread and seed would leave an export surplus of less than 2,000,000 bu per week in wheat and flour. The movement of the past three months from Atlantic ports has averaged barely two-thirds of that quantity, but that is because supplies have been rushed in upon Western Europe at lower prices than the holders here were willing to accept. And the movement from the Pacific Slope is not included above, though the yield and surplus of that section are taken into the account by the statisticians. That section has nearly 40,000,000 bu yet to go forward. It does not appear that there is any reason for alarm at the prospect, though our surplus may have to be parted with considerably below the inflated prices of three months ago. The

WANTS OF IMPORTING COUNTRIES

for the current crop year are estimated approximately as follows, in million bu: United Kingdom, 128; France, 52; Belgium, Holland, and Germany, 26; Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, 30; West Indies, Central and South America, Africa, and China, 20. Total, 256 million bu.

The corresponding surplus quantities are estimated as follows: United States, Atlantic ports, 60; do Pacific Coast, 40; Canada, 4; Russia and the Danube, 70; Austro-Hungary and Egypt, 9; Australasia, 16; British India, 16; Chili, 4; other countries, 4. Total, 223 million bu.

Leaving an apparent deficiency of 33,000,000 bu. The surplus of the Pacific Coast has has been estimated at as much as 50,000,000 bu, and that of Russia at 90,000,000, while India may be able to spare a very great deal more than allowed as above, if Jackson's estimate of the India crop be correct. The deficiency would in this case disappear; but the world would still be left with depleted stocks, so that another year of equally poor yield would bring the world to the verge of a wheat famine. H. K. Jackson estimates the following as the wheat production of 1881:

	Quarters.
United Kingdom	10,000,000
United States	50,000,000
India	42,000,000
Russia	40,000,000
France	28,000,000
Germany	14,000,000
Spain	13,000,000
Italy	13,000,000
Austria-Hungary	10,000,000
Turkey	12,000,000
Holland and Belgium	2,500,000
Australia	3,500,000
Canada	4,000,000
Total	248,000,000

Mr. Jackson shows that during the last five years the United Kingdom has imported from the United States wheat and flour representing 36,500,000 qrs; from Russia, 5,500,000; rest of Europe, 10,500,000; Canada, 4,000,000; Chili, 1,000,000; and India and other countries rather above 5,000,000. Production of rice is shown to have reached this season 200,000,000 qrs in India, 160,000,000 in China, and 38,750,000 in Persia and Japan. Maize 200,000,000 in the United States, and 45,000,000 in other countries. Production of potatoes as follows: United Kingdom, 5,000,000 tons; United States, 5,000,000 tons; Germany, 24,000,000 tons; France, 10,000,000 tons; Russia, 9,500,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 8,000,000 tons; other countries, 12,850,000 tons.

CORN.

THE MARKED DECREASE

in the volume of corn moving through this city is one of the most salient points in the history of our produce trade. The receipts aggregated 78,342,000 bu, against 97,272,844 bu in 1880, and the shipments were 74,284,400 bu, against 93,572,934 bu the previous year. A decrease of some 20 per cent in the movement could scarcely be wondered at, seeing that the receipts of 1880 showed an increase of a little more than 50 per cent over those of the previous year, while the record of 1879 was much the largest in our history up to that time. The plentifulness of corn during 1880 was simply phenomenal, and one could scarcely expect to see it repeated from the condition of an ordinary crop year. Still less could it be looked for when a moderate yield was drawn upon to an extraordinary extent on the farm, to mitigate the hardships of an unusually hard and prolonged winter.

The market has been much more active, and much less regular. We never had anything like so much trading in corn; and the violent fluctuations in prices were especially sharp in contrast with the steady course of quotations in 1880, when the extreme range was only 13c, being from 31½c in April to 44½c in November. The range of last year was 40⅝c; or nearly 114 per cent on 35⅝c, which was the lowest point of the year. The average quotation has been much higher, as will be seen by reference to a subsequent table. The consumptive demand and the consequent movement of the grain has also shown wide contrasts, ranging from a very active phase early in the year to complete stagnation in the autumn; though at one time the grain could be moved out for much less than nothing, as carriers were willing to take it to Buffalo for ½c per bu, and the warehousemen rebated about 1½c of their charges to parties who would take it out of store.

The conditions militated against large receipts during a considerable part of the year. The winter of 1880-'81 began very early, and a great deal of corn was left in the fields that would otherwise have been gathered in. No small part of this was spoiled in a commercial sense by the soggy character of the spring. It was difficult to handle the corn during the cold months, and, as it grew warm, the snows that had beaten copiously into the cribs soaked into the cobs and spoiled many, while they retarded the curing of the rest. The little old corn that was left over kept up receipts for a while, but it was soon found in the spring that the new corn would not grade. It was so damp that most of it passed as rejected, and this fact laid the foundation for the big speculative movement that was subsequently developed. It also paved the way for another transparent failure of the "Mississippi route," as the corn sent to St. Louis, for fear it would not pass muster here, was mere mush when it arrived in Liverpool. Parties who had cribbed corn in the country during the winter, and sold it here for May delivery, found it a losing game. Nearly two-thirds of what they sent in would not pass as No. 2, and they were obliged to fill in on the open market. Then they decided to hold back, buying for May, and selling for June. The condition was still poor, and the process of turning over was repeated, month after month, all through the summer. September arrived before the corn was deemed dry enough to grade; and then there was a pressure to send it in. Scarcely one-tenth as many cars were furnished as wanted, and in some sections the pressure to deliver from first hands was so great as to absorb all the transportation facilities of the railroads, leaving the cribs untouched, with the full load of the previous winter. During this time the speculative fever had taken hold of corn in this market, and rushed it above the point at which shippers could operate without loss. Soon the elevators were so full that some of them shut down on the receivers, and this gave another setback to the influx of corn here. Scarcely had this phase of the difficulty been smoothed down than another wet spell set in, making the country roads miry, and the inspection poor on what did arrive. During all this time other points were bidding up for the corn, and taking it around us by virtue of cut rates. In view of all these facts the wonder is that we got so much, rather than that we got so little, and even with all these facts the falling off was more apparent than real. Very much of the corn that went around us was owned by Chicago parties. They had paid for it in the country, in whole or in part, the previous winter; some firms doing this to a really greater extent than ever before, and the forward movement of corn by other routes than those leading through Chicago elevators was done in obedience to orders emanating from this city. The change was little greater than would be the passage down Wabash instead of Michigan avenue, because the latter thoroughfare is closed to heavy teams.

THE CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND

was very good during about the first two-thirds of the year. Europe took freely up to the point of 55c here, bought more sparingly up to about 65c, and then fell back while corn was in the 70's. The European demand revived some after the break, but was not so good as previously. The great trouble with the West was in getting corn that could be depended upon to bear the ocean voyage. The inspection here was stringent enough to make our No. 2 trustworthy for export, and past experience made British buyers chary of taking corn that would not pass Chicago inspection unless the shipper would guarantee good condition on arrival. Some of the heavier firms in the trade were able to do this, and the corn went through all right. The large quantities of rejected and no grade corn were taken very freely in the first half of the year by distillers and glucose manufacturers, as well as for brewing and feeding. The consequence was an extraordinarily large quantity of whisky on hand in the summer, which enabled distillers to fall back on about 60 per cent of their capacity when speculation rushed corn up in the autumn. The glucose works shut down more or less under the pressure, and altogether the home consumption of corn was much restricted during the era of very high prices. After the hot weather was over Europe took large quantities of our rejected corn, the inspection then rather depending upon the presence of blighted kernels than upon dampness. Our rejected corn was rated as being within about 1c of the value of No. 2 for purposes of consumption, and it sold readily here much of the time at only about 1½c discount, though the No. 2 was widely supposed to be far above its true value. Consumers of corn were really willing to pay about 60c in this market while freight rates were kept down to a very low point, partly by the high prices paid for the grain, but mostly as a result of the railroad war which raged during the greater part of the year. The market has been

CONTROLLED BY SPECULATION

in a speculative way, more largely than ever before. We might say "controlled by capital," but this would be true only in an unusual sense. Vast amounts of money were risked on the deal, but there was much less of concentration than most people supposed. While the great bulk of the trading was done by a few firms, they were acting on orders received from a great many people, and there is good reason to believe that even the "Hobbs deal" was mostly a big lot of trading for several men who were not acting in concert, except as each was in turn influenced by the actions of the others. The speculative excitement was really set in motion, though unwittingly, by the regular trade. There was not much confidence in the article during the first three months of the year, though it was believed that consumption on the farm was largely increased by the bitter weather. There was some buying from outside, but the local trade was disposed to be bearish, in view of the rather large quantities of corn of the crop of 1879 supposed to be still in farmers' hands. Along in April it was found that the snows of winter had drifted into the cribs in such profusion and was drying out so slowly that there was great danger the corn would not fill May sales. Some receivers took the alarm and changed over into future months. Their offerings for June were sufficiently voluminous to attract buyers, who believed that a great deal of the corn had been spoiled past redemption, and these took hold at about 43c for June, following the market up to the top in succeeding months. The first extensive buying is believed to have been done by parties in the Southwest, in the neighborhood of St. Louis. May came, the corn did not grade, those who sent it in lost heavily, being obliged to fill at least half their sales by purchases on the Chicago market, the corn was held back, and some receivers turned over two or three months ahead. Speculation in wheat was rather brisk, and the fever surged over into corn. Many believed that the corn would not grade at all, however long it might be kept back. Others thought that the smallness of receipts proves scarcity, the corn having been consumed during the hard winter, and others went in on the general principle that whatever is rising in value must be good property to buy. Of this latter class were parties in Wall street, New York, who sent in orders to buy by the million. The selling was partly done by those who still held crib corn in the country, and partly by local operators who went short in full confidence that the market would be beared by large receipts as soon as the weather permitted the grain to dry out. The latter would probably have carried the day but that they soon had too much dry weather. The corn cured rapidly enough, but the cry of "drouth" was raised, followed by another buying furor, which carried the market up on Aug. 12 to 69½c for spot and 65c for October. About this time

THE HOBBS DEAL

began to loom up into grand proportions, it being found that a great part of the corn for October centred in that house. The principal parties represented by J. B. Hobbs & Co. tried to sell, being satisfied with the profit already made, which was already some 5@6c above what they had expected would be the top of the market. But the trade found out that such a movement was on foot, and it soon became impossible to sell. The offers were withdrawn, and then the market reacted strongly upward, under fresh buying orders from outside. The principal longs again tried to unload, and again found the trade on the alert for a break. They then resolved to carry it through, and bought about 4,000,000 bu more at 65@65½c for October, which was their last purchase. The trade now took care of itself, so far as they were concerned. The drouth continued; but still the corn did not grade so well as had been expected. Then the receivers began to fill on the speculative market, and the movement was responded to by another buying rush from Wall street and St. Louis that fairly (or unfairly) carried the market off its feet, taking it from 60⅛ up to 74 in the last half of September. The selling during this period was done by the smaller longs, and by those who were already largely short, the latter hoping that the scare would soon be over. The rapid rise took the breath out of shippers, and freights declined for lack of business. Sept. 28, corn was taken to Buffalo at 1c per bu, with a storage rebate at that. The next day ½c was accepted for the service, and Oct. 1 a cargo was taken through to Glasgow at 12c per bu. The apathy on the part of shippers, to which the above figures are a key, combined with increasing receipts, augmented our stocks at the rate of about a million and a quarter bu per week. Some of our storehouses were nearly full, one road announced that "for the present" its agents would receive no more corn consigned to Chicago, and then the cry was raised that the New York clique intended to corner the market for October on the fact of full elevators; grain not being regular unless placed in store. Meanwhile the market was very feverish, and was scarcely relieved when it became pretty well known, late in the month, that Hobbs & Co. had made arrangements to take in, on the 1st, all their corn. The firm had arranged for the use of $1,500,000 of New York funds, but almost at the last moment the New York financial kings made money scarce on the seaboard, and it was deemed best to borrow the cash here. It was easily done, to the extent of $3,500,000. They received and paid for 5,500,000 bu on the first delivery day, and the next two days raised the total received to over 9,000,000 bu. It had been decided to ship some 4,000,000 bu east, but the prospect of so much to do induced vessel agents to advance their asking rate to 4c, and it was then decided to sell the corn out here. It was sold all the way down from 76c to 60c, and the whole deal was closed out and wound up early in November. It is reported on good authority that the one firm above referred to handled contracts for about 60,000,000 bu of corn for October alone, to say nothing of other months, making it by far the biggest operation ever conducted in grain in the West. It is understood that about one-third of the quantity was on account of parties in Wall street.

The heavy decline while realizing was chiefly due to pressure from without. On Monday, Oct. 3, the leading short firm (Lyon & Co.) suspended, but the fact was not generally known that afternoon, as he had simply declined to post additional margins, though without authorizing any one to close out their deals with him. The same evening the Directors of the Board of Trade decided on 62c as a basis for calling margins on November contracts. This fact was not known outside, either, but Hobbs & Co. suspected some such result, and began to unload on Tuesday morning, selling about 1,250,000 bu from 76⅝c down to 69⅞c, amid a confusion such as is not often witnessed, and during which the action of the Directors was officially reported on 'Change. Of course a great deal of other corn was sold during this downrush, several lots being sold under the impression that the shorts need not pay more than 62c in settlement. This view prevailed widely outside the city, and brought in selling orders on succeeding days, under which the market for spot declined to 66c on the 6th, with a great deal of corn unloaded on account of the New York longs. It declined to 60c on the 8th, and touched bottom at 59⅝c on the 13th, having declined 16⅝c, or 21⅝ per cent, in ten days. During the remainder of the month the price of cash No. 2 corn averaged not far from 62c, the figure fixed by the Directors. Meanwhile the receipts fell off, partly because of the disinclination of some roads to take corn consigned to store here, and there was a better demand for shipment, while the fear of storage pressure was partly removed by a vote of the Board on the 19th, giving the Directors the power to recognize as regular grain stored in vessels or elsewhere outside the elevators should circumstances require it. The back of the New York combination (as it was called) was supposed to be broken, and the something like 9,000,000 bu of spot corn held on their account was sold for November, and sorted out into 5,000 bu lots ready for delivery on the 1st of that month. The order to deliver it was, however, recalled at the last moment, which again nonplused the crowd of operators. The corn was afterwards doled out in lots of half a million or so, on separate days, indicating that it was delivered on order from several persons acting independently though through the one commission firm. The market ruled weak during the first week in November, and then turned upward, under a rather sharp pressure to fill shorts for last month, as receipts had fallen off to a low point, and the low grades again comprised nearly two-thirds of the whole for several weeks in succession. This, with the prospect of higher freight rates, also stimulated a better demand for shipments. The bulk of the corn moved out was, however, sent by rail, on freight contracts made previous to the 5c advance announced by the railroad companies. Lake freights remained down to a point where only steamers could afford to carry; and it paid even them so poorly that several were laid up for the winter before the middle of November. The market fell off slowly till the 22d of that month, and then again started up under the consumptive sensation of the year. St. Louis was sending corn through to Liverpool at 11c per bu via New Orleans, and the same rates were offered to her shippers via Boston. This enabled them to pay 5@5½c per bu more than the price in this market, and to draw on Peoria, as well as points nearer the big bridge, for corn to send to Europe. That stimulated speculation here, and our low grades were taken so freely by shippers that rejected sold within 1½c of the price of No. 2, while the shorts bought fearing a small supply, as our receipts remained very low under the vigorous Southern competition for spot corn. There was little doing in December for future delivery, but the market was sustained by the fact of a diminishing visible supply, shippers wanting the corn faster than it came from first hands. New corn arrived more freely, and mostly inspected into the lower grades, which caused a widening of the discount on rejected.

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 corn throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	35	37⅞	36.94
February	35⅜	39⅝	37.20
March	37⅝	41⅝	39.02
April	38⅜	44	41.55
May	41	45	42.81
June	41⅛	48	44.65
July	45⅛	50⅝	47.60
August	49	63⅜	57.70
September	60⅝	74	65.40
October	59⅝	76⅝	63.64
November	58⅛	63⅛	59.37
December	58⅝	63½	60.80
For year	35⅜	76⅝	49.75
Do 1880	31½	44½	37.68
Do 1879	29	40	[illegible]
Do 1878	33⅜	43⅝	37⅝
Do 1877	37⅜	56	44⅜
Do 1876	33⅜	49	44⅜
Do 1875	46	76⅝	63⅜
Do 1874	53	86	[illegible]
Do 1873	29	53⅜	37

The following table shows the average specie price of No. 2 corn in this market for twenty-two years past. The averages of the last nine years are very near the truth. The earlier ones are near enough for purposes of comparison:

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
1860	40⅛	1871	44
1861	28¼	1872	34¼
1862	25½	1873	33½
1863	40½	1874	59½
1864	82	1875	55½
1865	40	1876	40
1866	40	1877	42⅛
1867	62⅛	1878	37
1868	80	1879	35⅜
1869	51¼	1880	37⅞
1870	62⅜	1881	49⅞

Average price of 22 years, 44c, which is nearly 14 per cent above the average price of the preceding years in the series.

THE SHORTAGE.

It was estimated by good authority that the unusual severity of last winter caused the consumption on the farm of nearly 300,000,000 bu of corn more than would have been required in an ordinary winter. The figures may seem large, but a little consideration will show that they are not impossible. If the figures of yield given by the official statisticians are approximately correct, we have about 1,200,000,000 bu to be consumed on the farm in each of two past years. That is at the rate of about 50,000,000 bu for each of the six summer months, and 150,000,000 for each of the six cold months. Last winter began much earlier than usual, in addition to being more severe. There was nearly a month of extra consumption, in point of time, and not far from one-sixth more corn required during the ordinary duration of winter. Add to this the fact that a widespread scarcity of coal made it necessary to use untold quantities of corn for fuel, not only on the farm, but even in the country towns, where railroad communication was cut off for weeks together by the storm. But there was a great deal of old corn held over from the previous year, and subsequent events have proven that the crop of 1880 was underestimated. Then the stocks were kept back so much during the first half of 1881, owing to poor condition, as above noticed, that stocks of old corn in the country are not yet exhausted. It was estimated six weeks ago that nearly two-thirds of the corn cribbed last winter was yet untouched over vast areas of country. The crop of 1881 was believed to be poor, but it has turned out very much better than expected, and the high price has made farmers more anxious to gather it in. Hundreds of fields in which the stalks were so thin as to endanger the bending over of the ears into the mud have been invaded by the corn gatherers, and the grain taken care of, where ordinarily it would have been left to take of itself through the miserable weather of last October and November. There is therefore plenty of corn, and will be all the more next spring, if, as claimed, hogs are 25 per cent short of the count of a year ago. That would mean a difference of something like 100,000,000 bu less required in fattening, while the mild weather of the last few months may be estimated to have added another 100,000,000 bu to the supply, in the shape of late grass feed to lessen by so much the farm consumption of corn by hogs and cattle. For the rest we should not forget that the farmer is more careful of his corn when prices are high than when they are low. Corn at 20c in the country means corn feed to all kinds of stock, small as well as great. Corn at 40c means a wonderful restriction, which may be estimated at not far from 30 per cent on the maximum of consumption.

Still further, our exports of corn the past year were only about two-thirds as large as in 1880. This little difference of something like 40,000,000 bu is little in itself, but it helps to swell the grand total of saving, as does the other fact that the consumption of corn by home manufacturers has been materially lessened as a consequence of high prices. In October the distillers of Chicago were running only 60 per cent, and those of Peoria only 75 per cent of their capacity; and an agreement was made Nov. 20 by which the production of the West is to be kept down to about one-half until greater activity is warranted by more natural conditions. With the advent of high prices the glucose works closed up like an oyster in the presence of an enemy. One case was reported of a glucose manufacturer who had 2,000,000 bu of corn in cribs bought for use. He sold out the whole at a profit of $350,000 on cost and expenses to date; and closed up his factory. The manufacture of glucose in the United States is estimated at 200,000 tons per year, which at 30 lbs to the bushel of corn, would consume nearly 13,500,000 bu.

YIELD OF PAST YEARS.

The following table gives the estimated corn acreages and yield of the United States in several years past. The returns for 1862 to 1864, inclusive, embrace only the loyal States. Also the total exports of corn from all United States ports. The figures represent millions and decimal parts of millions.

Year.	Acres	Crop.	Exports.
1839	....	377.5	0.6
1849	....	592.5	6.6
1859	....	838.7	3.3
1862	15.02	586.6	19.4
1863	15.31	451.2	17.2
1864	17.44	530.5	5.1
1865	18.99	704.4	3.6
1866	34.31	868.0	14.9
1867	32.52	768.3	11.1
1868	34.88	906.5	7.0
1869	37.10	874.3	8.3
1870	38.65	1,095.3	9.8
1871	34.09	991.9	34.5
1872	35.53	1,092.7	38.5
1873	39.20	932.3	34.4
1874	42.06	850.1	28.9
1875	44.74	1,321.0	49.5
1876	49.03	1,283.3	70.9
1877	50.37	1,342.6	86.5
1878	51.59	1,388.2	86.3
1879	53.09	1,547.9	98.2
1880	62.32	1,717.4	91.3
1881	63.14	1,284.3	(?) 75.0

The corn crop of this year is given as 1,284,323,000 bu, with an average yield of 20.35 bu per acre.

The estimates of the corn yield made by the Agricultural Bureau a few weeks ago, were as follows, for the more important States. They have since been slightly changed, giving a slightly greater aggregate, as above. The totals include those of the omitted States and Territories:

	1881.			1880.
States.	Acres.	Acre.	Aggregate yield.	Aggregate yield.
Kentucky	2,957,000	17.1	50,564,700	80,080,970
Ohio	3,198,000	28.9	92,422,200	119,940,000
Michigan	855,000	36.9	31,378,500	34,816,001
Indiana	3,422,000	23.5	80,417,000	99,229,300
Illinois	8,810,000	27.4	242,216,000	240,452,808
Wisconsin	1,028,000	37.9	38,771,700	33,767,382
Minnesota	442,000	41.2	18,216,400	15,478,060
Iowa	6,847,000	25.7	175,967,900	260,192,840
Missouri	5,650,000	18.0	101,700,000	160,463,408
Kansas	3,625,000	18.2	65,975,000	105,218,360
Nebraska	1,920,000	27.5	52,800,000	59,507,600
Total	62,414,500	20.44	1,275,792,900	1,717,434,548

States.	1881. Bushels.	1880. Bushels.
6 New England	8,280,000	8,071,050
4 Middle	70,237,000	103,403,420
14 Southern	289,258,500	466,825,489
10 Western	899,858,700	1,130,085,897
5 Pacific States and Territories	8,157,900	7,968,753
Total	1,275,792,900	1,717,434,548

The crop of the New England States shows a slight increase, and the same is true of the Pacific States and the Territories. But everywhere else there is a big falling off, and it is most marked in the sections which usually raise the largest crop. The yield of Illinois is widely believed to be very much less than that given officially, the southern part of the State being lamentably short. Some observers think that Illinois has raised only about half as much corn as in 1880; that the same is true of Iowa and Indiana; while Missouri and Kansas have not grown more than one-third as much corn this year as last. Nebraska and Minnesota have raised a good crop of corn, and so have Wisconsin and Michigan, but these statements are only comparative. All four of them have only raised about 140,000,000 bu, which is only about 60 per cent of the Illinois crop of 1880.

CRIBBING CORN

was actively prosecuted in the autumn of 1880 by Chicago men, though their experience had not been particularly profitable the previous year. One firm alone (connected with a New York house) cribbed corn at nearly eighty different points, and they and others sent their grain directly East from the country, letting scarcely any of it come into Chicago warehouses. This fact partially accounts for the falling off in the volume of our receipts. They had a still more trying time this year than in 1880. A great deal of corn had to be bought in at a loss on account of failure to pass grade, as above noted, and the rise in prices while they were holding back for it to cure made heavy drafts upon capital as well as patience. Having been sold during the winter at relatively low figures, the corn had to be margined up in some cases to a point twice as much as the first cost, and some firms were really hard pushed to furnish the cash required as security for the delivery of property which they had already bought and paid for. It was only natural that some of them should look very shy at the proposition to enter the same field at the beginning of this winter, especially as the chances favor requisitions for heavy margins in the other direction next spring and summer. Then, too, the wet weather of the fall was very discouraging. The damage by sprouting in the fields was overstated, but there was a good deal (rather a great deal) of it, nevertheless, and much of the corn was so thoroughly sodden with moisture as to promise poorly for condition in the spring. There are many who think it probable that the corn of last year will grade even worse than did the preceding crop, in which case it will be hard to handle, and will be especially risky as a material for shipment to the Old World.

THE EUROPEAN DEMAND

for corn was very good during the first half of the year, and high prices checked it later. Our exports have been much less, but moderate prices this winter would invite an active movement across the ocean, as holders of Danubian corn were not anxious to market it previous to the closing of Black Sea ports by the ice. The corn crop of the Danubian region is, however, reported to be better than the average, and, if this be true, we may look for active competition next spring in the supply of Western Europe with corn. But there is some reason to look for a large increase in foreign consumption of the article. An increase in the number of live-stock will augment the demand for feeding purposes; and the people of the Old World are now well enough acquainted with its value for human food to fall back upon it to a considerable extent should wheat command a high price, though it would probably require some such stimulus as that to induce them to eat much corn.

OATS.

THE MOVEMENT OF OATS

has been a very large one, exhibiting an increase over that of 1880. The receipts of the past year were 25,007,600, against 23,490,915 bu in 1880; and the shipments were 23,228,000 bu, against 20,649,427 bu the previous year. It is worthy of notice that the receipts of 1880 exceeded those of 1879 by 41 per cent; and exceeded by nearly 25 per cent those of 1878, which had previously been the banner year. The market has averaged higher than ever before, on a specie basis, except in 1874 and 1875, when the averages were about 41½c and 41c respectively; while they averaged only about 15⅝c in 1861. The range of the market has been a little greater than in 1880, being nearly one-half of the lowest, or one-third of the highest price.

There was comparatively little doing in a speculative way during the first two months, and the market ruled very steady. In March two or three local capitalists surveyed the situation and concluded there was money in it. The crop of 1880 had been called a short one. There had been a very large movement of oats from first hands in the fall, and a fair movement latter, with unusually big exports of oatmeal to Europe, from which it was inferred that few oats remained behind on the farm. So the parties above referred to invested heavily for May, expecting to be able to sell out at a good profit when that month came round. But receipts were larger than expected, and this encouraged the crowd to "jump on" the deal till there was a loss instead of a profit in it. Then the May contracts were transferred into June, only to meet with a similar fate, though corn and wheat were looking up. Still another transfer was made into July, and as a measure of self-protection, possibly spiced with a little revenge, the hold was deepened—all the more easily as the bears took courage from the experience of the two preceding months. The result was utter

DISCOMFITURE TO THE SHORTS;

but it was probably a dearly-bought victory for the longs. The high prices simply brought out all the oats there were in the country, sweeping the farmers' bins bare. How closely the scavenging worked may be inferred from the fact that for two or three weeks after the close of July these oats were being shipped back into the country nearly as fast as they had previously come in. Large quantities were sent to leading points in this State, and even to St. Louis, while Milwaukee took a liberal quantity. Several hundred thousand bushels were thus distributed back where they came from to fill the void till the new oats were ready for consumption.

Aided by the rise in wheat and corn, the price advanced to 45c by the end of July, with about 5,000,000 bu that had to be either bought from the longs or defaulted on. Nearly 1,100,000 bu was left unfilled, to be afterwards settled for on the basis of 45c, which price was officially declared Aug. 11. It is understood that, of the seven to eight million bu cash oats on hand, the longs sold about five to be shipped East, and sold the rest in this city or for reshipment to the country, as above noted. Some of the oats were sold at a considerable discount from the nominal market price, in order to close up the account before new oats were pressing on buyers in competition with the old. Since then there has not been a "deal" of any magnitude in oats, though prices kept up pretty well during the autumn in sympathy with corn. There was a strong pressure in December oats during the past month, and they were run up to about May prices. The cause was an unusual demand to fill shorts for the year, which had been put out to the extent of several million bu, at 30c and under, early in the season. The higher prices brought in oats so freely that the daily receipts have recently been nearly equal to those of corn, and exceeded them two or three days, giving the trade about all they wanted to handle.

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 oats throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	30	31½	30.80
February	29	31¾	30.11
March	29	33	30.60
April	30⅞	37⅞	34.12
May	36⅞	39⅞	37.78
June	35⅛	39⅜	37.90
July	36⅝	45	41.63
August	30⅝	40	35.95
September	33⅛	46⅝	39.80
October	41½	47⅞	44.68
November	41⅛	46	43.66
December	43⅝	47¼	45.23
Year	29	47⅞	37.70
Do 1880	22⅛	35⅞	29.73
Do 1879	19⅝	36⅜	27
Do 1878	18	27½	22⅜
Do 1877	22	46	31½
Do 1876	27	35	31½
Do 1875	29½	63	47
Do 1874	37½	55	46
Do 1873	23⅝	40½	28¾

THE CROP OF 1881

is widely supposed to have been lighter in yield per acre than that of the previous year. The Washington returns make it nearly 6¼ per cent larger. Our receipts, so far, indicate a much bigger crop; but there are two reasons for an increased movement. The recent pressure to fill shorts has made holders anxious to market all that they thought good enough to pass muster in filling contracts (and they sent in large quantities of oats that were *not* good enough). Secondly, the crop has turned out best in that section of the country which is naturally tributary to Chicago. Northern Illinois produced a good average yield, while the southern part of the State turned out little more than 50 per cent. The same was true of the State of Iowa; while Minnesota and Wisconsin had a satisfactory yield, and a slight increase in acreage helped to make up for the deficiency further South. The crop was generally poor in Missouri and Kansas, following the rule of Southern Illinois.

Our receipts of white oats have recently exceeded those of No. 2 mixed; the proportion of white being considerably larger than the previous year. The experience of 1880, when they were readily taken by consumers at 1@5c premium, encouraged growers to increase the acreage sown to white. They have averaged 2@3c above the price of No. 2 mixed during the past year, except about the time of the greatest speculative pressure, when they were taken to fill shorts. Otherwise white oats have generally been sold on the sample market. The last crop has also given us a great many more rejected oats than its immediate predecessor did. This was chiefly owing to the miserable weather which prevailed during the ripening season. Many of the oats were badly scorched by the protracted drouth, and when harvested were badly drenched by heavy rains. This was very widely the case in Southern Illinois and Iowa.

THE CROP.

The acreage of the United States, and the estimated yield of oats for several past years, in millions of bushels, was reported as follows:

Year.	Acreage.	Yield.
1870	8,792,395	282
1871	8,365,809	256
1872	9,000,769	272
1873	9,751,700	270
1874	10,897,412	240
1875	11,915,075	354
1876	13,358,908	320
1877	12,826,148	406½
1878	13,176,500	413½
1879	12,683,500	363¾
1880	16,187,977	418
1881	16,[illegible]	444

The yield of the past year is given as 443,912,781 bu, or an average of 27⅜ bu per acre. The yield of 1880 is given as 417,885,380 bu, or 25 13-16 bu per acre.

RYE.

THE RYE MARKET

has ruled moderately active and relatively steady, except in the spring. It then took a high range; and has since averaged much higher than in 1880, in sympathy with other cereals. It has, however, scarcely averaged much more than the price of rejected wheat, where a few years ago it commanded nearly the same price as No. 2 spring. The glory of rye has departed since it was discovered that corn can be used in the manufacture of whisky, and those citizens of the United States who used to eat rye bread in their European homes have learned to like wheat bread as well or better. There has been a smaller movement of rye this year than in any other since 1875. The receipts were 1,468,000 bu, against 1,869,218 bu in 1880; and the shipments were 1,179,000 bu, against 1,965,165 bu the previous year.

There was a fair stock of rye on hand twelve months ago—about 300,000 bu—but it was mostly held for shipment to Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the parties owning it controlled about all the stock west of the Alleghenies. It was moved out in the early months of the year, and the market bounded upward in April, owing to a pressure to fill May shorts. This culminated in the May deal, which carried the price for that month to $1.22, and there was one sale of choice white at $1.25, the highest figure of the year. About 90,000 bu was left outstanding, which was settled at $1.18. The rye left over from that deal was taken to go to Pittsburg, leaving the market free for trading on the new crop. In June No. 2 opened at 80c for seller August or September, and sold off to 75c, which was the lowest point. Then trading in futures became active, and the market gradually worked up in sympathy with wheat and corn till Oct. 3, when $1.17¼ was paid for December delivery and $1.16 for November. Then the fixing of 62c as a margin price for corn sent rye down to $1.12, and it gradually shrunk to 94c for December. It then reacted to $1.01 for that month, and settled back to a little below $1.00, where it has been quiet for two or three weeks past on very small receipts, which were taken by the local distillers. About nine-tenths of our present stock is held chiefly by parties in the country who regard rye as relatively low.

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price of No. 2 rye throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	85	89	86.62
February	86½	92	88.70
March	92	102	97.75
April	98½	120¾	112.04
May	114	118	115.75
June	95	110	100.90
July	83	97½	92.75
August	80	106	94.27
September	102	111	[illegible]
October	102	112¼	[illegible]
November	93	100	97.42
December	96½	98½	97.44
For the year	80	120¾	[illegible]
Do 1880	59½	91½	77.19
Do 1879	43	81	55
Do 1878	41½	60	50⅜
Do 1877	51½	95½	69⅝
Do 1876	50	73	62⅝
Do 1875	65	115	89¼
Do 1874	77	101	....
Do 1873	58	81	....

It is a noteworthy fact that not a single cargo of rye has been shipped from this city since Sept. 15, 1880. All our shipments during the past year were made by rail. The rye mostly went to Ohio and Kentucky, where they had rolled up a stock of over 6,000,000 gallons of whisky about three months ago, largely the product of Chicago rye. The result was a relatively low price for spirits, which was only met (and conquered) by a concerted action among distillers, or rather concerted semi-inaction during the past six weeks. The foreign exports of rye were very small during the past year, and the little that went abroad was mostly drawn from the Middle States.

THE CROP.

The following are estimates of the rye acreage, and yield in millions of bushels, in the United States for several years:

Year.	Acreage.	Yield.
1872	1,048,654	14¾
1873	1,150,355	14⅞
1874	1,116,716	15
1875	1,359,788	17¾
1876	1,468,374	20⅜
1877	1,412,902	21½
1878	1,600,000	25¾
1879	1,625,450	23⅝
1880	1,769,619	24½
1881	1,[illegible]	[illegible]

The yield of last year is stated to be 18,735,275 bu.

These figures show a reduced yield in 1881 on a slightly reduced acreage. The yield in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Territories was considerably above an average; but the crop was relatively light in the States east of the Mississippi, though there were many localities in which a good crop was harvested. The quality is, however, much better; the measured bushel averaging nearly two pounds more in weight on the last crop than for that of 1880, and the proportion of rejected is not more than 4 or 5 per cent. The Canadian crop of 1881 is even better in quality, showing an improvement of 3@4 pounds to the bushel, and the quantity is a full average. Very little of it has come to this market yet; but there is reason to think it will be offered here rather freely next spring.

BARLEY.

THE MARKET FOR BARLEY

has been unsteadily steady during the past year. Prices have jumped up and down often, but the range was not a wide one. The greatest variation on the leading grade was only 35c, or a little less than 34 per cent of the highest price of the year. The movement has been the largest of any year since 1878, the receipts of which were the largest in our history thus far. The receipts were 6,582,000 bu against 5,311,536 bu in 1880; and the shipments were 3,081,000 bu, against 3,110,985 bu the previous year.

These figures show that a large proportion of our receipts goes into consumption in this city. Very much of it is used up by the brewers; but considerable quantities are also malted here for shipment to other places. This fact helps to explain the relative steadiness of the market. Local consumers have "run" it to a larger extent than ever before, and have encouraged the trade in samples so much that the regular market has been at times inactive for several weeks in succession. As a consequence, the scalping part of the trade, which was formerly a lucrative one, has now dwindled to a mere shadow of its former glory, though the badgering process is still kept up from the mere force of habit, while it deceives no one, and seems to profit nobody. There has been very little speculation in barley the past year as compared with that in other cereals. Perhaps that is partly traceable to the fact that our Inspectors have found very little No. 2 in either the old or the new crop, which has much promoted the trade in sample lots. The speculation of former days was all in No. 2, and in its absence the trade does not take kindly to No. 3, people outside distrusting its keeping qualities for a long investment. The demand for barley by other than Chicago consumers chiefly came from the South and Southwest. Louisville took a great deal, Southeastern Missouri considerable quantities, and there was a fair demand by Southern Iowa. Cincinnati was also a good customer, but took it chiefly in the shape of malt.

THE YEAR OPENED

on moderate stocks—about 290,000 bu of all grades here—but maltsters were generally well supplied, and there was not much demand. The market gradually stiffened till April, and then fell back, touching the lowest point of the year in August, and reacted sluggishly in sympathy with the general advance in the leading cereals. Speculation in the new crop opened about two months before the time of harvest. There was some heavy buying for October delivery, because of a widespread impression that the yield would be much less than that of 1880. The highest prices paid for October were $1.17 on No. 2 and 95c for No. 3. The prospect had materially changed before these contracts matured, and the fact of an average crop was generally admitted; but heavy rains prevented the receipt of as much grain as was expected, and there was a little squeeze. All the contracts were, however, amicably settled up. There was another tight time in November, No. 3 advancing to 95c, with most of the shorts filled or settled at [illegible]. Again in December the market stiffened, and touched the highest price of the year at the close under a pressure to fill shorts for the month, which was all the greater, as the adjournment over today prevented the delivery of a good deal that was coming in from the country, and forced the shorts to fill on the market. No. 2 has recently been let alone, and has ruled relatively low through neglect. The price difference between No. 2 and No. 3 was about 15@16c till a few days ago, when it was narrowed by the greater demand for the lower grade; and at the close the difference is only [illegible].

Our best sources of supply have been Minnesota and Wisconsin. An increased area was sown to barley in those States, and it matured well, with a good yield, in spite of unfavorable weather near harvest time. The yield in Nebraska was diminished by the drouth, and St. Louis took most of what that State had to spare. One notable feature of the market is the absence of offerings of California barley on the new crop. By this time last winter we had received some 700 car-loads from the harvest of 1880. The reason for the change is to be found in the fact that our brewers do not attach so much importance to lightness of color in barley as they used to do; and a freight rate of 1c per lb overland leaves little to the shipper on the Pacific Coast unless relatively good prices can be realized for the article on its arrival here. Our receipts of barley by lake were 446,595 bu. Most of this came from Canada, a considerable portion of it being No. 1. The rest came from Green Bay, Wis., a region which had not heretofore contributed to our barley supply. Within the past two or three weeks a great deal of Canada barley has been offered here, much of it selling by sample, to arrive when wanted. About 40 car-loads of the article were sold in one day, Dec. 17, at $1.10@1.14 per bu. The barley from Prince Edward Island is very choice, and has sold here as high as $1.20. A point of interest to the trade is the fact that some of it was shipped from this city to Kansas City and to Lyons, Ia., at $1.28 per bu delivered there. The long-time-ago story of the West being supplied with breadstuffs by the far East is repeated now, except that the present supplies are beer-stuffs.

Chicago maltsters have handled nearly 3,000,000 bu of barley during the past year. The stocks now held by them are believed to be much larger than twelve months ago.

PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price of No. 3 barley throughout the year:

Month.	*Lowest.*	*Highest.*	*Average.*
January	72	80	77.60
February	73½	82	78.00
March	75	89	85.57
April	85	98	91.60
May	83	95	89.80
June	80	88	85.00
July	70	85	81.00
August	68	80	72.80
September	70	93¾	81.28
October	83	95	89.70
November	87	98	92.30
December	85	103	93.70
Year	68	103	84.60
Do 1880	53	1.20	71.60
Do 1879	30	92	61½
Do 1878	41	1.20¾	58½
Do 1877	47	1.00	65¾
Do 1876	49	95	69¾
Do 1875	81	1.40	1.26
Do 1874	90	2.00	....
Do 1873	50	1.58	....

We have already stated that the trade here attaches less importance to the color of barley than formerly. In this respect Chicago brewers have followed the lead of their Eastern brethren. It is now generally conceded that a slight darkening of color does not detract from the intrinsic value of sound barley. The normal germinating power is all that is required by the maltster; and he is now willing to buy sound No. 3 barley at a discount of only 12@14c from the price of No. 2, where formerly the price difference was 25@30c. For the same reason No. 4 now sells rather closely up to the price of No. 3, and No. 5 brings a relatively good price. This reform in the drawing of the "color line" has added largely to the value of the lower grades of barley. It has also taken away the occupation of the sulphur-mills, which a few years ago did an extensive business in bleaching discolored barley, while they certainly did not improve its malting properties.

THE CROP.

The following are statements of the acreage of barley in the United States, and estimates of yield in millions of bushels:

Year.	*Acreage.*	*Yield.*
1872	1,397,082	27
1873	1,387,106	32
1874	1,580,626	32½
1875	1,789,902	37
1876	1,766,511	39
1877	1,614,654	34
1878	1,800,000	42¼
1879	1,680,700	40¼
1880	1,843,329	45½
1881	1,790,597	43¼

The yield of last year is stated to be 43,241,000 bu, or nearly 24.1 bu per acre.

BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during the past three years as reported to the Board of Trade, flour being reduced to its equivalent in wheat in the footings:

	1881.	*1880.*	*1879.*
Flour, brls	4,637,000	3,215,380	3,369,958
Wheat, bu	15,122,000	23,541,607	34,106,109
Corn, bu	78,342,000	97,272,844	64,339,321
Oats, bu	25,007,800	23,490,915	16,660,428
Rye, bu	1,462,000	1,869,218	2,497,340
Barley, bu	6,532,000	5,211,536	4,938,562
Totals, bu	149,825,000	165,855,679	133,154,671

The flour manufactured in the city last year aggregated about 225,000 brls, besides that made at Lockport.

SHIPMENTS.

The corresponding shipments were:

	1881.	*1880.*	*1879.*
Flour, brls	4,654,000	2,682,797	3,090,540
Wheat, bu	17,483,000	22,796,285	31,006,789
Corn, bu	74,284,400	93,572,934	61,209,376
Oats, bu	23,228,000	20,649,427	13,514,020
Rye, bu	1,179,000	1,365,165	2,234,363
Barley, bu	3,981,000	3,110,985	3,566,401
Totals, bu	140,200,000	154,377,115	125,528,379

STOCKS IN STORE.

The following were the reported stocks of flour and grain in store last Saturday and at the close of two previous years:

	1881.	*1880.*	*1879.*
Flour, brls	88,728	91,835	87,600
Wheat, bu	3,834,796	7,370,621	7,994,237
Corn, bu	5,316,593	4,761,642	4,069,740
Oats, bu	797,349	1,474,138	1,134,902
Rye, bu	305,324	393,782	259,221
Barley, bu	291,092	290,971	775,125
Totals of grain	10,615,154	14,291,135	14,233,225

The difference between stocks in store, added to 225,000 brls ground in the city, and to 308,000 brls for excess of receipts over shipments, gives about 544,300 brls as the city consumption of flour during the year.

The following table exhibits the number of cars of grain inspected into store in this city during the year:

	Wheat cars.	*Corn, cars.*	*Oats, cars.*	*Rye, cars.*	*Ba'ly cars.*
January	2,307	4,394	1,575	120	745
February	1,061	3,615	1,123	56	971
March	1,561	3,050	1,046	33	284
April	1,806	3,894	1,832	51	286
May	1,950	8,944	3,895	78	184
June	6,032	21,699	4,971	114	95
July	3,424	20,435	2,930	221	66
August	5,570	27,525	1,758	418	316
September	3,066	23,030	1,896	533	1,328
October	1,944	14,629	1,948	446	1,387
November	1,713	7,901	1,329	141	620
December	2,140	5,150	2,337	291	1,536
Totals	32,416	143,179	26,650	2,533	7,157

Total cars about 241,930.

By canal and lake—407,100 bu wheat, 4,458,428 bu corn, 656,800 bu oats, 14,325 bu rye, 446,594 bu barley.

OTHER PRODUCE.

RECEIPTS.

The following were the receipts of other articles of produce for the last three years:

	1881.	*1880.*	*1879.*
Seeds, tons	135,300	122,965	84,886
Broom-corn, tons	10,400	8,212	7,349
Butter, tons	32,003	33,069	27,312
Hides, tons	37,800	36,523	28,305
Liquor, brls	4,300	127,438	93,771
Wool, tons	27,300	20,065	24,445
Potatoes, bu	2,394,000	981,258	1,139,405
Coal, tons	3,444,100	2,700,069	2,384,074
Hay, tons	56,700	46,759	29,402
Lumber, m ft	1,883,040	1,561,779	1,469,379
Shingles, m	785,420	649,547	670,644
Salt, brls	1,109,420	1,707,446	1,461,233
Lead, tons	28,000	15,000	13,300

In addition to the above the following were reported as received, the figures being in some cases far less than the facts:

	1881.	*1880.*	*1879.*
Poultry, tons	3,000	5,700	2,450
Eggs, pkgs	190,000	155,000	180,645
Cheese, tons	24,000	21,832	16,290
Apples, brls	705,000	400,000	544,457
Beans, bu	178,000	118,198	115,242
Hops, tons	1,500	1,350	2,199

SHIPMENTS.

The following were the corresponding shipments:

	1881.	*1880.*	*1879.*
Seeds, tons	121,750	97,808	66,789
Broom-corn, tons	75,000	5,630	6,227
Butter, tons	28,300	29,095	25,621
Hides, tons	40,520	38,150	30,691
Highwines, brls	5,180	218,582	176,038
Wool, tons	24,700	19,269	21,757
Potatoes, bu	673,000	197,794	409,084
Coal, tons	656,000	621,096	527,844
Hay, tons	12,860	15,446	6,500
Lumber, m ft	1,011,785	925,632	753,180
Shingles, m	882,700	134,375	146,230
Salt, brls	930,650	1,062,028	867,954
Lead, tons	13,000	17,800	76,280

WHISKY.

THE WHISKY MARKET

has been active during the greater part of the year, and less steady than usual. There was a big production the first six months and an active export movement, owing to the large quantities of low-grade grain that were seeking a market. The later speculation in grain caused a falling off in the movement, the production being all the less as there were unusually large stocks of spirits on hand made from lower priced material. This made it difficult to advance quotations correspondingly with grain, especially as Europe only took hold sparingly, and the market was relatively a losing one during the autumn. The anomalies of the situation at last forced distillers into a compact. In November they agreed to run on about one-half capacity, and arranged for a fund from which 7c per gallon should be paid on spirits exported, which practically permitted them to be disposed of abroad at so much below the price in the home market. Since then there has been a more active export movement, and the market here was sustained at a much higher point than previously as compared with the diminished cost of production due to the decline in the price of grain.

The market has varied much less than the material from which spirits are made; for the reason that the tax, which remains the same throughout, makes up a large part of the cost to the consumer. The quotations of the year were based on the following range of figures as the price of the raw spirit, sometimes called "highwines." Sold up to $1.11 in January, fell of to $1.07, reacted to $1.09 in March; was steady at $1.08 from March 8 to June 16, and advanced to $1.10 by the close of the latter month; rose to $1.11 in July, $1.17 in August, $1.18 in September, and $1.19 in October; declined to $1.15 at the close of October; sold at $1.14 from Nov. 7 to Nov. 22, and then advanced to $1.17 by the 29th of the month, though Peoria and Cincinnati were 2c below us.

The average price of the year was $1.17¾, against $1.09½ in 1880; $1.05½ in 1879; $1.05½ in 1878; $1.07 in 1877; $1.08 in 1876; and $1.12½ in 1875.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

THE DIRECT FOREIGN EXPORTS

from this city during the year were about as follows:

	1881.	*1880.*
Flour, brls	268,000	326,897
Wheat, bu	3,070,000	8,357,230
Corn, bu	7,472,000	7,439,068
Oats, bu	1,000	31,140
Rye, bu	.....	2,042
Lard, pkgs	425,000	399,324
Meats, boxes	530,000	763,134
Canned meats, cases	160,000	156,079
Pork, beef, and tongues, pkgs	51,800	50,979
Tallow, brls	11,700	34,885
Butter and cheese*	8,305	347,468
Alcohol, brls	8,000	18,035
Oil-cake, tons	10,250	4,120
Seeds, lbs	3,870,000	2,455,006
Leather, lbs	22,000	21,220
Oatmeal, brls	36,500	173,780
Corn-meal, brls	46,500	80,929
Hides, lbs	224,000	149,210
Lard oil, brls	1,850	4,714
Miscellaneous, tons	4,265	3,945
Total, tons, about	574,450	662,113
Total, 1879		768,153
Total, 1878		602,018
Total, 1877		309,285
Total, 1876		314,507
Total, 1875		219,387

*The figures for butter and cheese are in tons for the past year, and in packages for 1880.

LIVE STOCK.

THE RECEIPTS FOR 1881

compare with the totals for 1880 as follows:

Year.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*	*Horses.*
1880	1,382,477	7,059,355	335,810	10,398
1881	1,546,832	6,470,917	493,822	12,812
Increase	164,355	....	158,012	......
Decrease	....	588,438	....	2,414

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that, while there is quite a marked falling off in the receipts of hogs, we have made a substantial gain in other descriptions of live stock; and it is gratifying to be able to note that, leaving 1880 out of the count, we have received more of all kinds of stock than for any previous year. That Chicago has not held her own in the matter of hog receipts will occasion no wonder when it is remembered that the shortage in the past season's crop in the territory tributary to this market is estimated at not far from *one million.* The growth of the cattle trade was at the rate of 13,700 head per month, while the increase in the receipts of sheep is large beyond all precedent; therefore it is entirely within bounds to say that our live-stock trade exhibits as sturdy a growth as at any period of its history. The building of new railroads and the making of new connections with existing lines is annually opening up new territory for the products of which Chicago is the natural outlet, while the rapid development of the vast country west of the Missouri, where stock-raising must continue to be the chief industry, gives assurance of a future growth not less vigorous than its past. It is pleasant to note that the officials of

UNION STOCK-YARDS & TRANSIT COMPANY

are alive to the steadily increasing importance of the trade, and in the way of supplying needed office room, the building of additional pens, the laying of side-tracks or making any improvements that may conduce to the comfort or the convenience of dealers, or that will promote the growth of the trade, they are ever to the front. In this way there have been expended during the past year a total of *a quarter of a million of dollars.* The principal items in this sum of expenses were railroad tracks, $100,000; pens and sheds, $60,000; addition to Exchange Building, $20,000; viaducts for the transfer of hogs from the yards to the packing-houses, $15,000; and for water-works, $12,000. The officers of the company are N. Thayer, President; J. B. Sherman, Vice-President and General Superintendent; George T. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer; and Titus Williams, Assistant Superintendent. All things considered, the year 1881 has been the most satisfactory of any since the erection of the yards in 1865. In no former year was the demand so continuously good. There have been no prolonged periods of dullness in any branch of the trade, and prices have averaged higher than ever before, not excepting the inflated period succeeding the close of the Rebellion. There was no description of stock so villainously poor that buyers for it could not be found at its full value, while for choice and extra grades the demand was at most times in excess of the supply. Another thing which has contributed not a little to the general satisfaction was the improvement in the quality of the receipts. This was more noticeable in cattle than in hogs and sheep, but there was a perceptible change for the better all around. For this change so far at least as cattle and sheep are concerned, we are mainly indebted to the increasing importance of the export trade, which, as is well known, calls for a higher order of excellence than is required in other channels of the trade. Though showing during the first six months of the year a considerably lighter average weight than for 1880, the hogs received were of a better grade than ever before, and were quite as well adapted to the requirements of the market as were the heavier weights of the previous season.

THE BUSINESS OF EXPORTING LIVE STOCK AND MEATS

continue to show a healthy growth, and that in the very "teeth and eyes" of a most active opposition from the English agriculturists and shopmen and a severely unjust discrimination by the British Government. What would be the present dimensions of this trade had American shippers been given a fair showing can of course only be conjectured, but the simple fact is that, despite the restrictions imposed by the Privy Council, the number sent aboard in 1880 amounted to 154,814 head, as against 76,117 head in 1879, when the cattle were not required to be slaughtered at the ports of landing. The secret of the continued growth of the trade in the face of so many obstacles is that the exportable meat surplus is increasing in the United States, and, as Great Britain is the best market for it, it will continue to go there in increasing quantities, restrictions or no restrictions. The pluro-pneumonia question is beginning to assume a good deal of importance to the West. While there may not be any imminent danger of the disease spreading across the Allegheny Mountains the prevalence of the disease in certain districts at the East has its effect abroad on all cattle from the United States. The exportation of cattle has grown to such an extent as to make our foreign cattle trade a very important factor in the market, and such measures should be taken by the Government at Washington as will give assurance to the British consumer that only healthy animals are exported. The past year has not been a profitable one to American exporters, owing to the prevalence of lower prices in the English market and the enhanced cost of fat cattle on this side of the Atlantic. However, the business has increased in the face of all obstacles, the shipments both of live and dressed meats from all parts of the United States and Canada being larger than for any previous year. The exports from New York show a considerable falling off, but Boston and Baltimore have largely increased their business.

The increase in the trade from 1876 to 1880, inclusive, is shown by the following table:

Year.	*No. [illegible] cattle.*	*Lbs fresh beef.*
1876	21,380	22,281,508
1877	50,001	49,210,990
1878	80,040	54,046,771
1879	136,720	54,025,832
1880	154,813	85,000,000

The exports from New York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 24, 1881, amounted to 40,000 cattle, 60,500,000 lbs of fresh beef, 9,187 sheep, 70,938 carcasses mutton, 375 hogs, and 16,131 dressed hogs, the aggregate value of which was about $11,000,000.

WESTERN CATTLE.

In this class are included all cattle from beyond the Missouri. The rapidly growing importance of this trade is shown by the fact that within the past five years the volume of the receipts has more than quadrupled. Nothwithstanding the unexampled severity of last winter, which resulted in unusually severe losses among the herds on the Western plains, our receipts from that quarter for the season of 1881 largely exceeded the total for any former year. Not only was there a lage increase in numbers, but there was a gratifying improvement in the quality of the animals. Although the spring was a late and boisterous one the season as a whole proved more than ordinarily favorable. It opened at least two weeks earlier than in 1880, and the cattle from the start showed better flesh. A quite marked improvement in the grade was also apparent. Within the past few years a great many blooded bulls have been introduced among the Western herds, and the beneficial effects are to be seen in the smoother coats, the diminished angularity, the shortened legs, and the "pulling in" of the horns. From the 9th of July, when the first drove arrived, down to the 10th of November, which was practically the close of the season, the receipts reached a grand total, in round numbers, of 180,000 head, which is an increase over 1880 of more than 25,000 head. The first consignment consisted of thirteen loads, which were divided between shippers and canners at $4.25@4.65. But few were received during the first half of July. The first week in July saw the first severe decline of the season. The Eastern market had not yet been established for that class of stock, and shippers being afraid to handle them, the (for that early in the season) heavy receipts caused a decline in the grades that were too good for the local trade of 40@50c. The market speedily recovered, however, and during the remainder of the season was almost continuously active, with but trifling fluctuations. Prices averaged from 50@75c higher than for 1880, the prevailing prices being $3.40@4.00. Rapid as has been the growth of this trade the expansion of

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

has more than kept pace with it. Where three years ago only two canneries were in operation, five are now actively engaged, and although from the beginning of August to the close of October our receipts of Western and Texas through cattle ran from 15,000 to 30,000 per week the market (with the exception above noted) was at no time overstocked to the extent that values were greatly depressed. To run the five establishments now engaged here in putting up canned meats a daily supply during the busy season of from 3,000 to 4,000 head is required. These goods go to almost every country on the habitable globe and as the business is annually increasing Western cattle men may feel reasonably certain of a ready outlet and at remunerative prices for all the surplus cattle of the plains for some years to come. Recent reports from that country represent the stock as looking exceptionally well, and unless the remainder of the winter shall prove more than ordinarily severe the next season's supply will be of even a better quality than was that for 1880. The receipts of Texas cattle direct are not included in the estimate of the receipts of Western cattle.

The trade in

EASTERN DAIRY CALVES

was far less important than for the previous year, the total arrivals for 1881 not much exceeding the receipts for the three autumn months of 1880. That year may be said to have witnessed the birth of that particular branch of our live-stock trade. Its infantile days were characterized by a remarkably vigorous growth. From nothing in 1879 it suddenly developed into a business representing from 50,000 to 75,000 head. Its decline has been almost as rapid. At the opening of the past season the trade gave evidence of considerble vitality, the receipts for August exceeding 11,000, but the agitation of the pleuro-pneumonia question, the danger from the introduction of which was by many regarded as imminent, developed a strong opposition to the traffic, and from the beginning of the season the business was precarious. But it struggled along until early in November, when the Governor's message gave it its *coup de grace.* Prices averaged materially higher than for the previous season, the larger part of the supply going at $10.00@13.00 per head. Some very poor ones sold as low as $5.00@6.00, and there were some choice lots which found buyers at $18.00@20.00. Veals have been in light supply most of the time, and have commanded a quite marked advance over last year's prices. The extreme range of the market was $3.00@8.00 per 100 lbs. Good to choice ones are now worth from $6.00@7.50.

THE RECEIPTS OF CATTLE

were 1,546,832 head, against 1,382,477 head for 1880—an increase of 164,355 head. Not for many years have cattle men experienced so prosperous a season as the one just drawing to a close. Although the receipts showed an average increase of more than 13,000 head per month, there was a corresponding improvement in the demand, and prices have averaged 75c per 100 lbs higher than for 1880. We have had more prime cattle and fewer of the scalawag order than ever before, and, taken all in all, the year has been an exceptionally satisfactory one to all parties interested, with possibly the exception of the consumer, who has been required to pay at least 1c per pound more for his roasts and steaks. The only really serious hindrance to the even tenor of the trade occurred at the beginning of the year. All through January and February the eastward movement was hampered by a lack of adequate transportation facilities. Under the most favorable circumstances the eastern roads would have been tested to their utmost capacity to move the live stock intended for the seaboard and intermediate markets, but the situation was greatly aggravated by the cold weather and the frequent snow blockades. Excepting a week or so in November no further trouble has been experienced from a lack of cars, and none is anticipated in the future, as within the past year all of the roads leading eastward from Chicago have made large additions to their rolling stock. The year opened at $3.00@5.50 for common to choice and at $6.00@6.50 for extra. Prices gradually worked downward until the latter part of February, when $3.00@6.00 was the range of the market. In March a reaction set in, which continued until early in April, by which time prices had worked back to $3.50@6.50. There was not much further change until August. Then the market began to advance. There was a steady upward movement until the middle of September, when extra cattle sold at $6.50@6.90. The market fell of 25@50c during October, and then in November advanced to $6.50@7.00. In December there were sales of Christmas-beeves as high as $7.50@7.75. During the first four months of the year the supply of poor to common cattle was unusually light, and prices of stockers and butchers' stuff were relatively much higher than for fat cattle. During the last half of April stockers sold at $3.25@4.25. Closing quotations are $2.75@4.00 for butchers' and canners' stock and $4.25@6.75 for common to extra shipping steers. Concerning

THE HOG-CROP

the following are the latest estimates:

	1881.	*1880.*		
Ohio	1,795,770	1,974,808	Dec.	179,038
Illinois	2,872,074	3,133,557	Dec.	261,483
Missouri	3,639,279	3,455,802	Inc.	183,477
Kansas	1,154,099	1,281,680	Dec.	127,581
Nebraska	724,513	767,702	Dec.	43,189
Iowa	2,219,402	2,466,985	Dec.	247,583
Indiana	1,780,212	2,003,983	Dec.	[illegible]
Wisconsin	675,000	717,864	Dec.	42,864
Minnesota	200,000	216,052	Dec.	16,052
Michigan	420,000	464,264	Dec.	44,264
Total	15,480,349	16,482,597	Dec.	1,002,148

Leaving out Ohio, from which State we receive only a limited number of hogs, the deficiency in the crop in the States tributary to this market is placed at 823,000. The receipts at Chicago during the past twelve months aggregated 6,470,900, against 7,059,355 for 1880—a decrease of 588,455. Although short of the total for 1880 it is a consolation to know that we have received 22,500 in excess of 1879, which was the next biggest year. The year 1881 will be remembered as a more than ordinarily profitable one to hog growers. In comparison with 1880, which was a year of good prices, an average advance of from $1.25@1.50 per 100 lbs has been realized. During most of the year the market was characterized by a healthy activity, and for the first nine months the course of prices was gradually upward, the market advancing from $4.40@5.00 on Jan. 1 to $6.50@7.50 at the close of September. The only considerable period of depression was during October and the first ten days of November. Packers were determined not to begin the winter packing season at the extravagant prices ruling at the close of September, and by united action they succeded in breaking down prices fully 50@75c within a space of six weeks. From the middle of November to the close of the year there was a pretty steady market, prices ranging from $5.50@6.40 for light and from $5.50@6.75 for heavy. The quality of the hogs received during the spring months was poor, the average weight for March being only 217 lbs and for April only 220 lbs. For June, July, and August the average weight of the hogs received was identical—viz.: 233 lbs. The average weight for the year falls below 1880, but the quality of the hogs was not a whit inferior. The admitted shortage in the hog and corn crops, and the high price of the latter, it was expected would give a poor average quality of hogs for November and December, but contrary to general expectation our receipts embraced quite as good a class of stock as for the corresponding months of 1880. The past month's receipts would unquestionably have been much larger but for the almost impassable condition of the roads in many parts of the interior, caused by the heavy rains.

SHEEP.

After a space of five years, during which period the sheep trade of this city had practically made no progress, it suddenly resumes its forward march, and with a vigor that is at once surprising and reassuring. During 1875 there were received at the Union Stock-Yards a total of 418,948 head. In 1878 the number had fallen away to 310,420, which was but slightly increased for the two succeeding years, the arrivals for 1880 amounting to only 335,810, or 83,138 less than 1875. The past year's receipts exceed the total for 1880 by more than 150,000, and is larger by some 75,000 head than for any previous year. The remarkable increase is accounted for in part by the high prices ruling since 1878, consequent upon the growth of the export trade, and the enhanced value of wool and pelts, but is chiefly to be ascribed to the rapid settling up of Kansas and Nebraska and the territory further west, where sheep husbandry can be carried on most profitably. It is entirely safe to say that nearly if not quite all of the increase in our supply has come from the country beyond the Missouri—the bulk of it from Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. As to the quality of the supply there cannot be said to have been any improvement in the aggregate. From near-by points probably more prime mutton sheep were received than ever before, but most of the Far West sheep were of low degree—only a few removes from the original Mexican stock. A few years, however, will work a wonderful change in the quality of our receipts from the Far West, as the shipments to that country of blooded bucks and ewes—already carried on quite extensively—is steadily on the increase, and within a comparatively short time we shall be gathering as choice mutton from the plains as is now produced in any of the more Eastern States. There is one drawback, and a serious one, under which the Western sheep-raiser labors. We refer to the lack of double-deck cars on the Western roads. The railroads have time and again been importuned to supply the deficiency, but thus far all entreaties have proved unavailing. To shippers who are so far removed from the consuming markets the question of freights is an all-important one, and the demands for "double deckers" will soon become so strong that the railroads will be obliged to make the concession. Notwithstanding an increase in our supplies of more than 40 per cent, the market maintained a more than ordinarily steady course, the fluctuations being neither frequent nor violent, while the average of prices was fully as high as for 1880. That prices of sheep have not advanced correspondingly with other descriptions of live stock is because of the depreciation in the value of pelts. Of the 493,822 head received, 249,078 were again shipped out alive, about 212,000 head going eastward, and 35,000 head going back into the country into feeders' and breeders' hands. In addition to shipments on foot, considerable numbers were slaughtered here and sent to the East in refrigerator cars, and thence to the British market. The export trade both in live sheep and mutton is steadily growing, and the future of the trade looks particularly bright because of the great decrease in the sheep stock of the United Kingdom, as shown by recent statistics. Only choice qualities are taken for export. For that class there was at all times a demand in excess of the supply, and high prices prevailed throughout the year, the market rarely falling below $5.00, while at times it reached $6.25@6.50, and for fancy qualities $6.75. The market opened at $3.50@5.50 per 100 lbs for poor to choice, advanced to $3.75@6.00 early in February, where it remained without important fluctuations until April, when there was an advance to $4.00@6.25, and a little later to $4.75@6.50. These prices were well sustained during May. The market for shorn sheep opened in May at $3.50@5.25, and that was about the range of prices to the close of June. During the latter part of the summer and in the fall very many poor Western sheep were received, and there were sales as low as $2.00@2.50, but fat sheep commanded good prices all the time. Closing quotations are $3.00@5.25 per 100 lbs for poor to choice.

The subjoined tables were compiled from the records in the office of the Secretary of the Union Stock-Yards Company, and, excepting Dec. 30 and 31, the figures are official:

THE HORSE MARKET.

Of this branch of our live-stock market little has been said heretofore, but the trade has now attained a degree of importance that entitles it to a respectful consideration. There are but two points in the country where more horses are received than at Chicago. They are New York and St. Louis; but the trade here is growing more rapidly than at either of those points, and it does not require an extravagant stretch of vision to discover that within a very few years Chicago will take the lead in this as in other departments of the live-stock trade. She has already acquired sufficient reputation as a horse market to attract buyers, not only from all parts of the United States, but from Europe as well. The export trade dates back to 1878, when a shipment of 2,000 horses was made from this country to fill an order from the American Tram-Railway Company of London. Of that number several hundred were purchased in this market, and we have done something in the way of exports every year since. The merits of the tough and hardy American horse are recognized in Europe, and, as they are cheap by comparison, a steadily increasing European demand may be counted on. A French company having a contract with the French Government is now buying horses extensively in the West, the animals being intended for the cavalry service. The number required is 5,000, but it is doubtful that that many of a suitable kind can be obtained. The receipts at the Union Stock-Yards for 1881 were 12,812, of which 10,819 were reshipped. The above figures do not include the horses received by city dealers, which would probably swell the total to at least 16,000. The arrivals embraced every description of the equine quadruped, from the superannuated old plug that was slow sale at $50, up to the fancy driving horse for which from $500 to $1,200 was obtainable. Of the former class comparatively few were received; likewise of the latter, the larger number consisting of good serviceable animals, worth from $125 to $185. The past year's receipts were of a better class than for any former year, and careful estimates place their average value at $160.00 per head, which is an advance of 20 per cent over 1880. During the past year there have been imported to Chicago direct some thirty English draught horses of a superior class. These found buyers at from $800 to $4,000 each. Our supplies come principally from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.

RECEIPTS.

Months.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*	*Horses.*
January	112,455	786,975	39,498	729
February	108,687	428,962	48,565	904
March	106,885	396,785	50,687	2,564
April	122,085	329,506	40,583	1,708
May	125,325	468,305	30,929	1,257
June	122,208	694,155	22,432	851
July	132,828	481,471	38,557	811
August	153,938	455,259	30,422	987
September	154,969	467,820	47,025	1,063
October	157,921	489,510	42,568	849
November	141,477	859,234	59,060	744
December	107,118	781,415	36,713	386
Total	1,546,832	6,470,917	493,822	12,812
Total 1880	1,382,477	7,059,353	335,810	10,398

SHIPMENTS.

Month.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*	*Horses.*
January	72,275	88,588	22,718	252
February	71,022	102,746	29,023	703
March	74,890	142,864	36,719	2,058
April	90,717	102,880	28,920	1,409
May	88,577	116,807	15,759	1,029
June	84,860	113,382	16,072	772
July	81,730	107,652	9,129	723
August	92,141	119,009	11,896	744
September	87,519	101,245	15,966	730
October	95,937	103,780	19,339	787
November	72,761	93,754	23,229	675
December	60,000	60,000	12,000	100
Total	979,430	1,288,462	249,078	10,819
Total, 1880	889,614	1,394,990	188,810	8,712

The following figures showing the shipments by the Western roads are included in the above totals. The returns for December were not in:

SHIPMENTS BY WESTERN ROADS.

Months.	*Cattle.*	*Calves.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
January	8,694	775	......	485
February	4,948	1,507	......	268
March	3,841	1,388	165	131
April	5,474	1,985	408	478
May	6,677	1,970	801	824
June	6,256	332	1,001	2,096
July	5,749	340	357	2,776
August	5,969	9,416	1,337	5,964
September	8,343	5,158	2,554	10,281
October	16,276	5,170	2,075	5,013
November	9,164	2,665	523	3,704
December	......	......	......	......
Total	80,442	32,451	9,146	33,131

THE MONTHLY AVERAGES

of hogs received for the past eight years were as follows, December, 1881, being estimated:

Month.	*1874*	*1875*	*1876*	*1877*	*1878*	*1879*	*1880*	*1881*
January	253	261	261	258	260	275	265	256
February	212	251	262	257	270	236	260	235
March	212	217	220	259	242	219	241	217
April	196	207	217	231	225	218	230	220
May	200	210	223	229	228	225	225	226
June	216	218	233	231	230	231	230	233
July	208	223	234	237	234	229	230	233
August	208	222	242	238	229	237	228	233
September	209	230	246	243	240	252	233	234
October	222	250	256	259	232	250	247	242
November	244	256	262	265	258	264	262	262
December	256	271	266	270	270	264	264	265

THE ANNUAL RECEIPTS

of cattle, hogs, and sheep since the opening of the Union Stock-Yards have been as follows:

Years.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*	*Total.*
1866	393,007	961,746	207,987	1,562,740
1867	329,188	1,696,738	180,888	2,206,814
1868	324,524	1,706,782	270,891	2,302,197
1869	403,102	1,661,869	340,072	2,405,043
1870	532,964	1,693,158	349,853	2,575,975
1871	543,050	2,380,083	315,053	3,238,186
1872	684,075	3,252,623	310,211	4,246,909
1873	761,428	4,337,750	291,734	5,390,912
1874	843,966	4,258,379	333,655	5,436,000
1875	920,843	3,912,110	418,948	5,251,901
1876	1,096,745	4,190,006	364,095	5,650,005
1877	1,033,151	4,025,970	310,240	5,369,361
1878	1,083,068	6,339,654	310,420	7,733,142
1879	1,215,732	6,448,330	325,119	7,989,181
1880	1,382,477	7,059,355	335,810	8,777,642
1881	1,546,832	6,470,917	493,822	8,511,571

H. K. Jackson furnishes the following live-stock statistics:

	Horses.	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Pigs.*
United Kingdom	2,000,000	10,000,000	32,000,000	3,000,000
United States	11,000,000	33,000,000	39,000,000	34,000,000
Australia	1,000,000	8,000,000	70,000,000	1,000,000
Russia	18,000,000	25,000,000	48,000,000	11,000,000
France	3,000,000	11,000,000	24,000,000	6,000,000
Germany	3,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	9,000,000
Austria-Hungary	4,000,000	13,000,000	20,000,000	7,000,000
Italy	1,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000	1,000,000
Spain	500,000	3,000,000	15,000,000	1,500,000
Canada	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
La Plata	4,000,000	12,000,000	65,000,000	3,000,000

Germany has 2,000,000 and Spain 3,000,000 goats, 750,000 asses, and 650,000 mules.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

RECENT ESTIMATES PLACE THE VALUE

of the butter and cheese production of the United States at $350,000,000. There are 13,000,000 cows, from which there is produced 350,000,000 lbs of cheese and 1,500,000,000 lbs of butter annually. The above estimates do not include the value of the milk otherwise disposed of, which may be placed in round numbers at $500,000,000. The prominence Chicago now occupies as a market for dairy products has been achieved within the last decade. Prior to 1870 Western butter and cheese had no reputation at home or abroad. Of the former there was only an insignificant surplus, while of the latter not enough was produced to supply local wants. In fact, as late as 1872 and 1873 no inconsiderable part of the cheese sold in this market came from Ohio and Western New York. But since that time rapid and continuous progress has been made not only in extending the business, but in the quality of the goods turned out. Chicago has now attained a position second only to New York in importance as a distributing point for butter and cheese, and there are some in the trade sanguine enough to believe that the day is not very remote when our annual receipts of these commodities will exceed those of the Eastern metropolis. The introduction in the West of the factory system in the manufacture of cheese, and of the creamery system in the production of butter, have been effective agencies in elevating the standard of Western dairy products. It required hard and persistent labor to overcome at the East and in Europe the deep-seated prejudice against Western goods, but it has at last been dissipated, and the product of the dairies of Wisconsin and Illinois now command the highest market prices, both in New York and Liverpool. In the matter of direct exports the business exhibits a surprising growth. It is only within the past three or four years that that branch of the trade began to develop, but it has already assumed imposing proportions, the value of our direct shipments for 1881 closely approximating $675,000. Of cheese we have received during the past year more than

ONE MILLION BOXES.

This was handled by thirteen regular dealers, employing a capital of $300,000. As a whole, the season was not favorable to a large production or to excellence of quality. Protracted periods of hot weather during July and August, and the severe drouth which began early in August and extended to the latter part of September, lessened the production and made it extremely difficult for dairymen to sustain the quality of their goods. In one respect, however, there is an improvement. We refer to the discontinuance of the use of anti-huff and of lard in the manufacture of cheese. The experience of the few who during the previous season resorted to the use of these adulterants was not such as to encourage their continuance. Although the production in the West shows only a moderate increase over 1880, the season was among the most profitable that Western dairymen have ever experienced, prices—excepting a brief period at the beginning of summer—ruling high throughout the year. They opened in January at 12@12½c for full cream, from which point they steadily advanced until the latter part of February, when they stood at 13@14c. Early in May the market began to decline. It ran down pretty rapidly until 8@9c was reached early in June. Then there was a steady market until the second week in July, when there was a drop to 7½@8½c, which were the lowest prices of the year for full cream goods. About that time there sprang up an active export demand, under which the market rapidly recovered to 9½@10½c. There was not much further change until toward the end of August; then the market advanced to 10½@11½c, and in September to 12½@13½c. These high prices drove exporters out of the market, and the last three months of the year saw a sluggish trade, with prices ruling weak and unsettled. The weather throughout October and the first half of November was remarkably favorable for dairying purposes, and an unusually large fall product of cheese was the result. In consequence of the too firm views of holders comparatively little of the fall make has gone into consumption, and as the stocks now on hand not only in this country but in Europe are exceptionally large, the outlook is not specially encouraging to holders.

THE RECEIPTS OF BUTTER

show a falling off as compared with 1880 of about 700 tons. The decrease is accounted for by the unusual severity of last winter, the lateness of the spring, and the dry, hot weather which prevailed throughout August and September. Prices have averaged much higher than for 1880. During the first quarter they ranged from 20@34c for common to choice grades. During March there was a decline to 18@33c, and in April to 15@27c, the last week in April seeing a decline of fully 5c, the result of a bad break at the East. Values continued to shrink until about the 10th of June, the market at that time standing at 13@20c. These were the lowest prices of the year. Since the middle of June the market has gradually worked upward. It had reached 16@25c by the close of July, on Sept. 1 20@31c, on Oct. 1 23@35c, and on Nov. 1 30@38c. The market has since advanced to 30@38c for the best dairy, and to 40@43c for fancy creamery. The value of the real article was unquestionably somewhat enhanced by the restrictions imposed upon the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, suine, and lard-butter; but, despite the State and municipal legislation and the active opposition of the butter dealers, large quantities of the spurious article continue to be produced and consumed, and, so long as the violators of the law governing its sale are not molested, the traffic may be expected to thrive. In consequence of the continued apathy of those whose duty it is to see that the law is enforced, the business has taken a fresh start recently, and probably the manufacture of lard-butter and suine is now carried on quite as extensively as before the enacting of laws regulating the sale. The vending of this spurious butter is not only working a serious injury to the dairy interest of the country in the demoralization of the home trade, but is rapidly destroying the export trade, the growth of which during the past ten years has been rapid and continuous. That the exports for 1881 should show a falling off of more than one-half as compared with the previous year is solely ascribable to the bad odor into which American butter has fallen of late because of the flooding of the markets of the country with the counterfeit article. The increase in exports of dairy products from 1870 to 1880, inclusive, is shown by the following table:

Year.	*Butter, lbs.*	*Cheese, lbs.*
1870	2,019,288	57,296,327
1871	3,965,043	63,698,867
1872	7,746,201	66,204,025
1873	4,518,844	80,366,540
1874	4,367,983	90,611,077
1875	6,360,827	101,010,853
1876	4,644,804	97,676,264
1877	21,527,242	107,364,666
1878	21,837,117	123,783,736
1879	38,248,016	141,654,474
1880	39,236,658	127,553,907

The value of the butter and cheese exported for 1880 was, for the former, $6,690,687, and for the latter $12,171,720, or a total of $18,862,407.

SEEDS.

THE STOCK OF TIMOTHY

seed early in the year was very heavy, and the market developed very unsatisfactorily to some firms who had bought in advance in the belief that in doing so they were making a good investment. The demand, however, was not sufficient to consume the stock, and consequently several parties were left with a large quantity of seed on hand, for which they had to accept much lower prices than they paid, and thus a considerable stock was carried over. The summer prognostications of the probable crop varied greatly, and a large amount of trading for future delivery was the consequence. This was profitable to those who bought early, as the crop proved to be smaller than the average prediction placed it at, and prices rapidly advanced. The new crop, which began to come in about the 20th of August, opened up fairly, and speculative trading was considerably larger than usual. It proved somewhat detrimental to the business. After Oct. 1 trade was very unsatisfactory, very little buying for cash being reported, most of the trading being for delivery in the later months of the year or January. Local stocks here and at the East are not as large as they were one year ago.

During the month of November considerable annoyance was experienced in the settlement of contracts for that month, and many arbitrations were called for. Much of the seed tendered in settlement was so near the established grade, and yet so far from the idea of the receiver on that point, that the general result was general dissatisfaction. These contracts were, however, settled up to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The average price of timothy seed for the year was $2.56¾, the highest monthly average $2.70, and the lowest $2.18½.

CLOVER SEED.

The year opened with only a moderate supply, and with a quality mainly unsatisfactory to the home and export trade. A good deal of the seed held here was purchased at high figures, and those who were unable to carry their investments were subjected to considerable strain, and many to actual loss. Those, however, who could hold up their end of the deal realized a handsome profit by reserving their sales until later in the year. Exports during the year were about equal to those of ordinary seasons, but were considerably more than the year previous, as during 1880 shipments abroad were unprofitable, owing to the extraordinary demand and consequent high prices here.

The new crop suffered largely from dry weather early in the season, and this important fact was taken advantage of on the market, prices rapidly appreciating until $6.40 was paid for yearling seed. When the new crop finally came on the market prices declined $1.00 or more from this figure, and have since fluctuated considerably. Towards the end of the summer, or rather during the latter part of September and the first of October, frequent and heavy rains occurred which caught a good share of the crops in the Western States unprotected, and very serious damage resulted. The home demand as yet has been mainly from the South, and this has to a considerable extent been supplied with yearling seed at the time when the market advanced to $6.40. A demand from the East is counted upon early in the year, and this, with the continued exports to Europe, is calculated upon to give a fair trade in the early months of the year.

Chicago carried over from last year 20,000 bu of clover seed, and stocks elsewhere in the country on the 1st of January last were estimated at 150,000 bu. The stock of clover at present in the city is probably from 15,000 to 20,000 bu. It has come to be the custom for farmers to alternate clover and winter wheat, the former to be plowed in in the fall as a fertilizer for the winter crop.

The average price of clover seed for the year was $4.91¾, the highest monthly average being $6.13 in September, and the lowest $4.10 in May.

FLAXSEED.

Trade in this seed last year was much larger than that of any previous one, and the business is growing more rapidly than that of any other seed. Early in the year low prices ruled, from the fact that many people had bought largely. Even crushers in the West who had been seized with a speculative turn of mind reserved their stock, instead of converting it into oil, for the twofold purpose of enhancing the price of oil and at the same time forcing a decline in the price of seed. In the early spring the price of flaxseed had fallen to $1.10, an almost unprecedented figure for that season of the year. The new crop which came in early in September opened at high figures. The Eastern demand for crushing was good, and the number of Western mills has largely increased during the year. The crop up to the 1st of October promised finely, and such was the general outlook, even after the harvesting. The October rains, however, changed the face of things very materially. The crop in Illinois was a fine one. Northern Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin had an average, and Southern Iowa and Missouri about two-thirds as much as last year. The rains, general throughout the West, came just as harvesting operations were progressing, and in most localities in the West considerable damage resulted from the long-continued dampness. The actual amount of injury has not even now been definitly ascertained. Many interested in the trade, however, who estimate that the acreage for the year was from 30 to 40 per cent larger than 1880, incline to the belief that the damage from the fall rains was not so heavy but that the increased acreage would still leave an average crop when compared with former years.

The exports early in the year amounted to about 500,000 bu, all the shipments being made from the port of New York. The importation of foreign seed has been light. Stocks in this city at the present time are very large, most of the private warehouses being full. In fact, the new year will commence with a much larger stock of flaxseed on hand here than was held twelve months ago.

The average price of flaxseed for the year was $1.26¾, the highest monthly average being $1.48 in November, and the lowest $1.13 in May. The year closed on a fluctuating market, receipts being very heavy.

The stock of flaxseed in the city Dec. 28 was about 580,000 bu, or 150,000 bu outside of that in the hands of crushers.

OTHER SEEDS.

Hungarian opened the year with hopes on the part of the trade of high prices, but failed to meet the general expectation. Trade on the whole was devoid of special interest, and prices fluctuated within a limited range. Common millet also proved disappointing, but for an opposit reason, as it unexpectedly advanced very largely early in November. The trade is as yet undecided whether a corner existed in that particular seed at that time or not. At any rate, for some time after the little "bulge" millet was a drug on the market, and sold at very low prices. German millet advanced very sharply in the spring. During the fall months a speculative movement set in, and the price was advanced largely. The movement was, however, in the face of a good crop, and collapsed early in the month of December.

BROOM-CORN.

TRADE IN BROOM-CORN

during the past year has been very satisfactory, having increased largely over any former year. The total sales reached about 9,000 tons, which at an average of $130.00 per ton would give the aggregate as $1,170,000 cash value represented by the trade.

At the commencement of the broom-corn year, Sept. 1, the stock of old material on hand in this city was some 750 tons, being about one-third of the usual quantity remaining on hand at the time of the arrival of the new stock. Seldom in the history of the trade in this city has the new corn come upon the market with so little of the old to contend with. The markets in the Eastern cities were all, or nearly all, bare of old stock.

The new crop was badly injured, first by drouth and again by the chinch-bug. In Missouri the crop was almost a total failure, the aforesaid bug having consumed or incapacitated most of the growth of that State before his appetite was sated. In Kansas a largely-increased acreage was planted to broom-corn, but much of it was devoured or rendered unmerchantable by the insect above referred to. In Nebraska the acreage was considerably in excess of that of 1880, but the early chinch-bug and the late rain interfered seriously with the crop's fruition, and less than an average yield was the result.

When the new crop began to come forward the Eastern manufacturers and speculators were abroad, and gathered in all that was offered in a very brief time. This sudden demand, and reports from the country that the new crop was short, caused a very decided advance in the staple, and prices toward the close of the year sharply advanced.

The stock on hand at the close of the year is about 2,700 tons, which is 25 per cent less than that held at the same period in 1880.

WOOL.

A BOOMLESS YEAR

so far as the wool trade is concerned is just drawing to a close, leaving the general condition of the business in about the same conservative state as marked it for the greater part of the year 1880. This was a marked contrast to the history made by this particular interest the year immediately preceding, when sharp and frequent fluctuations brought many into the trade as speculators, and prominent among them the leading manufacturers of the country, which resulted, as is well known, in considerable loss to the latter and consequent concessions on the part of sellers.

During the year 1881 the average speculator had a comparatively poor field of operations. Prices ruled steady, and the demand, though not urgent at any particular period, was comparatively good throughout. Regular dealers have, as a rule, transacted business on very small margins, a necessary result of the low prices which have prevailed. The demand, more especially during the last six months of the year, was confined largely to the coarser wools, and in this description was included much dead wool or that taken from the pelts of fallen animals. The receipts from Colorado were about the same in quantity as those of 1880, although early spring reports from that region predicted a considerable falling off in the wool supply. The Western clip generally was an average one, and growers, as a rule, held their wool in expectation of an advance which did not come. At the close of the year there was a considerable stock in the hands of growers, consisting largely of the better grades of wool. There is very little Texas wool received in this city, most of it going East to the New York and Boston markets.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

in 1881 were much heavier than during the preceding year. Leading dealers here, however, claim that this fact has had little influence in governing the prices of Western wools, as these latter are not only in constantly increasing demand from manufacturers in the West, but have, as a rule, a special value on the market, and sell strictly on their merits.

The receipts of pelts were considerably larger than those of last year, the quantity of pulled wool handled in this city being from 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 lbs. There is but one firm here who are engaged in the business of scouring wools, and this firm, with many additional facilities adopted during the year, has more business than it can well attend to.

During the months of January, February, and March the market was very dull and prices declined 3@4c per lb. After the 1st of April a steady trade continued, with an advance during the remainder of the year of 1@2c per lb. The wool handled by the half-dozen prominent houses of this city aggregated about 10,000,000 lbs during the year 1881. The wool pulled in this city during the year aggregated nearly 2,000,000 lbs.

The average price of wool during the year just closed was 27½c per lb, which would give a cash value of $2,750,000 to the trade.

The following table shows the price of the several grades per lb at various periods during the year:

	Jan. 1.	*May 1.*	*July 1.*	*Oct. 15.*	*Dec. [illegible]*
Fine Northwest, heavy	28	17@21	20@25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Northwest, light	25@28	22@24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coarse Northwest	22@26	18@22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low medium	29@31	22@24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine medium	32@33	26@28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	38@42	34@36	[illegible]	[illegible]	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	35@38	30@32	32@34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium	43@45	[illegible]	38@40	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY.

A FAIR STOCK

of this indespensable article was held by dealers a year ago. At that time, and during the month of January, timothy hay was held at $13.00@16.00, with prairie hay at $8.00@10.00. Late in the month of April, owing to the difficulty experienced in shipping to market, prices advanced sharply, timothy selling at $15.00@18.00, and prairie at $12.00@15.00. During the month of May the two grades of timothy ranged from $14.00 to $17.00, prairie selling at $10.00@14.00. During the months of June and July, and the larger part of August, timothy hay ranged from $11.00 to $15.50, and prairie from $7.50 to $13.50. In the latter part of August receipts fell off considerably, and prices during the months of September, October, and November, bounded up; the extreme limit on timothy being $18.50 per ton, while prairie sold as high as $16.00 and as low as $15.00 within the period named.

The new crop was an average one as to yield; but, though the farmers made much hay while the sun shone, their work was greatly interfered with, and rendered of little avail by the late rains, which caught many of the farmers napping, despite the daily prognostications of the man at the meteorological helm.

THE ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE

by these late rains is put at 25 per cent.

For several weeks during the months of August and September, though well-cured timothy and prairie hay were selling at high figures, a large portion of the receipts was made up of musty stock, which sold at almost any price the purchaser was inclined to pay. The October rains, in furnishing a much better than usual fall feeding, contributed largely toward making up the deficiency caused by the floods in mowing-time. Plentiful rains at the South also aided the Southern fodder crop, which came later than usual, and lessened the demand for baled hay from that region.

The bulk of the trade for the year now closing was about the same as that of the year 1880, although the profits were considerably less from the fact that much of the stock received here was contracted for in advance at high prices, and in the frequent fluctuations of the market some of it was necessarily sold at a loss.

HOPS.

THE HOP TRADE OF 1881

has been exceptional for its steadiness and stability. The prices ruling at our last review were maintained with little variation—at about 20@23c for marketable goods until the incoming of the new crop in September. The crop of 1880 proved larger than had been estimated, but the demand from England proved sufficient to consume all our surplus, which was about 45,000 bales of 180 lbs each. Our own consumption was increased about 10 per cent, and amounted to about 145,000 bales in the United States, thus showing the crop to have been nearly 190,000 bales.

The crop of 1881, harvested in August and September, was exceptionally fine in quality but deficient in quantity to the estimated extent of 10 to 15 per cent from last year's yield. Apprehensions of this shortage became widespread before the crop was harvested, and agents of Eastern houses swarmed though the West, the object of Eastern dealers being to forestall those of this city and secure the bulk of the crop for purposes of speculation. While these Eastern men did not succeed in catching the Chicago hop dealers napping, still a larger stock of hops than usual was secured for the Eastern market. This distribution tended to reduce quotations during the two last months of the year. The falling off in the hop yield was confined principally to States east of the Mississippi River; and although the acreage devoted to the cultivation of these vines was largely increased, especially in Wisconsin, the drouth and the annually recurring damage from vermin that prey upon the hop-vine tended to reduce the yield in the proportion above stated.

THE HOP CULTURE

in the Western States is now looked upon by prominent dealers as in a retrograding condition, and some even go so far as to assert that it will be virtually abandoned in the event of another period of depression in prices. The consumption of hops has kept pace with the growth in population and [illegible] terial prosperity of the country. The trade of Chicago has shown a large annual gain, and in no year has the increase been so great as in the one now closing. New breweries have sprung up in all the great Northwest, and Chicago reaps the benefit of their trade. Our trade in Pacific Coast hops has largely increased; not less than 5,000 bales have been distributed from this city. Their beautiful color, delicate flavor, and fine handling makes them a strong favorit, and so far they have escaped the hands of the Eastern speculator and manipulator.

Chicago cuts no figure this year in exporting hops, but her trade with the Western States has aggregated 16,000 bales, or about 3,000,000 lbs, representing a cash value of about $750,000. Prices have fluctuated, beginning at the harvest at 22@25c, and rapidly advanced to 30@35c, but have now receded till they cover a wide range, say from 14@22c for low grades, 23@25c for prime, and 26@30c for strictly choice, with light stocks on hand.

HIDES.

DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH heavy dry hides ranged from 16½@17c, both under large receipts of fallen or murrain dry hides. The market declined to 15@16c, remaining at those figures until August, when, a better demand setting in, prices reacted to 16½@16¾c, at which prices trade has been active all through the fall months.

Indian dry hides have ranged from 19@20c throughout the year. The supplies have been about the usual quantity but the quality has somewhat deteriorated, owing to the fact that the stock-growers have crossed the original Texas cattle with blooded stock, and the result is better beef but poorer hides. New Mexican dry hides have been handled some during the past year in this market, also Arizona and old Mexican hides, but the quantity of neither is very large, owing to the fact that they are comparatively unknown and unappreciated here; while the freight from that region is nearly $4.00 per 100 lbs. Light dry hides have been in small demand by Western tanners this season, consequently they have mostly gone into the Eastern markets. The supplies of Montana and Upper Missouri River hides have been very large, and will probably continue to increase as that country is opened up to settlement by the railroads now penetrating in that direction. In buffalo and bison hides there has been a large trade in this market. During the winter the hunters struck the northern herd and the slaughter was very large, exceeding 100,000 head. About 75,000 hides were taken, 75 per cent of which came to this market. The hunters, on the 1st of December,

WERE STILL PURSUING

the herd, but it had at that time been driven so far back from the means of prompt transportation that it was doubtful if the supply of hides from that quarter will be as large as that of last season.

Viewed from Mr. Bergh's standpoint, it seems somewhat selfish to exterminate these animals for the main purpose of procuring their hides. The occasional hump steak that is eaten by the hunter is too insignificant to be taken into account. When it is generally known, however, that all attempts to utilize these wild rovers of the prairie by inbreeding have proven unprofitable, and as the only really valuable portion of them, commercially speaking, is their hides, it is evident that, for the present at least, these wild cattle must give way to the domestic herds, which will add to a much greater extent to the general enrichment of the country by their beef and dairy products. In green hides the market during the year has ruled quite steady. During the winter and spring No. 1 light hides sold at 9@9½c. In June owing to the hides being of better quality, the price advanced to 9¾c, and in October a still further advance to 10c was established. Heavy green salted hides have been in fair demand throughout the year, and prices have ruled firm both for prime heavy cow and steer hides, suitable for harness and sole leather.

Packers and canners of beef in this city have increased their capacity, and the supply of prime packer hides has been larger than ever before. These hides are generally sought for by tanners as they are very valuable as harness or sole leather, and bring the highest prices. At the end of the packing season of 1880-1881 the market price for this class of hides was 11@11¼c. At the opening of the season this year 12c was obtained, and subsequently 12½@12¾c was paid. During the month of December 12¼c was the ruling quotation.

The hide trade of our city continues to increase and keep pace with its general growth. The receipts the past year have increased 5,000,000 lbs, and the shipments exceed those of 1880 by about 11,000,000 lbs.

Estimates of regular dealers make the number handled during the year about as follows:

	Lbs.	Value.
City green	38,500,000	$ 3,850,000
Dry country	10,000,000	1,700,000
Green country	60,000,000	5,250,000
Total	108,500,000	$10,800,000

HOME CONSUMPTION.

Chicago is yearly becoming a greater consumer as well as receiver of hides. Today her tanneries turn out more leather than any other particular locality in the country. Not only is the leather manufactured here, but the same stock finds a constantly increasing demand at our very doors from the numerous manufactories of boots and shoes that are springing up in our midst. Tanners get a much closer selection here than do those markets farther from the supply.

The dry-hide market has especially increased during the past year. A few years ago St. Louis had the monopoly of this branch of the trade, but now things are reversed, and Chicago gets the bulk of the business, all the Territories pouring the bulk of their stock into our market. During last winter nearly

100,000 BUFFALOES WERE KILLED

in the Yellowstone country, and the hides of all these animals found their way to this market, one dealer receiving 45,000 of them, most of which were tanned into robes, a class of goods for which this city is becoming the leading market. Many of the robes are here manufactured into coats and sent back to the Territories for use by the frontiersmen. Two-thirds of all the deer and antelope skins find their way here, the quantity handled in this city being very large.

PRICES.

The following table will show the range of prices during the several months of the year:

Month.	Dry hides....	L. G. s. hides.	H. G. s. hides, cows.	H. G. s. hides, steers.	Dry Indians	Dry pelts....
January	17	9¼	8¾	10	20	15
February	16½	9	8¾	9¾	20	14
March	17	9½	8¾	10¾	19½	15
April	15	9½	8¾	10	19½	16
May	15½	9½	8¾	10¾	19½	15
June	15½	9¾	8¾	10¾	19½	16
July	16	9¾	8¾	11	19¾	16
August	16	9¾	8¾	11	20	16½
September	16½	9¾	9	11¼	20	16
October	16½	9¾	9¼	11½	20	17
November	16½	10	9¼	11½	20	16½
December	16½	8¾	8	11½	20	16½

SALT.

THE YEAR 1881

does not tell so salty a story on the whole as that of the year immediately preceding. While the saving quantity of this indispensable article of commerce has been the same, the bulk of perishable things to be saved either has not been so large or the things aforesaid have gone to decay for lack of the savior. Prominent dealers explain the slight falling off in the trade by attributing it to the remarkable meteorological conditions experienced the past year—the severe winter at the outset, the summer drouths, and latterly the unseasonably warm and rainy weather of the fall and early winter—all these combining, they claim, to reduce the consumption of this article in the country districts, more especially in those that have no railroad communication with the larger markets.

The receipts of domestic salt during the year, according to the reports of dealers, were about 1,050,000 brls, and of foreign duty-paying salt 101,318 brls. Liverpool salt, used by the curers of fine meats for the English market and for dairy purposes, has ranged at 95c@$1.15 per bag for ground, $1.35@1.50 per sack for fine in brown sacks, and $1.45@1.65 per sack for fine white. The average price of domestic salt for the year has been $1.15 for that in barrels and $6.00 per ton for the bulk receipts.

The importation of Turks Island and other coarse salt was much heavier than the year previous, the receipts here being 10,500 tons, prices for which have ranged from $9.00 to $10.00 per ton, against a range of $9.00@14.00 per ton last year.

Most of the fine salt handled in this market is received from Michigan, where the supply appears to be almost inexhaustible. New wells are continually being sunk in the Saginaw region, tapping the great saline basin that underlies so many miles of country thereabout. The capacity of the entire salt producing territory as at present developed is about 3,400,000 brls. Michigan, according to the report of the State Salt Inspector, produced of all kinds of salt the past year 2,750,298 brls, against 2,676,588 brls in 1880, and 621,352 in 1870.

An extensive bed of rock salt has been found to underlie a radius of fifty miles round about Goderich, Can. This has thus far been utilized only by boring, turning on streams of water, pumping it out again, then extracting the saline properties therefrom. When this immense deposit is tapped by shafts, which will probably be done sooner or later, the price of salt must necessarily be greatly cheapened.

VEGETABLES.

TRADE IN POTATOES

during the year was a fairly profitable one. The crop of 1880, though not remarkably heavy, was superior in condition, and kept well through the winter where properly cared for. The receipts from the Eastern States during the early part of the year were quite liberal, and had the effect of keeping down the price of the article in this market. During the months of January, February, and March potatoes ranged from 70c to 85c per bu by the car-lot on track. In April the price advanced, the average figure for the month being $1.00. In May the average price was 90c, and during the summer months the price ranged from 70c to 80c. For the remainder of the year prices have ranged higher, selling at 90c in October, and from that advancing until $1.00@1.05 was reached about Christmas time. The average price for the year was 84½c per bu. The receipts and shipments are given in another column. Last year's crop, especially in the West, was matured under very adverse circumstances, and was smaller than for several years previous. The early rose variety, which were ready for the market early in September, were generally in better condition than the peachblows. The former ripened fast under the hot July and August sun, and though those months were almost destitute of rain the yield was fair in bulk, though the dry-rot made its appearance soon after digging, and in many instances the merchantable value of receipts on this market was greatly lessened on this account. The peachblows were badly damaged while in the ground by the October rains which came just at the ripening period, and continued so long as to render many fields unapproachable for weeks, during which time the potatoes were much injured, and in many instances large fields were abandoned as not worth the digging. Thus the crop of last year was not only light, but the quality was as a general thing much below that of the previous year.

Outside of Illinois the supply for this market came largely from Wisconsin, Southern Minnnesota, Michigan, Canada, and the Middle States, the larger portion from the first-named State, and the rest about in the order named as to bulk of shipments.

Beginning the latter part of October, New York parties contracted for the importation of potatoes from Ireland, and under these contracts some half a million or more bushels were shipped, the price laid down on the steamer the other side being 25c per bu, making their actual cost on arrival in New York not far from 50c per bu. These importations were principally disposed of at the port of arrival, and had no effect upon the Chicago market other than to slightly increase the receipts from Western New York and Pennsylvania, which supply would otherwise have gone East instead of West. The Eastern markets were, in fact, fairly supplied by the seaboard States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, forcing stock in Western New York and Pennsylvania this way for a market.

OTHER VEGETABLES.

The Chicago market was fairly stocked with miscellaneous vegetables during last winter, and prices were reasonable throughout. The early vegetables last spring were plenty, prices being much lower generally than is usual at that season. Owing to the extended drouth of the summer and fall months, it was generally predicted on the 1st of October that a vegetable famine was inevitable. Mid-October brought plentiful rains, which, while they resulted disastrously to some of the root crops, were of vast benefit to cabbages, beets, turnips, etc., that had vitality enough left to recommence the ripening process. Cabbages especially throve wonderfully under this plentiful pluvial application, many fields in our immediate suburbs which had been given up as lost renewing their greenness as if by magic, and finally yielding large returns to the planter. Thus, while the ill-effects of the drouth were to a large extent offset by the latter rains, the crop was still a short one, and cabbages commanded from $6.00 to $10.00 per 100, where from $2.00 to $4.00 only was paid the previous season.

Turnips were plenty from early autumn throughout the entire winter. The importation of this vegetable from Canada was very heavy, and shipments were generally made at a loss to the producer, so low was the price of the article, prices ranging from 25c to 50c per bu.

Melons in their season were very plenty and sold at reasonable figures, the close finding watermelons especially a drag on the market, subject to the buyers' views.

The squash crop was a good one, both as to quantity and quality.

Onions were plentiful throughout the year. The field of supply for this vegetable is a wide one, coming as they do from the North, East, South, and West, from the Northwestern States, the Pacific Coast, New England, and the tropics. So there are few weeks in the year that we have not the fresh onion among us to regale us with its pungent flavor, and melt to involuntary tears the most obdurate cynic.

The vegetable supply as a whole was rather below that of the year previous; yet outside the potato crop, as above stated, the yield was not far from an average one.

BEANS.

This New England luxury is far from being a stranger in Chicago, the trade in it being more extensive perhaps than is generally supposed. One firm in the city has handled over 15,000 brls the past year, which has been one of scarcity, so far as the native bean is concerned. The summer drouths parched up the roots to such an extent that, although the bean is proverbially a dry-weather plant, last summer's long-continued absence of fertilizing moisture was too much for it, and the stalks either died outright, which was more generally the case, or produced shrivelled and shrunken fruit, much of it not fit for market. The yield, in the West especially, was not more than one-third of an average, necessitating shipments from the East, where the crops turned out a little better. The most noticeable feature in the trade of the past year was the importation of the common white bean from Germany, several consignments of which have come to this city within the past three months. The cost of these foreign goods to the jobber was not far from the jobbing price of the native article in this city.

POULTRY AND GAME.

POULTRY WAS SCARCE AND HIGH

in the early part of the year, and this condition continued with consequent high prices into the spring and summer months. From the 1st of September a more liberal supply began to come in, farmers preferring to send in their partially matured stock rather than feed it corn, which was then selling at very high prices. From September up to Christmas time about three-fourths of the usual number sent during that period were received. Taking the year together, however, the receipts did not aggregate more than two-thirds of an average. Until Oct. 1 prices were high for all kinds of poultry, seldom going below 12½c per lb, and oftener reaching 15c. After the middle of October more liberal receipts caused lower prices, and the bulk of the sales from that date on were at a range of 6@10c per lb. The warm weather experienced between Thanksgiving and Christmas caused much loss to dealers in poultry, who were often obliged to mark down their stocks in order to dispose of them in season to escape the loss of the whole.

The game trade during 1881 was very unprofitable. This trade for several seasons past has figured up in the aggregate somewhere near $500,000. This year the cash value of sales amounted to little more than half that sum. To begin with, the flight of pigeons was very small, and their appearance in front of stores of dealers in game during the season was an exception rather than the rule. Of grouse there was not more than one-third the usual supply, and of quail only about one-half. Early in the season a few canvas-back ducks made their appearance on the market, and sold at very high prices. Mallard ducks appear to be the only species of winged game that does not show signs of giving way before the onward march of civilization and gunpowder. The supply of these ducks during the fall months was much larger than that of several previous years. Prices have averaged per doz about as follows: Mallards, $3.00; quail, $2.00; grouse, $4.50; small ducks, $1.25. Of venison the supply has not been more than one-third the average, the prices ranging from 10c to 14c per lb for saddles.

VALUE OF RECEIPTS.

THE FIRST SELLING VALUE

of the receipts of produce in this city during 1881 was nearly as follows:

Breadstuffs	$ 95,700,000
Live stock	102,800,000
Alcohol, etc.	800,000
Provisions, tallow, and D. H.	81,400,000
Butter, cheese, hides, and wool	45,000,000
Seeds, potatoes, salt, and B. corn	12,450,000
Hay, poultry, apples, eggs, etc.	5,400,000
Miscellaneous	3,350,000
Total produce	$377,000,000
Do in 1880	312,000,000
Do in 1879	253,000,000
Do in 1878, specie basis	218,000,000
Do in 1877, in specie	216,150,000

The increase from 1880 is about $65,000,000, or about 21 per cent. That on breadstuffs is only 9½ per cent. It would have been greater but for the large increase in the percentage of low grades of grain, which has reduced the average price of all grades to a much wider discount from the price of the speculative grade than in the year 1880.

The value of the receipts of lumber, coal, and fish are not included in the above, being incorporated in the following statistics of wholesale sales.

The total weight of the farm produce received in this city in 1881 was about 6,215,000 tons, against 6,695,000 tons in 1880, and 5,745,000 tons in 1879. The decrease of nearly 6½ per cent is largely due to the falling off in the receipts of corn. We note that the receipts of lumber, shingles, lath, coal, lead, and pig-iron, would swell the above total to about 12,700,000 tons, or 34,800 tons for each of the 365 days in the year.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The business departments which for many years past we have grouped under the head of "wholesale," show a general improvement, but very irregularly distributed. Some lines have barely held their own in regard to the quantity of goods handled, and one or two have even decreased slightly, as measured by the same standard; but in most cases the fact of higher prices has made the aggregate of sales larger than the previous year. The great majority, however, show a substantial increase, and in several lines the increase is a handsome one. Only moderate profits have been the rule, as growing competition among themselves as well as with the merchants of other cities tends to continuously shrink the profit on a given quantity of goods, except in the few cases where prices are secured by a monopoly, patent or otherwise. Indeed this paring down is so close in some departments as almost to exclude smaller traders, a paying business being possible only where large sales reduce the cost of handling, etc., to a minimum. But our merchants, as a rule, are content with smaller profits per package than those of most other cities, and they have met with very few losses in the shape of bad debts. Collections have been prompt except during the earlier months of the year and the last one. In the spring the long-continued storms put an embargo on travel in the country for weeks together, and alike forbade the delivery of goods and the collection of cash on goods already delivered. The last three months have been marked as a rainy season in the West, and for some weeks past travel has again been scarcely possible, which has considerably reduced the volume of business. The spring was really a tight time for some even prominent houses, making it necessary to borrow money or renew notes on a rather extensive scale. But happily cash was plentiful enough to be at the service of all legitimate borrowers, and on relatively low rates of interest. There has been a little increase in the cost of transacting business otherwise, rents were advanced last spring, in some cases, and rates of wages have stiffened perceptibly, because of the greater cost of articles of food.

The comparatively slow movement of produce towards a market, owing to the bad weather which prevailed during a large part of the year, has had a tendency to widen lines of credit; and the abundance of cash in the cities, with correspondingly low rates of interest, has made some of our merchants less careful in this respect than they used to be. But the position of consumers is so good generally, as a result of nearly three years of prosperous times, that the retail dealer has been able to pay when the money was due. Hence no evil has resulted from the extension of credits, and there has been a tendency to contraction within the past two months, owing to the financial tightening at the leading money centres. A great many of the customers of Chicago houses pay all cash, and prefer to do so. The whole trade would be benefited if the exclusively cash basis, theoretically adopted a few years ago, were adhered to practically.

Many of our merchants have experienced great difficulty in filling orders promptly, owing to the scarcity of freight accommodations for shipment. This was partially incidental to the smaller movement of produce hitherward, and in some degree owing to the increased pressure to send out the heavier lines of goods, as lumber and coal, per the reduced room generally at command. This difficulty actually lessened the volume of goods shipped, in not a few cases, as the comparatively free movement of cars around us made freight room less scarce from the seaboard to interior points than it was from this city. It required unusual energy to roll up a greater volume of business under these disadvantages.

There is not now such a pressure for business room in this city as a year ago. The pressure then was met by the erection of new buildings, putting additional stories on old buildings, or the extension of the business area in some localities. There are still enough indications of further widening out to make business property firm, but not so much of it as to cause traders to look for a further increase in rents the coming spring. And there is not much prospect of increasing expenses in other directions. Hence the tendency can scarcely be said to be towards the larger margins of profit on handling goods that were advocated a few months ago.

We note as a marked feature of our wholesale trade that Eastern merchants have now almost ceased to compete with ours, except by a change of base. There has recently been quite a hegira in this direction, which in large part accounted for the pressure for room a year ago. They have either established branches here, or moved bodily to this city, perhaps having branches on the seaboard, and now compete with Chicago men in helping to build up the trade of this city. That they have not accomplished more during the past twelve months is due to the fact that the extension of the previous twelve months was enough for more than two ordinary years. There is still a growing; and many of our merchants are sanguine in regard to the future growth. But it can scarcely be so rapid as in 1879, unless under the continuance of extraordinary conditions.

There is very little that is new to note in regard to the range of the business. Twelve months ago we described our wholesale trade as reaching eastward into Ohio and Pennsylvania, taking in Michigan and Indiana as a matter of course; supplying the South so far as the trade of that section is desirable, not all of its business-men being prompt payers; taking in Texas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, California, Oregon, Dakota, and Minnesota, with the western part of the British Dominions, in North America. We did not mention Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin, the trade of those States having long since sought this city as a matter of course. There is little more ground left to occupy, and about the only extension possible is on ground already occupied, bringing in the few older merchants who still buy goods on the seaboard from force of habit, and supplying the new ones who open out as the population increases. Nevertheless, there has been a marked development the past twelve months in our trade with the Southwest and Northwest. The opening of new lines of railroad, or the extension of those already in existence, has opened up many thousands of miles of new area to our trade.

The following figures are intended to apply to the wholesale trade only, except that in a few minor cases it is scarcely possible to separate the wholesale from the retail. Our figures cover only the first selling cost of the goods sold in this city, second sales not being counted, even when made by jobbers.

GROCERIES.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE

has been active and moderately remunerative. The aggregate of sales is estimated at $77,000,000, against $73,500,000 in 1880, and $65,000,000 in 1879. The increase of only 5 per cent over the trade of the former year is in part due to lower prices on some descriptions of goods, chiefly in coffees, sugars, and sirups; but it is mostly owing to the fact that the business of 1880 was extraordinarily active. At the same time it must be admitted that the opportunities for extension are not so good as in many other departments of trade, because of a growing tendency on the part of interior storekeepers to order many lines of goods direct from the manufacturers, under the impression that they thereby save a small profit, which is generally not the case. About forty firms are engaged in the business; there are no new houses, except that four gentlemen dissolved partnership during the year, and have gone into business separately. There were no failures to record till about a week ago, when a house of some twenty years' standing succumbed to the effects of bad weather in cutting down the volume of country trade. The capital employed in the wholesale and jobbing line is about $7,250,000; having been but slightly increased by a part of the profits of the previous year.

The bad weather of the earlier months, the switchmen's strike, which suspended rail transportation for a time, and the lack of ample freight-room afterwards, all tended to keep down the volume of sales. The spring dullness was followed by a very active summer, and during September and the last half of October the general boom led to a demand which it was difficult to supply, as a great many dealers wanted to increase their stocks beyond the point necessary to current trade. In the latter part of October business fell off, and it was very dull during November and December, with considerable difficulty in getting goods forwarded from the East. Collections continued good till four or five weeks ago, and then it became more difficult to gather in cash from customers; but there were few bad debts during the year.

Parties in the business report a material increase in the Southern trade, and the people of that section have paid up more promptly than in some former years. A great many goods have also been sent to the extreme North and Northwest; while the development of new resources has made the Far West a very good customer to the grocery trade of this city.

THE SUGAR TRADE

was not altogether satisfactory, the sales having been much less than for 1880, and prices averaging lower and very unsettled. The decrease in the demand is ascribable to the partial failure of the fruit and berry crops, and the lower average of prices was of course the natural result of the diminished consumption. The difference in prices would have been even more marked but for the fact that the supply both of domestic and foreign sugars was less than for 1880. The control of the market has remained largely in the hands of the Eastern refiners, and consequently the trade here has at times been seriously hampered by a lack of adequate supplies, though the evil was not as great as during the previous season. The trade in glucose is steadily growing in importance. That commodity is now recognized as a legitimate article of trade, and the only question now to be settled is as to whether the chemicals used in the refining process are entirely eliminated from the product. Of saccharine properties it unquestionably is deficient as compared with cane sugar, but that it possesses nutritious qualities in a sufficiently marked degree to entitle it to a prominent position as an article of food is equally well established. The consumption of sugar in the United States in the year 1880 was 900,000 tons. At the beginning of 1881 standard A was quoted here at 9¾@9⅞c, but prices steadily declined until the close of February, when they stood at 9@9⅛c. These were the lowest figures for the year. In March a reaction set in, and the upward movement continued until the end of May, when 10⅛@10¼c had been reached. These were the highest prices of the year. In July the price had dropped down to 9⅝@9¾c, and in July to 9⅜@9½c. During August and September the market worked back to 10⅛@10¼c, but since the beginning of November the tendency has been downward, the closing quotation being 9⅛@9¼c.

COFFEES

have sold cheaper than ever before. Since the beginning of the year, when common to choice Rio was quoted at 12½@16½c, the course of the market has been almost continuously downward. At the latter end of May they were selling at 10@13c. About the first of June there was a recovery of about ½c, and in August the market again stiffened to a like extent, but in September the prices resumed their downward course, which was continued until late in December, when sales were made at 10@12½. The average for the year was more than 2c below the average for 1880, which was regarded as a year of very low prices. In spite of unprecedentedly low quotations the trade was dull and dragging during most of the year, and dealers pronounce it one of the most unprofitable and generally unsatisfactory they have ever experienced. The total imports of coffee for 1880 were 446,850,727 pounds, valued at $60,360,769 at its foreign cost. The imports for the eleven months ending with Nov. 30, 1881, were 3,171,842 bags. Two-thirds of the whole importation for 1880, viz.: 296,731,718 pounds, came from Brazil, 35,518,910 pounds from Venezuela, 28,033,008 from the Dutch East Indies, 22,659,285 from Hayti, 19,254,218 from the Central American States, 12,687,423 from the United States of Colombia, 9,878,825 from Mexico, and the remainder from various other parts of the world.

THE TEA TRADE

continues to grow, though less rapidly than in recent years. Realizing that their trade with the Northwest was steadily and surely being absorbed by Chicago, the heavy New York tea-merchants have resorted to the system of monthly auction sales, through which means, it is useless to deny, they have succeeded in regaining a not inconsiderable portion of their lost patronage. This slight change in the current of the trade will undoubtedly be met and overcome by our wide-awake merchants, for that Chicago possesses decided advantages as a tea-distributing point over her sister cities on the Atlantic seaboard cannot be gainsaid. The fact that Chicago merchants supply tea to the trade as far east as Rochester and Syracuse will satisfactorily dispose of the question as to whether successful competition with New York is possible or not. Our direct imports have increased 10 per cent, amounting to about 230,000 packages. The total importations now amount to 75,000,000 pounds annually.

CANNED GOODS—PICKLES.

THE CANNED GOODS INDUSTRY

is a very important one. All are aware of this; but there are comparatively few who have any adequate conception of its magnitude. It is only a few years since the business attained sufficient importance to require more than a passing notice. Fruits alone at first occupied the attention of canners, but they have gradually extended the scope of their business until it embraces not only all kinds of fruits and vegetables, but meats, fish, and fowl. Many of the greatest delicacies of the culinary art are thus packed away for future use, by which means the epicure and the invalid are enabled, both in season and out of season, to gratify their fastidious tastes with the choicest products of the entire globe. Until within a comparatively recent period the sales of canned goods were almost wholly confined to the home markets, but latterly we have been gradually and surely gaining a foothold in foreign countries. Of the exports, Great Britain takes the larger share, though considerable quantities go to China and Japan and the Sandwich Islands. Shipments are also made to Mexico, Southern and Central Africa, Siberia, and even as far away as Australia. The

SALES IN THIS MARKET

for 1881, exclusive of canned meats, amount to $1,800,000, which is but little in excess of the total for 1880. That the increase was not large was not because of an absence of demand, for that was the most active ever experienced, but there was a shortage in the supply both of fruits and vegetables. The deficiency in the former was caused by the severity of the weather during last winter, which more or less seriously damaged the fruit trees both North and South; while the decreased yield of vegetables must be charged up to the dry weather, which prevailed during August and the greater part of September. Nevertheless, the season was the most profitable that jobbers have ever experienced. Excepting peaches, which were high from the start, prices opened moderately low. They remained without important variation until along towards the latter part of July, when the cry of "a short crop" was raised. This called out a brisk speculative demand and started prices in an upward direction. During August and September the demand was most urgent, and within that period an advance in fruits of from 20 to 50 per cent had been established. There were some lines in which the advance was even more marked; cherries, for instance, showing an appreciation of nearly 100 per cent, and peaches advanced more than $1.00 per dozen. The advance in vegetables set in a little later—in September—and amounted to 15@25 per cent. It was not a profitable season to canners. A very large percentage of their product was contracted at low prices, in anticipation of a plentiful crop of fruits and vegetables. As short crops were the rule and enhanced values a consequence, the business was either done on an exceedingly small margin or at an actual loss. There is one feature of the trade that is encouraging. We refer to the growing opposition to short weights. A year or two ago the practice of putting up short weights had been carried to such extremes that it frequently occurred that the so-called two-pound cans would not contain to exceed a spoonful of fruit, while the accompanying liquor was correspondingly attenuated. Consumers have at last awakened to the imposition, and are crying out against it with such vigor that packers generally have been constrained to abandon the disreputable practice and return to honest weights.

The following table shows the changes in some of the leading lines of canned goods during the period between July 1 and Dec. 17:

	July 2.	Dec. 17.
Peaches, standard	$ 1.25	$ 1.75
Green gages	1.10@1.50	1.40@1.70
Raspberries	1.00@1.10	1.35
Cherries, white	1.30	2.10
Blue berries	90	1.15
Apples	80	1.00
Tomatoes, standard	80	95
Corn, Winslow	1.50	1.60

The trade in

CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS

is rapidly increasing. The pack on the Pacific coast the past season is estimated at fully 50 per cent larger than for any previous year, and yet the demand for these goods has been so great that not to exceed 5 per cent of the entire pack remains in first hands. It is unquestionably true, as claimed, that the quality of the goods is better than that of the product of the Eastern or of the Southern canneries; in the first place, because the flavor and the saccharine properties of California fruits are superior; and, secondly, because in the case of the latter the canneries are located as near as possible to the fruit plantations, so that the fruit is canned in a perfectly fresh state. Last year's pack amounted to 6,600,000 cans. Of salmon canneries alone there are over thirty along the Columbia River below the cascades that have packed from 5,000 to 30,000 cases each, aggregating over 500,000 cases of a total value of $2,500,000. The pack for 1881 was the largest ever known, amounting to 860,000 cases, being nearly 27 per cent larger than for 1880, the greatest previous year. The total pack for the past four years has been as follows:

	Cases.
1881	860,000
1880	679,495
1879	530,600
1878	538,000

THE PICKLE TRADE

has no more than held its own. The demand was larger than ever before, but the goods were not to be had, the drouth which prevailed during August and September resulting in a greatly diminished yield of cucumbers, onions, cauliflower, and all other vegetables used by our picklers. It is estimated that the season's crop was not more than three-fourths of an average, but the increase in the area devoted to gardening was sufficient to about make good the deficiency in the yield, and the year's sales are given at $500,000, which are the same as for 1880. The season opened in September at $6.50 for medium, $8.50 for small, and at $9.50 for gherkins, which were not materially higher than the opening prices for 1880. But the unusually active demand and the shortage in the supply soon started prices upward, and early in November the market had advanced to $9.00 for medium, $11.00 for small, and $12.00 for gherkins, at which figures the year closes. As stocks are about all out of first hands, we are not likely to see any lower prices before the next crop. The leading packer here assured our reporter that he could have doubled his sales if he had had the goods, and that next year he should increase his pickling capacity at least one-half. In consequence of short stocks the New England trade, which within the past few years has attained very considerable proportions, was not looked after, the demand from nearer home far exceeding the supply. About $150,000 are invested in the business.

TOBACCO.

JOBBERS REPORT

that they have had a more than usually prosperous year. Not only has the demand been exceptionally active, but the business of the past six months was done on an advancing market. During the spring and early summer prices were subject to little change, but that little was to the advantage of sellers, firmness having characterized the market from the start. Along in August, when it become apparent that the drouth and other influences would very materially reduce the season's crop, prices began to work upward. The advancing tendency of quotations called out an unprecedentedly active demand, and within the space of sixty days the market had jumped up from 4@8c on plug, 5@10c on fine-cut, and 3@5c on smoking. Later in the season, when it was found that the deficiency would not be so great as the early estimates had made it, the market lost much of its buoyancy. Quite a marked falling off in the demand during November and December also tended to weakness; but as yet the market has not given way to any appreciable extent, and there does not appear to be any very good ground for anticipating a decline. The latest estimates place the shortage in the 1881 crop at fully 25 per cent, which being the case the advance in prices of 10@15 per cent is not unwarranted. In Kentucky, which is the largest producer—that State furnishing in 1879 36 per cent of the entire crop—the deficiency is nearly 50 per cent, in Virginia over 30 per cent, in Pennsylvania and Maryland about 20 per cent; while Ohio and Tennessee are short some 35 per cent. Connecticut shows a slight increase, while Wisconsin reports the largest crop ever produced in the State. The total production of tobacco for 1880 was 472,661,159 lbs, to grow which 638,841 acres of land were required. Next to Kentucky, which is credited with 171,120,784 lbs, comes Virginia with 79,688,860 lbs, and then Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Missouri, and Wisconsin in the order named. Illinois is credited with only 3,985,825 lbs.

THE CIGAR TRADE

was the most active ever experienced, and the demand has been for a better grade of goods than in past years. Prices have not advanced in anything like the same proportion as for tobacco, but of late cigar leaf has shown a strong upward tendency, and smokers may as well prepare themselves to see higher prices for all lines of cigars. The present price is scarcely more than $1.00 per thousand above the prices of a year ago. In the manufacture of cigars New York City is far in advance of all other points; indeed nearly, if not quite, one-half of the entire product of the United States is made there. She employs in that department of manufacture 25,000 hands, and during the past year has produced 896,686,000 cigars. The sales in this market of tobacco and cigars amount to $9,000,000, which is an increase on 1880 of about 15 per cent. To do this large business a capital of $1,800,000 is required! The year closed on a quiet but strong market, at 37@60c for plug, at 45@80c for fine-cut, and at 24@35c for ordinary smoking.

DRIED FRUITS.

THE VALUE OF THE FOREIGN

and domestic dried fruits sold in Chicago during 1881 reaches the imposing total of $3,000,000. Of this amount considerably more than one-half was from the sale of foreign fruits, of which raisins, prunes, currants, and dates made up the greatest bulk. For a number of years Chicago has stood in the very first rank as a fruit-distributing centre. The trade may be said to have had its birth somewhere along in 1865 or 1866; for previous to that time comparatively little fruit, either in a dried or fresh state, found its way hither. During the past ten years the business has expanded wonderfully. The rapid settling up of the great West is annually opening new markets looking to Chicago for their supplies, and unquestionably this city is destined to be the largest fruit-distributing market in the country. More than a million dollars are now invested in the business, which was never in a more prosperous condition, or showed a healthier growth than at present.

PRICES HAVE AVERAGED HIGHER

than for 1880, both for domestic and foreign dried, the difference in domestics being the most most pronounced; indeed, there very likely would have been but little if any advance in foreign dried had it not been that there was a partial failure, and a consequent enhancement of values of domestics, as the foreign fruit-crop was above the average. The raisin-crop was a full one, and of good quality, and although importations have been considerably larger than for 1880, prices have been maintained at a somewhat higher point. During the first six months of the year the market was very steady, ranging from $2.05@2.20 per box for layers, but towards the close of June speculators cornered the New York market, and under their manipulations prices were advanced 20@25c within the space of two or three days. Prices continued to appreciate until the middle of August, when $2.65@2.70 was the quotation. London layers in the meantime had advanced 50@55c per box. The new crop came in at about $3.00@3.05 for layers and 10@10¼c for Valencias. In November the market dropped off to $2.70 for the former and to 9¼@9½c for the latter, but early in December the market recovered slightly, and closing prices are $2.75 and 9½@9¾c. At the close of 1880 layers were selling at $2.20@2.25. The sales of layer raisins were much less than in former years. The present unpopularity of raisins put up in that style is the result of the bad packing and short weights resorted to by growers during the past three or four years. Originally a box contained 22 lbs of fruit, but the quantity was gradually reduced until 18 lbs was about the maximum, and it was not infrequently the case that a box would not weigh more than 17 lbs net. London layers and Valencias have been largely substituted. Seeing that their trade, because of the dishonest weights, was gradually slipping away from them, the packers of Malaga raisins signed an agreement early in 1881 that thereafter each box should contain 22 pounds net. If packers adhere to the agreement the layer raisins will no doubt again come into popular favor, though it may well be doubted if the sales will ever reach the magnitude of former years. During 1880 about 200,000 boxes of all kinds were sold in this market. Though now about 2c per lb higher than a year ago, the average price of prunes was not materially higher than for 1880. They opened at 4¾@6½c, where they remained comparatively steady until the middle of March, when there was ½c advance. Early in April they fell back to 4¾@5½c, and before the end of the month to 4¼@5c. In June the market began to advance. It continued to move upward until the middle of August, when it stood at 6½@7½c. In September they lost ½c. The new crop came in at 9¼@9½c, and the year closed at 7¼@7½c for new and at 6½@7c for old. Borneo and Servia had a very light crop, not over 50 per cent of an average; but this deficiency was nearly made good by the increased production of Hungary and Bohemia. A new feature of the trade is the substitution, by the Hungarian and Bohemian trade, of bags in the place of the casks which formerly were used exclusively in shipping these goods. There is not only a great saving in the first cost (lumber being scarce and dear in those countries), but in the matter of freight there is also an important saving. It is an advantage to the dealer, because the goods are put up in smaller packages, and are therefore more easily handled. Of French prunes there was a large supply, and a glut was feared, but prices being low all were taken. California prunes are beginning to cut some figure. The quality is superior to the French article, and at the same price would run it out of the market. It, however, will be some years before the supply of California prunes will be sufficient to seriously affect the prices of foreign goods. Sympathizing with other fruits Zante currants, though a full crop, have averaged higher than for the previous season. The year opened at 6¼@6½c, where prices remained during the first six months. In August there was an advance to 6¾@6⅞c, and in September the market moved up to 6¾@7c. The year closed at 6¾@7¼c.

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS

ruled pretty cheap for the first half of the year, owing to the abundant crop of 1880. Apples especially were low, the best Eastern quarters not getting above 5c until about the 1st of July, while during much of the period between Jan. 1 and that date 4¼@4½c were outside prices. In July, when there was no longer any doubt that the apple crop would fall greatly short of the average, there sprang up an active demand both from the home trade and from exporters, and prices at once began to improve. All through July the "boom" continued, prices being forced up 2½@3c per pound, or from 4¼@5c to 7¼@7½c for sun-dried quarters, and from 9@10c to 12@13c for evaporated rings. These prices drove exporters from the market, and also materially diminished the home consumption; and during the past three months the trade has been stagnant. As is always the case when the apple crop is short, the supply of dried proved disappointingly large; and for some time past there has been a very nervous feeling among holders. As yet there has been no very serious break in prices, but any general attempt on the part of holders to unload would unquestionably precipitate a decline of considerable magnitude. It is estimated that not far from 50 per cent of the dried-apple crop is ordinarily taken by exporters, Germany and France being the principal buyers; but the extravagant prices at which this season's crop has been held has kept them out of the market, and as a large quantity of old fruit was held over it is more than likely that speculators (by whom the bulk of the stock is held) will find the quantity much larger than will be required to meet the consumptive demand at anything like present prices. Peaches opened at 6@6½c for halves, and remained without important change until July, when they advanced to 7½@8c. In September the market moved up to 8@8½c, but in November fell off to 7½@8c, and closed at 7@7½c. Blackberries were cheap until April, when the reported serious damage to the crop prospects caused a sharp advance. From 7½@8½c the market advanced to 9@9½c. There it remained until the latter part of July, when the price went to 10@10½c. During August and September an advance of 4@4½c was established, 14½@15c being the prices current at the beginning of October. Pitted cherries, raspberries, and all small fruits have averaged much higher than for 1880. The year closed on a dull and generally weak market.

GREEN FRUITS.

A LIGHT YIELD

marked the several varieties under this general caption. This was true of the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. With small crops came the consequent high prices, and the year 1881 has shown a higher range on fruit than have several of its immediate predecessors.

The apple, our highest-prized and most domesticated of all the fruits, had a poor season of it, taken as a whole. In the West the better class, or table fruit, such as Baldwins, Pippins, etc., ripened too early, as a result of the continuous hot weather of July and August. Thus conditioned, these particular varieties were of a mixed quality, the common grade being by far the most plentiful. The keeping quality of these ordinarily-much sought varieties was seriously lessened, and apples that usually are brought in the market in February were this year exposed for sale before New Year's, the holders being admonished by the general appearance of the fruit that it was necessary to dispose of it as early as possible. The Russet was an exception to this rule, and thrived well, more especially in the West, though as a general thing while this variety proved sound the apples were smaller than for several years. The estimated quantity handled here was 450,000 brls.

Chicago will draw very lightly on the East for the last crop, for the reason that that section has little or no surplus to send elsewhere. The yield in New York was only medium in quantity and the quality was, as a general rule, much below that of the Western fruits. In the far East, especially in the States of Maine and New Hampshire, the apple culture, which had languished for several years under the annual depredations of the canker-worm, proved very successful, surprising the orchardists, who were anticipating another year of ill-luck. This surplus, however, only served to supply a want in the large Eastern markets, and had no effect on the markets of the West. In fact, neither the East nor the West had any of this fruit for export, the little going abroad being shipped from Canada. The price of apples during the year has averaged $2.75 per brl, and ranged from $1.50 to $5.00.

PEARS, PEACHES, ETC.

The pear crop in Illinois was very poor, while Michigan had a fair yield, though its quality was much below the average. Considerable shipments of this fruit were made from Western New York, those received being mostly of the Duchess. Most of them arrived in very poor order, and, as speculative ventures, were far from successful. Prices ranged from 60@90c per basket.

The peach crop, early and late, though not a decided failure was far from an average one, and prices ranged high throughout the entire season. Most of the Southern fruit of this kind, shipped in early summer, arrived here in an unmarketable condition. The Michigan yield, though larger than at first anticipated when the severe cold weather of the previous winter was taken into account, was hardly more than half a crop. The fruit also lacked in quality, very small portions of the many consignments to this market being made up of actually sound stock. The average selling price on the Chicago market was 60c per basket.

CRANBERRIES.

The cranberry crop in the West, and the West means principally Wisconsin when referring to the cultivation of this fruit, was one of the largest ever known, the aggregate yield footing up about 135,000 bu. The last of the old crop sold at from $6.00@7.00 per brl, but these prices applied only to the partially decayed fruit which are naturally to be found during the late winter months. The new crop which came along in October was marketed in the best condition, and the berries presented a better appearance than usual. Both cultivated and uncultivated appear to have grown and ripened under the best possible conditions, and their commercial value was correspondingly enhanced. The price of the new berries has ranged from $7.00@11.00 per brl—the latter figure representing the market value of the beautifully pear-shaped, highly-cultivated berry.

There is still a controversy, among growers especially, as to the relative intrinsic value of the cultivated and the uncultivated cranberry. The cultivated article is plump and beautiful to the sight, but decidedly hollow-hearted and lacking in flavor, while the uncultivated berry when fresh and sound is solid and meaty, having the most agreeable flavor when cooked, which flavor clings to it even in the first stages of decomposition. The trade in this article in this city is largely controlled by one firm whose members would not be likely to concur in the comparison above made.

The cranberry crop at the East was far below the average, and consequently very little more than sufficient to supply the large markets in that section.

OTHER BERRIES.

The general berry market was no exception to that of other fruits. Strawberries yielded better than most others; still such a thing as cheap strawberries during the season was not known. The growth of the berry was seriously checked by the early drouth, and the season was of very short duration. Choice strawberries were at no time cheaper than 25c per box.

Raspberries and blackberries were scarce and high throughout the entire season. Blackberries were cut off largely by the extreme cold of the previous winter, many of the bushes in exposed localities being destroyed even with the ground, and only those having extraordinary artificial protection produced anything like a fair crop. One remarkable feature connected with the blackberry culture was the securing of a second crop early in October from bushes that had been cut down by the cultivators on account of their frost-bitten condition, and had grown and blossomed about the time the first crop from the better preserved vines was gathered.

Of other berries there was generally a very light yield, the cheapest of them in ordinary seasons commanding good figures last summer.

According to the Jonesboro *Gazette*, there were shipped here from Cobden during the year the following quantities of the different kinds of fruit: Strawberries, 105 cars and 4,373 crates; apples, 715 pkgs; peaches, 2,848 pkgs; raspberries, 4,246 pkgs; pears, 811 pkgs.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

The trade in California fruits during the year was nearly double that of 1880, aggregating between $250,000 and $300,000. The growing season was very favorable, and the crops much better than those of the year previous. The fruit handled in this trade consists of pears, plums, quinces, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, oranges, lemons, and limes. This trade on the whole was not highly profitable during the year 1881, as the extreme summer heats were very destructive to the fruit in transit. Freight on these shipments is an item that enters largely into the account, as a carload containing ten tons taken through on fast time costs the shipper $800 in the way of freight between San Francisco and Chicago. Most shipments take this course as the most practicable one in transporting these perishable goods. Prices on this class of fruit averaged lower during 1881 than the previous year. Fruit culture is progressing rapidly in California, the increase in acreage devoted to trees and vines being nearly one-quarter in 1881.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

In lemons during the year of 1881 there was an almost unprecedented trade. The receipts of all kinds in Chicago aggregated 90,000 boxes. Messina and Palermo predominated in the proportion of more than two-thirds. Prices ruled much higher than those of the previous year, averaging about $7.50 per box, as against $5.50 per box during 1880. The extreme hot weather in the months of July, August, and September caused an enormous demand for this fruit, the price per box during the early portion of the latter month being $10.00.

Of oranges there were received during the year 80,000 boxes and 8,000 cases (the latter usually containing about double the number packed in boxes) of foreign, and 500 brls and 10,000 boxes of natives, at an average price of $7.00 per box (containing 200) for foreign and $8.00 per box for natives. The extreme cold winter of 1880-1881 damaged the orange trees in Louisiana very badly. The crop of 1880 was estimated at 250,000 brls; that of 1881 did not exceed 10,000 brls. Florida has an immense crop, which is now coming forward. The growers have evidently learned how to pack their fruit, as Florida oranges are reaching this market in a very fine condition, an observation that would not apply to this fruit in former years.

The volume of trade in foreign green fruits has increased fully 25 per cent in the last year, the aggregate cash value being $1,450,000 for oranges and lemons alone.

The receipts of bananas, pine-apples, cocoanuts, and other tropical fruits were lighter during the year than during 1880, and prices ranged much higher.

FISH.

THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED

by those now in the fish trade of this city is estimated at about $350,000. It has been somewhat augmented during the past year; but the increase was just about offset by the withdrawal of two of the smaller houses from the business. The total of sales shows an increase of rather more than 10 per cent, the figures being placed at $2,000,000, as against $1,800,000 for 1880. The trade express themselves as very well pleased with the course of the market during the past year. At times they were subjected to no little annoyance from a lack of adequate supplies of certain fish—notably fat mackerel, cod, and whitefish—but perhaps the derangement of trade from that cause was not greater than in most former years; and taken all in all the season of 1880 may be regarded as a satisfactory one as to general results. In common with most other commodities, prices have averaged higher. In the case of whitefish, trout, mackerel, and cod the difference was marked, amounting to 25@35 per cent. The year opened with exceedingly light stocks of

LAKE FISH,

which, despite the almost unprecedentedly high prices—from $6.75@7.25 for No. 1 whitefish—were entirely exhausted before the spring trade had fairly set in. Notwithstanding the doleful forebodings entertained by fishermen and the trade generally at the close of the season of 1880 because of the wholesale destruction of nets by the October storms, the 1881 catch (excepting family whitefish) was larger and of a better quality than for the previous year. The high prices current during the winter and spring made it possible for fishermen to obtain all the capital required for their reequipment, and, instead of the utter ruin which seemed to stare them in the face, they have experienced a more than ordinarily profitable year, finding a ready market for their fish, and at better prices than they had been able to realize for many seasons past. It is true that prices reached a pretty high point during the fall of 1880, but then fishermen had no fish to sell, and consequently derived no benefit from the enhanced values. The year opened at $6.50@7.00 for No. 1 whitefish, and steadily advanced until the middle of March, when the quotation stood at $7.00@7.25. There it remained until early in May, when there was a decline to $6.00@6.75. The market continued to work gradually downward until the latter part of August, the price then standing at [illegible]5.25, which was the lowest of the year. During September the market rose up to $5.50@6.10, and in October to $6.50@6.75. Later it dropped off to $6.00@6.25, and closed at those figures. The importance of the fresh-water fisheries will be understood when it is known that fully 5,000 men are engaged, employing with their apparatus and accessories a capital of $1,380,000, and that the catch amounts to 68,750,000 lbs of fish of a value of $2,800,000. The aggregate catch is estimated at about 64,000 brls, of which nearly a third is whitefish. In this connection it is proper to state that all lake fish handled in this market are now subject to

CITY INSPECTION,

the Mayor's appointee to the office of Fish Inspector having titularly entered upon the discharge of his duties Dec. 1. We say titularly because in reality he does not personally inspect a single package, he deputizing employés of the dealers to perform that responsible and onerous duty, and only reserving to himself the burdensome task of drawing his salary. The fish trade of the city is in responsible and reputable hands; and as every package of lake fish sent out is carefully inspected by some member or employé of the firm, and the buyer given an opportunity to examine the goods before paying for them, it is not easy to see the necessity of further precaution, especially as the additional cost must ultimately come out of the pocket of the consumer, whose interest, it is claimed, the office was created to protect. The trade believe the office to be simply and purely a sinecure, and, moreover, without warrant of law, and as such they propose to contest in the courts the validity of the appointment. Contrary to the general belief,

THE MACKEREL CATCH

falls somewhat short of that for 1880. The New England fisheries, it is true, were attended by more than the usual success, the catch having exceeded that of the previous year by more than 100,000 brls; but there was a shortage in the British Provinces more than offsetting the increase in New England, the aggregate catch being the lightest for a number of years. The quality of the fish, however, was exceptionally good, and prices very satisfactory. They were comparatively low in the spring and early summer, but in July they began to work upwards, and the advance since then has been $4.50@5.00 per brl at the fisheries. Notwithstanding the high prices, the demand has been unusually large, and the stock in first hands is said to be lighter than for ten years past. Early in the fall Chicago dealers were awake to the prospect of an advance, and stocked up at the then relatively low prices; consequently that popular fish is now selling in this market at lower prices than are quoted at the East, independent of freight. The year closed at $9.50@9.75 for No. 1 shore, and at $5.00@5.25 for large family, which is about 25 per cent above the prices of a year ago. Of codfish there was a very full catch, but in sympathy with other fish and meats prices have ruled higher, the difference as compared with 1880 being fully 15 per cent. The present price for George's is $6.00@6.25, and for bank $5.00@5.25. The split and round herring fisheries were almost failures. It is regarded as singular that the season's catch should prove a failure both on the American and Labrador coasts, but such was the case, and prices have therefore ruled much higher than in former years. Of Norwegian herring the importations have greatly increased, the demand for them having been larger than ever before, owing to the increased foreign immigration. California salmon have been comparatively scarce and dear. The fact that the Eastern salmon have been exceptionally high has not only kept them out of this market, but a much larger proportion than usual of the California catch went East, making the supply here very light. At the present time this fish is selling at $8.50@8.75 per brl. The California catch was fully 25 per cent larger than for any former year.

FRESH FISH.

This branch of trade has been fairly active, but the aggregate business of the year was not as heavy as that of the previous year, although prices have ruled somewhat higher. The eleven prominent firms engaged report receipts of between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 lbs of both salt and fresh fish, the sale of which at an average of 7c per lb, gives an aggregate cash value of over $350,000.

Complaint is made against the seining operations by which the smaller fish are destroyed indiscriminately, and the source of supply lessened every year. Many propositions looking to the remedying of this evil have been made, but thus far nothing practical has been done.

THE OYSTER TRADE

of 1881, or rather during the months of that year with the "R" in them, was, as Mr Venna would say, "warious." During last winter the business was prosecuted with considerable profit, which is much more than can be said of it since Sept. 1. When the oyster-eating season opened in September fast trains were run for the accommodation of wholesale dealers, by which supplies were brought from Baltimore at the rate of $1.12 per cwt. Those trains were discontinued the latter part of October, and thereafter, up to the present time the rate per cwt has been $2.00, this figure being charged not only for the oysters carried, but for the ice in which they were packed.

Much complaint is made by leading dealers of the custom which has now become almost general (being insisted upon by retail dealers) of selling oysters in bulk. This complaint is quite natural, though at the same time it will excite little sympathy in the breast of the average oyster consumer. Oysters in bulk speak for themselves. This is the case, at least, under most circumstances. A person buying them can tell the proportion of water, and, consequently, the bivalvic proportion. There is one disadvantage, however, in this mode of selling, and that is the sanitary character of the fish when purchased in bulk cannot always be determined as readily as when put up in cans. The latter mode of packing has the advantage of being its own detector in case the oyster becomes a little the worse for age. Bulk oysters, however, may bloat considerably without the fact being discovered by the purchaser.

Trade in September last opened very fairly, and so continued during the month. October showed a great falling off, this depressed condition continuing up to the middle of November, the result of warm and generally unseasonable weather. The Thanksgiving season was unequaled during its brief existence for the general manner in which the people took to the luscious bivalve. Prices have ruled about the same as last season, though the cost of the stock laid down in Chicago has been 10 to 15 per cent higher than they were in 1880.

There are sixteen oyster jobbing-houses in this city, though the bulk of the trade is done by about one-half that number. The aggregate sales of these sixteen houses during the past year amounted to about $1,560,000.

OYSTER CULTURE.

Lieut. Francis Winslow, in the November number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, asserts that the Northern oyster-beds are deteriorating, while the Southern beds are diminishing in yield, which latter fact he attributes to overfishing and failure of protection. The commonly accepted belief regarding the growth and culture of oysters does not bear out Lieut. Winslow in the position he has taken. It has generally been supposed that vigorous fishing in the proper months of the year is the most certain method of increasing the yield of oyster-beds, and a writer in the *Sea World*, published in New York, in a recent paper on the subject gives the modus operandi by which the young oyster is made to shoot with much promptness and vigor in the beds along the Connecticut shore.

DRY GOODS.

THE SALES OF THE YEAR

show an increase of about 8 per cent, being estimated at $62,500,000, against $58,000,000 in 1880, and a little more than $51,000,000 in 1879. The capital employed is about the same as in 1880—viz: $9,500,000, there having been no material change in this respect; but the total will be swelled to fully $10,000,000 by the opening out of a new firm with the beginning of the coming year. No failures have occurred in the trade in this city, and the number of failures in the West was less than usual. Hence there have been but few bad debts to diminish the profits of the year.

Prices were remarkably steady throughout. The fluctuations were small, alike in number and in range. Even the excitement of cotton speculation in the autumn, and the subsequent weakness, made little difference, quotations on the leading staples being practically unchanged. If anything, they have ruled slightly higher than in 1880, in sympathy with labor rather than material. The cost of transacting business is a shade greater, owing to the fact that wages are a trifle higher in some instances. The trade has been almost continuously [illegible]. The chief exceptions were during a short period in the spring when the West was blockaded by the snow, and about a fortnight in the fall when wet weather made the roads so bad as to be nearly impassable. But even this was made amends for by subsequent activity, the delays not being long enough to render the purchasing of seasonable goods unnecessary. Trade has been rather dull recently, because of the openness of the winter thus far, and collections have been more difficult, owing to the delay in marketing produce by bad weather. With this exception, collections were uniformly good, as they were the previous year; and, with fewer losses, the trade of the season has been perhaps the most satisfactory of any in the history of the city. It was equally so in the country. The retail merchants have bought goods as they wanted them, and only that. The year was characterized by an unusual

ABSENCE OF SPECULATION,

alike among merchants in the wholesale and retail departments of the business.

The extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad has opened up a considerable volume of new business in the Southwest. Our dry-goods houses have also sent a great deal more to the Manitoba and Winnipeg country than formerly; while there was a moderate extension of trade in connection with the mining developments in Colorado and Arizona.

The importations of cotton, silk, and gloves have increased during the year, while there is a falling off in the foreign imports of woolen fabrics, which is most marked in the case of cloths, shawls, and worsted goods. Linens are also less numerously imported now than a year ago. The trade of the West, even more than that which centres on the seaboard, is steadily decreasing the percentage of foreign fabrics in favor of those of domestic manufacture. There is reason to believe that the difference would have been more marked during the past year had the producing capacity of Eastern mills been larger. They have filled about all the orders they could, leaving the remainder to be supplied from abroad. There is room for a considerable expansion of our manufacturing facilities, and no place offers a finer field for the development of this industry than does Chicago. It is probable that the manufacturing boom which has struck us on the southward will ere long take in the manufacture of cotton cloth as one of the most promising of the multitude of industries clustering around Chicago.

WOOLEN GOODS

have been very active, the quantity of goods sold being fully 15 per cent greater than in 1880; but prices ranged about 10 per cent lower, making a volume of business measured by $7,800,000, against $7,500,000 in 1880, and $6,000,000 in 1879. The cheapening is mostly in the line of heavy, dark, chinchilla beavers; and they have been especially weak during the past sixty days, owing to the mild weather ruling and the prospect of an open winter. With the exception of these goods the stocks in jobbers' hands are unusually light at the present time; but it is probable that country merchants are carrying more than the ordinary quantity, the mild weather having lessened their sales even more than those in the city.

Dealers report a steady and rather rapid decline in the volume of imported goods. The returns of the custom-house at New York show a decrease of nearly 15 per cent the past year as compared with 1880. In fact, the importations are now nearly restricted to the finest classes of goods, as French and English worsted diagonals. The old-time prejudice against domestic cloths is rapidly disappearing, as it is found that they are equally as good as the best. Indeed, it is an open secret in the trade that most of the goods now sold as foreign are really made in this country. Why such a subterfuge should be deemed necessary is one of these mysteries which "no fellah can find out," unless it be that some people are yet foolish enough to minister to the cupidity of dealers who impose higher prices than they would dare to ask for fabrics of home manufacture.

CARPETINGS.

The sales of carpetings have increased about 15 per cent, being estimated at $3,800,000, against $3,300,000 in 1880, and about the same in 1879, that being an unusually active year. The augment in the aggregate of sales was all the more marked as prices have averaged not far from 7 per cent lower, the droop being most pronounced in the case of the more costly goods, body Brussels declining sharply. One or two new firms have embarked in the business since 1880, and the aggregate capital employed is now about $800,000.

Dealers report a marked improvement in the character of the demand. The cheap stuffs which were so much preferred during the dull times preceding 1879, and even up to less than two years ago, are now comparatively neglected. The better class of goods is the one now wanted, the demand being materially stimulated by the cheapening in prices above noted. Trade was good all through the year, but especially active in the spring and fall. Indeed, jobbers experienced some difficulty in getting goods fast enough; and would probably have done more business in the latter part of spring but for this fact. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers and jobbers are now smaller than usual; and prices are expected to advance some 5 per cent early in the coming year.

Our importations of foreign carpetings were fully one-third less the past year than in 1880. They are decreasing rapidly each year, with an increase in the supply and a steady improvement in the quality of our domestic manufactures.

MILLINERY.

THE WHOLESALE MILLINERY

trade has been moderately profitable and reasonably active, seeing that the hard weather of winter and the miserable spring told with especial severity on this branch of business. Ladies could not get out to buy goods, or to display them if already owned. The dullness of the first four months was, however, more than compensated by subsequent activity, trade being exceptionally good during the autumn, with more fine goods selling than ever before, as people were more able to buy. Prices have not been materially different from those of 1880, perhaps a trifle higher, and have ruled much steadier, giving a somewhat better margin of profit than heretofore. In addition to this there have been fewer bad debts, and collections were generally made as promptly as could be expected, if not always as desired. The

VOLUME OF SALES

is estimated at $6,500,000, being an increase of 8@10 per cent. The capital employed is about $1,200,000, or substantially the same as in 1880. No new firms have engaged in the business during the past year, and there was but one failure, which was only a small one. Parties in the trade say that last year was much the best of the three which have followed our long period of commercial dullness.

The most notable feature of the millinery business is the continued decrease in the quantity of goods imported. Animated trade was to be expected in prosperous times; but since our last panic this has not meant animation in ordering goods from abroad, as it did previously. A few years ago all our ribbons and artificial flowers were imported; now the great bulk of sales are the product of domestic manufacture. No ribbons are imported at present, the home goods being fully equal to the foreign, and much cheaper. The artificial flowers, shapes, and some of the fabrics are mostly manufactured in this city, and the industry gives employment to hundreds of workers, mostly females. These conditions form the basis of a healthy trade, and are apparently substantial reasons for anticipating a healthy growth in the future.

CLOTHING.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

is reported in this department. The sales of the year foot up in round figures $20,000,000, which is 21 per cent greater than the $16,500,000 reported for 1880. The sales of that year were, however, somewhat larger than our estimates. The increase is nearer to 15 per cent. We gave the sales for 1879 as $14,000,000. The capital employed is about $7,000,000, against $6,350,000 in 1880. The increase in this direction is chiefly due to the opening out of five new firms within the past twelve months; but there was also some addition in the shape of accumulating profits by houses previously in the trade. There have been no failures.

About the whole of the above-noted augment in sales is a measure of the quantity of goods handled over and above the record of the previous year. Prices have ruled substantially the same, perhaps averaged a shade lower, but were much steadier than in 1880, the whole range of the twelve months not exceeding 5 per cent. The cost of transacting business is a shade higher, chiefly owing to advances in rent and wages, the cost of material having remained about the same. The business has been fairly profitable, though disappointing in November, owing to the mild weather, which delayed purchases of winter goods by retailers. The trade is regarded as being in a sounder, healthier condition than at any previous time in our history.

CHICAGO NOW RANKS FIRST

among all the cities of the Union, except New York, in the wholesale clothing trade. Nearly all the clothing sold is made here, and it is claimed that the clothing manufactured in Chicago is much better than that turned out at the East. Indeed, the character of the trade demands this. In former years the West uniformly took the poorest goods of Eastern make. Now that rule is reversed, and the great bulk of the articles offered in this section have to be nearly or quite equal to custom make or they would not find buyers. The great public of the West has really been educated up to the point of being so exacting in this respect that most of our manufacturers now have the goods made up in establishments of their own, instead of giving the work out, as was the rule up to a recent date. Every part of the work is now performed under expert supervision, and is therefore uniformly well done. The increasing demands of the trade have also stimulated the production of a much greater variety than formerly, and goods are now made up in dozens of different styles, instead of following one or two models, as used to be the case here and is now largely the case on the seaboard. Owing to this and the fact that the business is large enough to permit production at the minimum of cost to the individual garment, our clothing is now generally preferred, all over the West, to that made at any other point. It is pleasant to note that even the shop-workers of a few years ago have had to change front, and now turn out goods which are worth buying as well as worth selling. The demand this winter is for a higher class of goods than ever before, as prosperous times increase the desire of the great majority to dress well.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

TEN PER CENT INCREASE

is reported by prominent firms in the wholesale branch of this trade. There are fourteen houses engaged in jobbing these goods, whose aggregate sales during the year 1881 are given at $6,500,000, on a capital of $1,500,000. Business throughout the year has been active, three new firms having started within that period. Prices have ruled steady, and, while labor has been a trifle higher, the increase of production, together with new appliances in the way of machinery, have tended to the return of profits in about the same proportion as those of 1880.

Goods of this description manufactured here have a widely-extended market, some of them going to California, the intermediate Territories being mostly supplied by Chicago dealers. Many goods are disposed of in Texas and throughout the South, Ohio also being a liberal customer. The past year has also marked a considerable increase of this particular trade with the British Provinces.

The fur trade has, on the whole, been rather lighter than usual, and the warm, early winter has tended to a continuance of this inactivity. While the fur crop of the winter of 1880-'81 was very light, owing to the extreme cold weather, which to a great extent prevented trapping operations, yet the spring months proved very productive, and the average yearly quantity was secured. The furs prepared for sale last winter averaged much better than usual, as the same continuous low temperature which brought enforced idleness to the trapper proved most favorable to the work of the manufacturer.

The retail hat, cap, and fur establishments, small and large, did a business aggregating about $2,500,000 during the last twelve months on an estimated capital of about $500,000. These latter have increased in number during the year, and generally report fair profits.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE VARIOUS KINDS OF FOOT GEAR

handled by the trade have been in larger demand than ever, though our figures are no larger than those given last year, the magnitude of the business for 1880 having been overstated by some parties. There are twenty-four houses in the trade, the sales of four of them reaching $2,000,000 apiece, and seven others doing each a business of $1,000,000 or over. The sales of all aggregated about $18,000,000 for 1881, against $16,250,000 in 1880. The increase of nearly 11 per cent is much less than claimed for some firms; they report an extension of 20@25 per cent, but some others have not much more than "held their own." The capital, which includes that employed in manufacturing, is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, and is but slightly larger than a year ago.

The business of the past twelve months was generally satisfactory, though close competition between leading firms has cut profits down to a small percentage on the volume of goods handled. But it has also given them the trade of the West, as houses on the seaboard are unable to compete on equal terms with goods made here. Prices have remained nearly the same as in 1880, being a shade stronger on the average. The cost of production has not increased so much as in some other lines. Wages have advanced, and rents are higher in some cases; but this has been nearly compensated by a more general use of machinery. There has been some extension of trade towards the South, but the principal growth is in the Northwest. The filling up of population in Dakota and along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad has drawn largely upon the reserves of our merchants and jobbers, and in the most active part of the year it was

DIFFICULT TO SUPPLY GOODS

as rapidly as they were wanted. There have been few bad debts, and collections were generally made without trouble.

Our leading houses are all engaged in manufacturing on an extensive scale, and with the best modern appliances for saving labor and turning out good goods. They are on a par with Eastern factories in this respect, and have a great advantage over them in regard to location right among the material of which boots and shoes are made. The hides, the bark, and the tanneries are all here to select from and use without cost of transportation to the seaboard, and the return carriage on the manufactured article. Hence the goods can be supplied more cheaply for equal qualities, and this fact enables our manufacturers to pay special attention to quality. For this reason our sales of heavy goods are very largely of Chicago make; and within the past few years the manufacture of ladies' wear has attained large proportions, several hundred pairs of hands being employed in that department alone. As an instance of the magnitude of the business we may note that during the coming month one of our leading firms will remove to the largest warehouse occupied by any boot and shoe firm in the United States. The trade shows a tendency now to concentrate in the neighborhood of Monroe, Adams, and Franklin streets, following the example of some other lines in clustering towards one point as a centre. The sales of

RUBBER GOODS

show a large increase. These articles are now coming into general use, because they are made much better and less clumsy than formerly. The sales of all kinds of rubber goods in the United States are now about $18,000,000 per annum, one-third of which is in the shape of boots and shoes and one-ninth part is belting. Chicago dealers sold a large part of $1,000,000 worth of rubber wear for feet and legs during 1881. Prices averaged higher than the previous year, owing to a shortage in the supply. There was considerable difficulty in filling orders in the autumn, the universally wet weather causing a big augment in the demand. We note that crude rubber is unprotected. Not being produced in this country, no one is interested in asking for the imposition of a tax; and the competition of manufacturers is close enough to put prices of the finished goods down to a low point. Some classes of rubber goods sell at not more than one-fourth the price of a few years ago.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE

was a very successful one, showing an increase over that of the previous year of fully 10 per cent. The number of prominent firms engaged in this trade is seven, whose aggregate sales during the twelve months amounted to $6,000,000.

Miscellaneous drugs ruled steady throughout the entire year. Opium, morphine, and quinine declined sharply in the spring, and ruled low as compared with other years up to about the 20th of this month when quinine advanced from $2.15 to $2.55, and cinchonidia from 70c to 95c. Opium sold one year ago at $7.25 per lb, and is now selling at $4.35 per lb. Morphine has ruled much lower during the last twelve months than during the year preceding. Early in 1881 the wholesale price was $4.75@5.00, the present price of this somnolent article is $3.50@3.75 per ounce. The wholesale drug trade is rapidly increasing, the territory from which orders come widening perceptibly all the time. Dealers all concur in the report that stocks were never larger or in better shape than at present.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the leading drugs during the year:

	Lowest.	Highest.
Morphine, per oz	$2.75	$4.75
Quinine, per oz	1.95	2.75
Opium, per lb	4.35	6.75

Margins generally have been fair, but the market on leading staples has ruled in favor of the buyer, the effect of which is not to increase aggregate profits of the year's business. Changes in values are promptly met here. In this respect the Chicago drug market has assumed a strictly metropolitan character, prices being determined rather by supply and demand than by any other consideration. This, with the absence of fictitious values caused by local speculation, makes Chicago a most desirable distributing point for drugs, a fact which the leading interests of the world in this line of business have not been slow to recognize.

CONFECTIONERY.

THE INCREASE IN THIS BRANCH

of trade is reported at fully 25 per cent over that of 1881. The bulk of the goods sold was about 20 per cent larger than that of the year previous, the balance, 5 per cent, being chargeable to the extra cost of production. The year, however, is acknowledged by dealers to have been a very profitable one. In keeping with the good times, the candy-eating public have insisted upon a superior quality of goods, this feature being noticeable throughout the trade. The cash value of this trade in this city during the year just closed is estimated at about $8,700,000.

There have been few new hands at the candy-pulling hooks during the past year, the old establishments having the full benefit of the increased demand for sweets.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

THE TRADE IN CROCKERY,

glassware, lamps, etc., shows fair progress. The volume of sales was about $2,800,000, against $2,600,000 in 1880, being an increase of about 8 per cent. The augment as duplicated on the trade of 1879 was much greater, as 1880 was a very active year. There has been but a small accession of capital, the aggregate being estimated at $525,000, against $500,000 the previous year. One new firm has embarked in the business.

There are few other important changes to note. The cost of transacting business is perhaps a little greater than twelve months ago—a slight advance in wages being offset by lower freight rates. Prices have ranged nearly the same, and are now a shade lower than at the close of 1880, especially on glassware. The demand has recently run more to high-priced goods, as decorated ware; but that fact has made little difference to the volume of trade in imported articles. At times the trade

COULD NOT OBTAIN GOODS

fast enough to supply the demands of customers; partly because manufacturers were behind with their orders, and partly because of tardiness in the freight movement. The trade is far from being overstocked at present, and there is some reason to fear that the supply will be short the coming season, especially for the early trade, owing to the strike in the English potteries. A result of that may also be an advance in prices. The manufacturers resisted the demand of higher wages, as they have found that low prices are necessary to competition with American goods. The manufacture of pottery in this country is at present making rapid strides towards perfection and that popularity which always awaits a really good article.

MUSIC.

THE BETTER TIMES

have done wonders in developing the tuneful faculty. The trade in musical instruments has grown enormously during the past year, some dealers reporting all the way from 30 to 50 per cent increase. The volume of sales is estimated at $4,000,000, against a little more than $3,000,000 in 1880. About $500,000 is invested in the business, which is transacted more nearly on a cash basis than ever before.

There has been very little change in prices during the past year, but net profits have been slightly reduced by increased cost of transacting business. Prices were generally marked up by manufacturers during the boom of 1880 to fully as high a point as they would bear, and figures were subsequently reduced on some classes of goods. Trade has ruled uniformly brisk. Indeed, with the exception of a little lull in November, the competition has been rather between buyers than sellers, with an increasing preference for standard wares. Some of our dealers have found it impossible for months together to obtain instruments from the manufacturers as fast as wanted. This has not much increased the home manufacture of pianos, but it has greatly stimulated the

MANUFACTURE OF REED ORGANS

in this city. They are now turned out here at the rate of nearly 1,000 per month, finding ready sale all over the West, as they compare favorably in quality as well as price with those of Eastern make. The trade in pianos has grown enormously. A great many have been sold to go to Colorado, and even to Texas, Arkansas, and Montana, while the intermediate territory, as well as the city, is buying largely. The upright piano is still the favorit for home use, but a good many square ones find customers. The semi-grand is, however, taking the lead for the parlor, as many having been sold during 1881 as in four or five years previously. The trade in book and sheet music shows a large increase, and the minor class of musical instruments have met with extensive sale, except that band music has ruled rather slow.

Dealers note more disposition now than formerly on the part of country buyers to come direct to Chicago. The home trade is still cursed by the commission system, under which teachers, clergymen, etc., make a percentage, which of course is paid by the buyer. It would be well if the trade would unite as one man to extinguish the nuisance forever.

JEWELRY.

THIS LINE OF BUSINESS

reports a very satisfactory trade, though it has not grown so much as some other branches. In the latter part of the year business was fully 25 per cent greater than twelve months previously, but it was relatively slow in the early part of the year. The sales altogether increased about 11 per cent, aggregating nearly $7,250,000, against $6,500,000 for 1880. The capital engaged in the business is estimated at about $2,000,000, which is probably a little large.

There has been but little change in the character of the demand for jewelry proper, and silverware. The new styles introduced were generally received with favor, and all classes of goods met with ready sale, mostly however, for the better grades. With timepieces the case was somewhat different. There was a good demand for the best classes of watches, but for the more common grades the demand was simply enormous. The increase in the quantity of money at the command of mechanics and farm workers has swept bare the stocks of ordinary movements in moderate priced cases; and some manufacturers have orders for all of this kind of goods that they can turn out within the next three or four years. Instances are related by the trade where manufacturers have recently refused to take cash down for goods to be supplied within what would ordinarily be a reasonable time. There is no necessity now for sending these goods across the water to compete with those of European make. They are all wanted home.

The jobbing trade enjoyed the benefit of the business boom much more fully than did the retail trade in this city. Some of the smaller houses in the latter line have scarcely done as much business the past year as in 1880.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

THE PAST YEAR

was, in some respects, more satisfactory to jobbers of leather and findings than was the previous one, though 1880 was generally accounted more than ordinarily profitable, the tendency of prices having been quite sharply upward. Throughout the past year trade was steadily good. There may be said to have been no periods of dullness, and from first to last the market maintained a firm and healthy tone. The production was much larger than ever before, but there was a corresponding increase in the consumption, and at no time did stocks accumulate to the extent that values were unfavorably affected. An increase in the volume of (jobbing) sales of fully 12 per cent is reported, the total slightly exceeding [illegible], against $1,800,000 for 1880 and $1,500,000 for 1879. Prices were remarkably

EXEMPT FROM FLUCTUATIONS,

and if profits have not been as large as in some former years the losses also have been less, the failures in the West having been exceptionally few, and the collections exceptionally good. In this city there have been no failures in the jobbing trade. One small tanner and one or two commission houses with a paucity of capital went to the wall, but these failures are supposed to have resulted from operations outside legitimate merchandizing. With the single exception of the best quality of very heavy sole, of which the supply at times was a little scant, stocks were at all times ample. Once or twice during the year the sole-leather men—encouraged by the moderate proportions of the supply—tried to start a "boom" in prices but the attempts were dismal failures. The year closes on fair stocks and steady prices.

LUMBER.

THE THIRD INTEREST

in Chicago's great commercial trinity, the lumber trade, has made wonderful progress during the year just closed. True to its reputation of former years, it has continued to spread until very few portions of the country west of the Alleghenies where railroad communication is had with Chicago can be found where the products of the Michigan forests are not in greater or less measure utilized for the manifold purposes to which lumber is applied. The old trade barrier which has in the shape of an imaginary line divided the working field of the Chicago lumber merchants from that claimed by the lumbermen of the Mississippi Valley has been swept away during the active season of 1881, and thousands of car-loads of pine lumber billed by Chicago merchants have invaded the Upper Mississippi country. This strong trade wind has made itself felt strongest, perhaps, in the South and Southwest. All through the season builders and railroad contractors in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, and even Mexico have checked their extra baggage through to Chicago when they have started out for lumber, coming through St. Louis as if unconscious that that burg was the headquarters of the Upper Mississippi lumber-trade, and on landing here finding what they wanted without the least trouble, seen one of the greatest feats of commercial enterprise, as shown by Chicago's resurrection from the ashes, and gone home completely satisfied.

Chicago lumber during the year just closed has traversed the entire breadth of the country from Maine to Oregon, several consignments having been made to the former region, where the pine supply is becoming exhausted and the spruce is not available for the needed purposes, and to the latter where, although the coarser pines abound, there is little of the finer sort and no facilities at present for utilizing the native growth.

THE LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE

which in years before had been simply a small underground room hired by the Lumberman's Association, where ill-attended meetings were held occasionally, and where the accounts of the association were kept by the simplest sort of single entry, became last year a guide as well as a source of power to the lumber merchant, and he has now come to believe in the value of statistical completeness as exemplified by the work of the present Secretary, Mr. George W. Hotchkiss, who has so systematized the labors of his office as to grasp and record even the minutest item of interest to the colossal trade, which in 1856-'7 was represented only by a standing committee of the Board of Trade, and which now boasts of $60,000,000 capital.

As compared with the receipts of 1880, the year 1881 shows an excess in round numbers of 290,000,000 ft of lumber and 186,000,000 shingles, together with a proportionate increase in lath, posts, and other coarser forest products.

The lumber interest of Chicago, which ten years ago it was thought had reached its fullest proportions, has made an advance, so far as the bulk of trading is concerned, beyond any previous year of its history. Commencing on Jan. 1 last with a stock on hand of 407,840,673 feet of lumber and 188,720,000 shingles, receipts came in at an average of over 6,000,000 feet of lumber per day for the 300 working days of the year. During this entire time the receipts, enormous as they were,

HARDLY KEPT PACE WITH THE DEMAND,

of which but a small proportion was for city use. During the entire season of navigation the average number of cars required daily for the filling of outside orders on the lumber market was over 600, and much delay and embarrassment was caused the greater part of the time during the summer on account of the inability of the railroads to meet the demands of this great interest.

Of the 1,853,040,000 feet received during the year, about 412,000,000 feet were absorbed by building operations in Chicago and its suburbs.

The extent and gross value of forest products handled during the year may be stated as follows:

	Bulk.	Value.
Lumber, ft	1,853,000,000	$40,810,000
Shingles, No.	785,400,000	1,600,000
Lath, No.	104,000,000	208,000
Cedar posts, No	3,000,000	450,000
Railroad-ties, No.	5,000,000	1,700,000
Cord-wood, cds	40,000	280,000
Slabs, cds	25,000	100,000
Tan-bark, cds	30,000	300,000
Telegraph-poles, No.	90,000	200,000
Total		$45,648,000

WHERE IT COMES FROM.

The following table shows the prominent points in Michigan from which lumber has been shipped by lake to the Chicago market the past year, with the quantity from each:

Place.	Quantity.	Place.	Quantity.
EAST SHORE.			
Black Creek	11,112,000	Packard Pier	5,460,000
Frankfort	11,350,000	Silver Lake	2,017,000
Grand Haven	134,837,000	South Haven	6,136,000
Hamlin	12,217,000	St. Joseph	3,535,000
Ludington	107,235,000	White Lake	86,244,000
Manistee	147,215,000		
WEST SHORE.			
Bent'n Harbor	4,023,000	Sheboygan	1,065,000
Manitowoc	180,000	Whitefish Bay	150,000
Milwaukee	523,000		
GREEN BAY.			
Bay de Noque	2,000,000	Pensaukee	4,855,000
Cedar River	19,003,000	Peshtigo	52,261,000
Escanaba	5,880,000	Sturgeon Bay	18,735,000
Oconto	7,210,000	Suamico	3,500,000
NORTHERN PORTS.			
Ashland	20,645,000	Mackinaw City	9,254,000
Alpena	9,439,000	Saginaw River	36,208,000
Cheboygan	47,349,000	Tawas City	2,470,000
Charlevoix	3,767,000	Traverse	27,488,000
Marquette	4,110,000		

The total receipts by lake during the season of navigation were 1,612,783,000 ft lumber and 718,633,000 shingles.

The lumber output in the Upper Mississippi region for the year 1881 was, in round numbers, 1,400,000,000 ft, while that of Michigan was 3,500,000,000 ft.

The year now closing probably gave larger profits for the dealers than any year since the great fire. During the boom in July and August, when ordinary piece-stuff was selling at $11.75@12.00, the large lumber firms were straining every nerve to meet the unprecedented demand for shipment, and, as has before been said, failed to keep up with the urgent call, or to fill promptly orders that came even from the territory naturally belonging to the Upper Mississippi region.

THE INCOMING RUSH.

During the latter part of the summer and almost up to the close of navigation much trouble was experienced from lack of dock-room, or rather from the inability of yard-owners, to pile and classify their stock as fast as it arrived. This cause of itself had a depressing influence on the cargo market for the time being, and tended to delay shipments by rail to some extent.

Several of the largest lumber firms with mills at Menominee, Grand Haven, and elsewhere made preparations by the building of docks early in the season to pile largely at the mills during the summer, and thus save overcrowding at the yards in this city, and at the same time have a good assortment of lumber to draw from during the winter. This plan has hardly been carried out, for the reason that the demand for lumber throughout the season of navigation was so heavy and continuous that it could not be spared from the market. Several large firms owning mills across the lake had to buy largely of others near the close of navigation in order to keep up a well-assorted stock in their yards here.

One feature of the trade for several years past, the occasional shipments in deals, or three-inch clear plank, for the English market, has been missing the past season. This was accounted for by the extreme prices realized during the summer which would have rendered such shipments unprofitable, as lumber of that description commanded better prices in this market than was paid for it in Canada.

THE CARGO TRADE

commenced about May 10, although straggling cargoes arrived a fortnight before that date. These early receipts were composed largely of the lower grades, the greater portion being mill culls. Of the arrivals during the latter part of April 24 cargoes, comprising lumber, shingles, and lath, stopped at the Franklin street market.

The month of May was an active one on the cargo market, sales being made rapidly, though the arrivals were small in number as compared with previous years. The practice of purchasing at the mills on the opposite shore was followed more generally than has been the custom in previous seasons, and this of itself tended to lessen the number of vessels at the regular market. During the two middle weeks of this month prices dropped a little, but after the 25th offerings were readily accepted at a slight advance.

June saw a sharp advance in all descriptions of lumber. Long-length piece stuff was in active request, and, although prices in the general list gained $1.00@1.25, the demand for this class was so great that much higher figures were paid.

During the month of July the demand for all classes of lumber continued active, and a further advance of 75c per 1,000 feet was made. Arrivals on the market during this month were not large, most of the cargoes going to the yards of the owners who had purchased in advance. The demand for long-length piece-stuff continued throughout the month, the supply being inadequate.

The month of August opened briskly at the Franklin street market, prices for the first ten days holding their own. After that date the descriptions of piece-stuff which had been in active demand became more plenty, as a result of increased manufacture to secure the high figures offered, and as a consequence prices dropped 50@75c per m. The unprecedented heat of this month seriously retarded work at the yards, causing stocks to accumulate, and this fact had its weight in bringing about lower prices.

During September there was some falling off in the demand for cargoes, and at its close another decline of 50c per 1,000 had been recorded. The buoyant feeling that had characterized the market was gone. Toward the latter part of the month, however, after the shock caused by the death of the President had passed, a more active tone was noted, but the lack of transportation facilities still hampered trade to a great extent. This was markedly true so far as the Illinois River trade was concerned, which was completely blocked by the grain plethora that occurred about this time, imprisoning the entire canal-boat fleet as it did with their cargoes of corn, for which there was no room in the elevators.

The cargo trade for October was rather more slack than for any previous month during the navigation season. Quotations for piece-stuff dropped early in the month to $10.25 for ordinary lengths, and there were believed to have been sales considerably below this figure. This decline was attributed partly to large supplies and to continued fears that the winter demand might be greatly lessened in the consuming districts owing to the supposed large shortage in the crops. In the last few days of the month, canal-boats being more plenty, considerable lumber was taken for the Illinois River trade, and prices stiffened up materially.

The receipts during November embraced 192,017,000 feet lumber and 75,019,000 shingles, besides the miscellaneous and coarser forest products. The shipments during this month were 211,656,000 feet lumber and 84,987,000 shingles. Cargo prices advanced sharply toward the middle of November, and reached the highest figures of the season toward the close of the month, ordinary piece-stuff commanding $12.50.

The December trade was little, if any, less than that of the preceding month, and prices were held firm for all descriptions of lumber.

CARGO PRICES.

The following table shows the cargo prices of prominent descriptions of lumber at the periods named:

	May 28.	July 31.	Nov. 30.
Piece stuff, ordinary lengths, green	$9.50@10.00	$11.75@12.00	$12.00@12.50
Dry inch boards, No. 3 logs	12.00@13.75	12.00@13.50	13.50@14.50
Boards and strips	12.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@14.50
Norway strips and boards	11.50@13.00	11.25@11.75	12.00@13.50
Shingles, A	2.60@2.65	2.85@2.95	2.70@2.85
Shingles, standard	1.90@2.00	1.90@2.00	1.85@2.00

THE YARD TRADE

through the winter was good, and long before the opening of navigation many classes of lumber were exhausted, dealers being obliged to resort to reciprocal exchanges in order to meet the wants of their customers. At the full opening of navigation, May 6, the stock on hand in the yards was 228,556,664 feet of lumber and timber and 73,698,575 shingles, against 238,483,874 feet of lumber and timber and 115,116,000 shingles at the same date the year previous. Of the former quantities, 21,289,000 feet of lumber and 26,200,000 shingles had been brought in by vessels that had managed to evade the heavy ice which hugged the south shore of Lake Michigan up to nearly the 1st of May. Trade from this point on was remarkably good. At a meeting of the trade called at the instigation of the "bears" May 21 for the purpose of reducing rates on some portions of the yard list, the movers were defeated, and at a subsequent meeting on the 27th of May the price-list adopted early in the month was reaffirmed. The month closed with a firmer feeling on all classes of stock.

The June yard trade was very heavy, bringing the total shipment and disposition of lumber for the first six months of the year to 718,223,000 feet. Hemlock arrived in considerable quantities this month, selling generally at $8.00 per m. by the cargo. The price-list adopted May 27 was continued up to the regular meeting of this month, when a new list making a general advance of $1.00 per m. was adopted as the official schedule for July.

During the month of July business at the yards was unprecedented, and the regular price-list of June 27 was supplemented on the 12th of July at a meeting of the trade, and on the 19th an unofficial list was issued by many leading dealers which was generally adopted. The shipments and sales of July reached 189,010,173 feet of lumber, as compared with 125,821,280 feet in July, 1880.

August showed up largely in the yard trade, and, until the 20th of the month, indicated little less demand than was shown for the month previous. Toward the end of this month long-continued drouths in the region looking to Chicago for its supplies had an adverse influence, and the month closed with a little less buoyant feeling. The reported shipments during this month embraced 225,433,000 feet of lumber and 123,040,000 shingles.

During the month of September the receipts by lake and rail were 231,389,000 feet of lumber and 112,055,000 shingles—an increase of 22,711,000 feet of lumber and 37,874,000 shingles over the corresponding month of the previous year. The shipments were 188,811,000 feet of lumber and 132,735,000 shingles. The falling off in the shipments this month was due largely to the lack of transportation facilities; and fears that the short crops in the West would not warrant a continuance of the heavy consumption of lumber also had their weight in curtailing the demand. Prices remained as fixed in the list on Oct. 27, although several yards, desirous of opening up new avenues of custom, were known to have cut the rates 25@50c per 1,000 feet. As a general thing, however, the official list was adhered to.

No changes occurred during October in the list prices of the yards as established Sept. 27, but it was no secret that these prices were freely shaded by a majority of the trade. That this arose from no lack of confidence in values as represented by the list was evidenced by the unanimous reaffirming of the October list at the meeting of Oct. 27 for the purpose of establishing a list for November. At this meeting a resolution was passed withdrawing all traveling men from the road during November, provided 85 per cent of the trade agreed to the measure, which was fully ratified at an adjourned meeting held Nov. 3.

The yard trade during November was active and strong, the official list being continued with the exception of narrow common boards, which were advanced 50c per 1,000, and 20c per 1,000 was added to shingles, and 40c to lath. The old difficulty of lack of cars sadly hampered the trade during this month, the roads being from 500 to 1,000 cars behind the orders all the time.

YARD PRICES.

Following were the official yard prices at the dates named:

	Jan. 21.	June 27.	Nov. 30.
Dimension	$11.50@13.00	$13.00@15.00	[illegible]@17.00
Fencing	11.50@13.50	13.00@14.50	[illegible]
Common boards	12.50@15.00	14.00@16.00	[illegible]@17.50
No. 2 boards	11.50	12.50	13.50
Flooring B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock boards B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.75
Shingles, A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCKS TO DRAW FROM.

The following figures bear on the condition of the stocks at the closing of the year:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
Stock in yards Dec. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of shipments during month	[illegible]	41,310,000
Estimated stock Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 1, 1881	407,840,673	188,720,000

HARDWOOD LUMBER.

The bulk of this lumber is received from the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana, but the finer qualities, such as black walnut, come from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, while the Southern pine is largely obtained from Alabama, or from Jefferson County in that State. Altogether the receipts of hardwood lumber have been over 250,000,000 feet, 60,000,000 feet of which has come from the South. The value of the Southern lumber received have footed up in the vicinity of $3,000,000, while that from the more northern forests represented fully $5,600,000. These latter receipts were made up of maple, ash, basswood, oak, etc., used for furniture and building purposes.

PROGRESS MADE.

No data is known to exist by which a complete history of the receipts and shipments of lumber at Chicago can be traced to a date earlier than 1843, although it is stated by those engaged in the business that the trade had in 1843 acquired a volume not exceeding 12,000,000 feet, which was steadily increased until 1847, beginning with which year we may trace its increase to the present time, as follows:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1847	32,118,225	[illegible]
1850	100,364,779	[illegible]
1860	262,494,626	[illegible]
1870	1,018,998,685	[illegible]
1871	1,039,328,375	[illegible]
1872	1,183,659,280	[illegible]
1873	1,123,368,671	[illegible]
1874	1,060,088,700	[illegible]
1875	1,157,194,425	[illegible]
1876	1,039,785,306	[illegible]
1877	1,065,405,223	[illegible]
1878	2,179,984,710	[illegible]
1879	1,467,720,091	[illegible]
1880	1,564,558,118	[illegible]
1881	1,853,040,000	[illegible]

The usual flight of speculations regarding the forest outcome of next year has appeared, more especially in journals devoted to the lumber interest. As to the reliability of these numerous predictions little can be said. The prospects, however, for next year may be summed up in the remarks of a prominent lumberman of this city, who asserts that the mills will probably increase their capacity, and will find material enough to keep them in operation throughout the working season.

THE PINE SUPPLY.

An exchange, speaking of the destruction of our pine forests, says:

> It is asserted that during the season just closed more than six billions (6,279,950,000) of feet of lumber have been felled in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The logging this summer will swell this amount to seven and a half billions (7,420,950,000) of feet. As the census agents report that the whole quantity of pine timber standing in these three States is but eighty-one and a half billions (81,650,000,000) of feet, a simple sum in division will show that the supply will only last twelve years if the present rate of destruction is kept up, and there is no way of supplying the loss, since once the pine is cut off a growth of hard wood follows, which is not only slow of growth and of the scrub variety, but is practically useless for building purposes. The Maine pineries are also comparatively exhausted, lumbering operations now being confined to spruce. Michigan lumber has even been shipped to Bangor, indicating that the home supply there is giving out.

According to the journal of the Agricultural Society of France, the acreage of forest in Europe, north and south, is 100,000,000 to 150,000,000. These, however, especially outside of Germany, are rapidly thinning out. In Germany great pains are taken to foster the growth of forest trees, and the labors of that Government have thus far been well rewarded.

COAL.

NOTHING MORE UNERRINGLY SHOWS

the growth of the city in population and in manufactures than does the rapid expansion of the coal trade. That the quantity of coal handled during the past twelve months should be more than double the quantity required to meet the demands no farther back than 1875 would scarcely be credited were not the fact demonstrable by official figures. For that year the total receipts of all kinds of coal were returned at 1,612,002 tons, while the receipts for 1881 reach a grand aggregate of 3,444,000 tons, which is an increase during the space of six years of 1,832,000 tons. Of the past year's receipts only 656,000 tons were reshipped, thus leaving 2,788,000 tons as the quantity required to supply local consumers. The shipments to the interior were 34,000 tons larger than for 1880. The increase would have been still more marked but for the fact that at certain periods of the year it was impossible to obtain the required freight accommodation. During March and April, for instance, shipments were almost entirely suspended in consequence of the snow-blockade. Then in May for a period of two weeks the switchmen's strike placed an embargo on shipments. There were also periods during October and November when certain sections of the West which look to Chicago for their supplies were victims of a genuine coal famine, simply because the railway companies could not furnish the cars. In many localities consumers were obliged to resort to the corn-crib for a substitute for coal, while in some cases to such desperate straits were the people driven that railroad ties were torn up to supply the needed fuel. Since the middle of November supplies have been going forward freely and the sufferings incident to the coal famine of last winter and the past autumn are not feared. The country demand is chiefly for

BITUMINOUS COALS

of the cheaper kinds, Wilmington selling more largely than any other. There is, however, an unusually increasing demand for anthracite, and within a few years it is not improbable that the proportions may be reversed, unless the difference in cost shall become greater than at present. The largely-increasing use of hard coal for domestic purposes is due to the introduction of the base-burner stoves more than to anything else, though its smaller bulk and greater cleanliness commend it to consumers. Of the various kinds of coal handled in this market Wilmington takes the lead as to quantity, the proportion being as three to one of any other brand. In quality it is inferior to the product of many of the Eastern mines. Of the latter the Erie and the Youghiogheny are unquestionably the best, with the Hocking Valley and the Pittsburg ranking only a little lower. Of the first-mentioned comparatively little now comes to this market. Youghiogheny, which is said to be a better coal (containing, as it does, about 60 per cent of carbon to 55 per cent for Erie), and which is 50c per ton cheaper, is being largely substituted. The extension to Toledo of the Ohio Central Railroad makes it possible to place this brand of coal on the market at a considerably lower rate than formerly, and in greater quantity. Both for anthracite and bituminous coal

PRICES AVERAGED HIGHER

than for 1880. The year opened at $8.00 for the former, but in January there was an advance to $8.50, and further along to $8.75@9.00. Owing to the severity of the weather, the unusually active demand, and the great difficulty experienced in getting coal forward from the mines these extreme prices were easily sustained until the opening of lake navigation. The second week in May saw a decline to $7.25@7.50. There was no further change in values until July, when orders were freely filled at $7.00@7.25, and some cash sales for immediate delivery were made as low as $6.75. Aug. 13 the market advanced to $7.50@7.75, in September to $8.00, and about the middle of November to $8.50. The supply of hard coal has been a little short all the year, owing to the universally increased requirements of the iron interest, although the production has been some 4,850,000 tons greater than for 1880. The season has been a more than ordinarily profitable one to dealers, the soft-coal men especially having had a highly prosperous year.

COAL FREIGHTS

have averaged higher than for many years. The high rates were caused by the scarcity of vessels and the low grain freights. Most of the regular coal-carrying craft were engaged in the iron and lumber trades, and in the transportation of ties and telegraph poles—a consequence of the great activity in railroad building. The proportion of coal received by lake was therefore smaller than ever before.

The following table shows the tonnage of Western soft coal received at Chicago during 1881:

	Illinois coal.	Indiana coal.	Total.
January	79,801	27,919	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	42,479	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	74,089	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In addition to the above there were [illegible] tons for rolling-mill consumption.

OILS, PAINTS, AND COLORS.

A FAIRLY PROFITABLE

and generally satisfactory year is reported by dealers in this line of goods. The business exhibits a respectable growth, the sales for 1881 amounting to $6,300,000, which is an increase over the previous year's sales of 10 per cent. Collections were reported quite as good as for the previous year, which, it will be remembered, was exceptionally satisfactory in that respect. Among the local trade there have been no failures, and the number of failures in the country was less than usual. No new firms have embarked in the business in this city, and the capital employed by the jobbing trade has not, therefore, been materially augmented, remaining at $800,000. Prices have averaged higher than for 1880 for lard, linseed, and turpentine, lower for carbon and white lead, and not much different for other lines. Excepting a brief period in the spring when the movement was interrupted by the snow blockade, and a fortnight or so in November when wet weather and bad country roads cut down sales, there may be said to have been no periods of dullness. The sales of white lead show a large increase over the previous year, and the market has been much steadier and in every way more satisfactory. This because of the non-existence of any combinations among the manufacturers. The year opened at $7.00 for strictly pure, declined to $6.50 a little later, and then recovered to $7.00@7.25, where the market was uniform during most of the year. Despite the very inferior quality of the goods so put up the trade in

MIXED PAINTS

continues to increase. It was a long time after their introduction before the leading houses would handle them at all, and they now advise their customers against their use, but their cheapness recommends them, and they have an extensive sale throughout the country. Generally speaking, the trade in window-glass has been good. The importations have been materially less than for 1880, the total not exceeding 500,000 boxes, but there has been a large increase in the domestic production, and prices therefore have ruled but little higher. The total production in the United States during 1881 was about 3,500,000 boxes, or seven times the quantity imported. With the exception of the single item of labor, which is a little dearer, the cost of production in this country is no greater than in Europe, and with a duty of from 60 to 110 per cent against the foreign article the home manufacturer has a big advantage. Prices of

CARBON OIL

have ruled lower than ever before since it became an article of commerce. The low prices were the result of increased production and the consequent low prices of carbon oil and the more active competition among refiners. The average daily production during the past twelve months has been 75,000 brls against a little more than 71,000 brls for 1880. The exports reach 500,000,000 gallons, against 419,311,199 gallons for 1880. The stock of crude oil at present on hand is in excess of 25,000,000 brls, against 20,000,000 at the close of 1880. In view of the foregoing facts there would seem to be little to warrant the expectation of any great advance for some time to come, though present prices are the lowest ever known. The receipts at Chicago for the past year amounted to 165,000 brls, which is an increase over 1880 of 15,000 brls. The year opened at 14¾c for 110 test, 18¾c for 150, and 24c for 175. At the beginning of February there was a decline of 1c, and from that time until the latter part of May the course of prices was uninterruptedly downward. On May 28 110 test was quoted at 9c, 150 at 10c, and 175 at 13½c. Early in August the market recovered ¼@½c, and late in September another ½c was added, but in November the prices fell back to 9½c, 10¼c, and 13¼c, respectively, and at these figures the year closed.

TURPENTINE

averaged much higher than for the previous year. It started out at 50c, advanced to 51c about the middle of January, where it remained until towards the close of February, and then dropped off to 49c. During the next sixty days it declined 9c, to 40c, which was the lowest price of the year. In June there was an excited and advancing market, due to the fact that with producers the season opened about six weeks later than usual, and as an active export demand took off all the surplus stock, the opening of the active season at home found the markets of the country bare of goods. Within the space of three weeks the price advanced 7c per gallon, standing at 47c on June 20, as against 29c at a corresponding date in 1880. There was but little further change until August, when prices resumed their upward course. They continued to advance until late in November, when 60c—the highest price of the year—was reached. The closing quotation is 58c. Lard-oil has also averaged much higher than last year, because of the greatly-enhanced cost of the raw material. The year began at 70c for extra, and that was the lowest figure of the season. It had reached 85c before the end of March, and 88c early in April. Then it worked downward until the middle of June, and sold at 78c. It again advanced in July, and continued to work higher until the beginning of October, when it was quoted at $1.00. The closing price is 93c. Prices of linseed-oil ran very steady during the first six months, but later in the year there was a marked advance, caused by fears of a short crop of seed. Between Aug. and Oct. 1 the market jumped up 11@12c per gallon, or from 53c to 65c, for boiled. The year closed at the latter figure.

PIG-IRON.

THERE WERE RECEIVED

at Chicago during 1881 a total of 600,000 tons of pig-iron of a value of $16,800,000. This is a large increase on the business of 1880, the receipts for that year aggregating 500,000 tons. The past year will go on record as one of the most conservative in the history of the iron trade. There was an entire absence of the wild speculative mania that characterized the market during much of 1880; and, therefore, an absence of the sharp fluctuations in values which made and lost fortunes in a day. While there was at no time any appearance of a speculative tendency, the demand was almost continuously good, and at times so far in excess of the available supply as to result in serious inconvenience to consumers, and no little annoyance to the trade. The unprecedented activity in the construction and equipment of railways, in the building of bridges and in manufacturing enterprises generally, created a demand for iron which even the enormous production of the past eighteen months has scarcely sufficed to meet. Directly following the artificial enhancement of values in January, there was a decline resulting from the anxiety of large holders of foreign iron to unload at the advance. A little further along prices again improved under heavy purchases by consumers. Meanwhile every available furnace in this country and in Europe was put to work, and not a few new ones were constructed, and iron was turned out at an unprecedented rate on both sides of the Atlantic. Heavy importations of Scotch and English iron added to the immense home production proved a too severe strain upon the market, and early in the spring prices began to work downward. There was a steady gradual shrinkage until about the beginning of June, when Lake Superior was quoted at $29.00@32.00 and Scotch at $27.00@28.00. A little later there was an additional decline of $2.00@3.00 in Lake Superior and of $1.00 in Scotch iron, the former selling down to $26.00@28.00 and the latter to $26.00. This at the beginning of July. Very soon thereafter the market underwent a healthy reaction, with a marked

FALLING OFF IN IMPORTATIONS,

and the increased demand called out by the low prices ruling, the market began to stiffen, and since the beginning of August there has been an advance of fully $5.00 per ton in Scotch and of $3.00@4.00 in American iron, closing quotations being $31.00@35.00 for Lake Superior and $31.00@32.00 for Scotch. The present relatively high price of the latter is due to the high ocean freights, and to the fact that for the past sixty days the market has been bare of Scotch pig. The year closes on an active and strong market. Dealers report no large stocks anywhere, and as there is every indication of continued activity in the demand there would seem to be no good reason why present prices may not be sustained. Indeed, there are thought to be substantial reasons for anticipating a further advance soon after the beginning of the new year. Prices abroad have recently been advanced to a point where all fears of large importations of foreign iron are allayed, and as the consumptive demand for some time to come bids fair to equal the utmost production of which the home furnaces are capable, it is not at all unlikely that prices may soon take a still higher range.

There are twenty-three iron-producing States, and the total product for 1880 is given by the Census Bureau at 7,971,706 tons. The product of the Lake Superior region for the season of 1881 was 2,250,000 tons. The six principal iron-producing States, with the product for 1880, are as follows:

PRODUCTION OF IRON.

States.	Total product, tons.	Per cent of product, total.	Per cent of product, total value.
Pennsylvania	2,185,675	27.415	23.6144
Michigan	1,834,712	23.015	26.0485
New York	1,262,127	15.833	15.7748
New Jersey	757,572	9.501	12.5420
Ohio	547,303	6.866	5.4767
Missouri	386,197	4.845	7.2086

Changes in the iron-ore mining industry in the United States during the decade ending June 1, 1880, expressed in percentages on the returns of the census of 1870:

	Per cent.
Gain in number of establishments	90.60
Gain in total number of employés	202.60
Gain in total horse-power of steam-engines	189.00
Gain in amount paid as wages	98.00
Gain in amount paid for material	130.00
Gain in total capital	249.00
Loss in value per ton of product	25.86
Gain in value of total product	74.00
Gain in tonnage of total product	136.00
Gain in product of regular establishments	108.00
Loss in yearly income of man	31.38
Loss in per cent of value of product paid for labor	5.21
Gain in per cent of value of product paid for materials	4.20
Gain in per cent of value of product retained for royalty, interest, profits, etc.	1.01

HARDWARE.

IN HEAVY HARDWARE

trade has been steady most of the time. During the early part of the year and in fact throughout the entire twelve months fluctuations were less violent than for several years previously. January opened with the price of iron at $2.50 per cwt. In March a decline to $2.30 took place, the price advancing in July to $2.40, which figure was held steadily up to December, when a $3.00 rate was adopted.

Steel remained steady at 11¼@12c. Several of our larger firms intimately connected with mills here and at the East have made notable improvements in the manufacture of carriage and wagon hardware during the past year. Formerly all this hardware was made separately, and the several parts properly adjusted by the carriage-maker. Now the hardware and steel manufacturer furnishes the wooden portions of the carriage or wagon, and completes the superstructure ready to receive the body of the vehicle. Manufacturers who have adopted this line of work already begin to complain of the growing scarcity of good oak and hickory, which must, from the necessity of the case, be employed in order to insure durability.

THE TRADE IN NAILS

during the year has been very heavy, as a result of the increased building operations in the country tributary to the Chicago market. During the month of January the price of nails was $3.00 per cwt, which figure ruled until March, when $3.20 was the schedule figure. A decline took place in June, when the price was reduced to $3.00, which latter figure held until September. During that month an advance was established, the price being fixed at $3.40, which continued to rule up to about the close of the year. This branch of the hardware trade has largely extended its field of operations during the year now closing. This fact is generally conceded by firms in both the heavy and lighter classes of the business who have been consulted on the subject.

There are six firms who do the bulk of the business in this line in this city. The aggregate cash value of the trade of these firms for the year 1881 footed up above $9,000,000.

The light or miscellaneous hardware trade was on the whole a prosperous one. The season was late on account of the terrible weather experienced last spring, but when the market fairly opened such was the demand for certain lines of goods that the supply at several periods during the summer was entirely inadequate. This shortage was experienced in sheet-iron and nails—of the latter there being at times during the year little less than a famine. The demand for

TOOLS AND SHELF-HARDWARE;

the latter including locks, hinges, and house-trimmings generally, was hardly less active, and as a result high prices ruled for all these articles. Cutlery and carpenters' tools have participated in the advance in prices, while tin-plate, wire-cloth, metallic cartridges, and some other goods have remained steady throughout the year, and dealers who have been able to do so have secured heavy stocks of these last named articles in anticipation of an early advance.

The market for barbed wire has been in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state throughout. Notwithstanding the decision rendered last year in favor of the holders of certain patents, which appeared to give them a monopoly, they have been unable to control the market. It is barely possible that the nice discrimination now being made by hide-dealers with regard to hooked or scratched hides may have an important bearing on the market for barbed wire.

The term hardware includes many articles which can scarcely be classified here. Prominent among these are agricultural implements, metals, tinners' stock, stamped and japaned tinware, firearms, etc. All these have had a large sale, and prices have been in the main higher than last year. Notwithstanding the acknowledged deficiency in some of the crops, the close of the year witnesses a healthful state of affairs, and the outlook for the spring season is very promising.

There are engaged in the miscellaneous hardware business some fourteen firms, whose aggregate sales during the past year have amounted to about $11,000,000.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

Trade in this branch of the hardware interest aggregated about $1,500,000 during the year 1881, an increase of 20 per cent over that of 1880. Many country jobbing houses have been started during the year in Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri towns. These can hardly be called rival establishments, however, as they carry only the commonest staple articles, and depend upon Chicago houses largely for anything outside of that line.

CUTLERY.

Four large firms are devoted to this branch of the hardware trade. These report an active business during the year 1881, with an increase of 15 to 20 per cent in sales. The orders filled the past year cover a wide extent of territory, many goods going as far West as Utah, while the Southern trade is in nowise inconsiderable. The trade in this line is largely controlled by the American Pocket-Knife Company and the American Table-Knife Company, who regulate prices as do the Nail Association and other like bodies connected with the different departments of the iron trade. The estimated sales of the four firms above mentioned, together with a number of minor establishments engaged in this line, were about $1,500,000.

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.

In the exclusive sale of these articles some dozen firms are engaged, the bulk of the trade, however, being done by five or six. Most of the houses are agencies of Eastern manufactories, only two of the whole number representing stove-works in this city. Business the past year has been active throughout, keeping the home source busy in preserving the necessary assortment on the market. The country supplied by the Chicago trade is extending continually, and at present reaches into the Western Territories and the Gulf States of the South. Sales for the year by firms engaged in this branch are estimated to have been between $3,500,000 and $3,750,000.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS, METALS, ETC.

Engaged in this class of trade almost exclusively there were during the past year five large firms. These houses concur with the managers of those in other branches in stating that the year was in the main a profitable one, prices being subject to no sudden or extreme fluctuations, and goods being sold well up to the capacity of the manufactories. A careful estimate of the actual sales of the year gives $5,500,000 as the aggregate.

CABINET HARDWARE.

There are but few houses engaged in this particular branch, not to exceed half a dozen, but the sales reported by them foot up about $1,500,000. Every conceivable article of hardware used in the upholstering line enters into their stock in trade. This branch of the hardware interest is increasing rapidly as a necessary consequence of the marked growth of our furniture manufactures.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

OF THE 200,000,000 BRICKS

manufactured in this city, as shown elsewhere, the entire number were used in this city for building purposes. There were during the year perhaps 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 sent to other markets; but this fact was more than counterbalanced by the use here of even a larger number received from Milwaukee, Racine, and other places. At no time after the spring opened was there a surplus above the actual demands of our growing city, taking into account, of course, the reserve stock that must always be carried during the colder months of the year. These bricks, if placed lengthwise, would reach a distance of over 2,500 miles. Prices have ranged 10@15 per cent higher than in 1880, the average per 1,000 for common bricks the past year being about $8.00, giving the aggregate of the sale at $16,000,000.

The pressed brick sold here aggregated about 12,000,000, which, at an average cost of $30.00 per 1,000, would amount [illegible] cash value to $240,000.

FIRE-BRICK AND SEWER-PIPE.

The trade in these articles during the past year has been limited by the capacity of the manufactories to supply the demand. At no time after the opening of spring was the supply of these necessary house-building appurtenances sufficient to meet the daily recurring demand upon the dealers here. The consequence has been an advance in prices. The number of firms engaged as dealers increased somewhat during the past year, but the manufacturing capacity was not enlarged in proportion. The estimated net sales of sewer-pipes during the year amounted to $206,000, while those of fire-brick aggregated about $225,000.

The trade in lime opened brisk in the spring, and continued in this condition up to the close of the year. Prices ruled steady throughout, and there was not at any one time a very large surplus here over and above the wants of builders. The sales during the year are estimated at about 600,000 brls, or about one-third more than those of 1881. The average price per brl for the twelve months was $1.05.

The increase in the sales of cement and stucco during 1881 is estimated by dealers at 33⅓ per cent. Much of the cement bought through Chicago houses never reaches this city, but is distributed from the point of production at the South.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

AN INCREASE OF OVER 15 PER CENT

is reported by wholesale dealers and jobbers in this line. This increase was attained during the last nine months of the year, the excessively cold winter holding the liquor trade, as well as many others, in check. One notable feature of the whisky trade at present is the scarcity of "aged" stock, most of that now held having been distilled not longer ago than 1879. Prices of fine goods have increased 15@20 per cent, and such has been the demand that most of this class has been withdrawn from warehouses before the limit under the revenue has expired.

The sale of wines has increased at least 20 per cent during the last twelve months, and this in the face of the fact that prices have been 10 per cent higher than those of 1880. "Prosperous times" were drunk to freely during the year 1881, and would-be drowners of sorrow have partaken liberally of the Lethean bowl.

Dealers in native wines report a largely increased trade as well as a marked improvement in the quality of their goods. The sale of Ohio, Missouri, and California wines reached a much larger figure the past year than during the year previous.

The sales of jobbing houses in all these lines are estimated at nearly $35,000,000, with an aggregate capital of about $11,000,000.

BOOKS AND PAPER.

THE TRADE IN BOOKS,

stationery, etc., is estimated at $21,500,000. The sale of books was considerably larger than in 1880, the holiday trade looming up grandly, eclipsing in fact that of several previous seasons. The consumption of print-paper by the newspaper and job printing offices is estimated at 11,000 tons. The *Western Paper Trade's* annual review says:

Straw board sales reached $150,000, and the entire trade in coarse papers, including wrapping and manillas, is estimated at about $3,000,000. The daily papers of Chicago consume not less than 1,000,000 lbs of paper per month, valued at $780,000 a year; other Chicago periodicals will use not far from $500,000 worth, while three coöperative newspaper establishments, which receive their paper direct from the mills at the rate of four car-loads a week, use about $312,000 worth. The Chicago stationers and job-printers would require at least $2,000,000 worth in addition, for the supply of their trade, and the blank-book manufacturers consume a considerable bulk of paper. A very large proportion of the newspaper press and printers of the Northwest are supplied with paper from Chicago, which is now second among American cities in the bulk of paper distribution. An estimate of $10,500,000 for the paper sales of 1881 is not deemed an extravagant one by those best posted in the business. Stationery runs largely into paper, and the statistics of the two trades necessarily encroach upon each other. The leading stationers of Chicago report an increase in business over 1880 of 20 to 30 per cent, and job printers add a large bulk of paper stationery to swell the total. The imported stationery and fancy goods sold by stationers and other dealers would bring the aggregate stationery trade up to about $3,000,000 for the year, including blank books. About $20,000,000 worth of wall paper is manufactured in the United States, of which Chicago would sell and distribute not less than $2,000,000. In the book trade a decided improvement is noted. The aggregate value of books sold and distributed in Chicago during 1881, including the subscription-book business and that of the Chicago agencies of Eastern houses, may be estimated at over $6,000,000, of which subscription-books are credited with over $800,000 at retail figures; school books, over $1,000,000; law books, $400,000; second-hand books, $50,000. A large number of books are made by printers for local distribution in all parts of the West, which, with the miscellaneous book and periodical trade of the large book-stores and news companies, would make up the aggregate estimate of $6,000,000.

TOTAL WHOLESALE SALES.

THE GRAND AGGREGATE.

The total wholesale sales noted above foot up a total of $423,000,000, nearly, which may be accepted as a near approximation to the magnitude of our wholesale trade. Correcting previous figures for a slight change in the classification, we have the following aggregates of comparison:

Sales of 1881	$423,000,000
Sales of 1880	388,500,000
Increase	$ 34,500,000

Or about 8¾ per cent.

The above figures are the total selling value of goods from first hands, and do not include second sales, which would largely swell the aggregate.

THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED

in the conduct of the wholesale business has considerably increased. The estimates foot up about $84,000,000, but this includes the capital employed in manufacturing in several branches, as in boots and shoes, and clothing. Making allowances for this fact we shall have about $68,000,000 as the capital strictly employed in handling goods at wholesale. This is about 16 per cent of the first selling value of the goods.

MANUFACTURES.

A marked gain in production and increase in activity is reported for most departments of our manufacturing industry. The exceptions to the rule occur only in those cases where lack of material or other facilities prevented an extension. The most marked instance of decrease is in our leading industry, hog packing. Yet, even there, the value of the product for 1881 was greater than that of 1880, though the quantity turned out was less by nearly 9 per cent. Our manufactures in iron, brick and stone, leather, cotton, wool, and printing, all show a substantial gain in the aggregate of results; and in most cases in the remuneration both of employers and workers. The latter have found full employment, mostly at good wages; and labor has been really scarce in not a few branches of activity. The working classes were never so well remunerated for their toil, and their labor was never in better demand, notwithstanding the vast improvements in machinery within the past few years. The want of something to do, which in some former years has fostered Communism and other political heresies, has practically disappeared. Wages have ranged 7@15 per cent higher than in 1880, the average advance being 10@12½ per cent. This, however, was not all gain, the cost of the things which the worker must buy in order to live having increased in proportion to the value of the labor needed to produce them.

In the early part of the year there was a general movement on the part of the laboring classes for higher wages. The success of the West Side street railway conductors' coup d'etat was the signal for a general demand from the working people for more pay. The trade unions held meetings frequently, and increased their membership and influence. With few exceptions the business-men recognized the right of their employés to obtain wages in proportion to the increase in the cost of living and the prosperity of the times. The advances asked by the men were usually allowed, and in very many instances were made voluntarily by the firms. The strikes were few, and many of them failures from the start. The most notable strike among the trades was that of the boiler-makers in this city, who to the number of about 600 "went out" last March, the strike lasting about six weeks. There was no violence, but simply a refusal to work till the employers gave the advance asked. The persevering boiler-makers finally carried their point.

MEAT PACKING.

THE CUTTING AND PACKING OF MEATS,

with the cognate processes of rendering lard and tallow, etc., has for many years past formed the leading group in our industries. The first in importance, as it was also the first in historical order, is the work of hog-killing and packing, in which this city took the lead of Cincinnati in the winter of 1862-'63, and has ever since then led the world. The business has been actively prosecuted during the past year, but the number of hogs handled was steadily less than for the corresponding times one year previously, the average falling off being nearly 9 per cent. The reason for this lies in the sufficient fact that a smaller number of hogs were marketed here and elsewhere. The hogs were rushed in as rapidly as possible during November and December, 1880, leaving a smaller number to come in during the later months of the winter, and the hog crop for the present winter was reduced by the bitter weather of a year ago, which killed off the young ones in untold numbers. We have handled our full proportion of all the hogs sent to market; and how big that proportion is may be judged from the fact that thus far this winter Chicago packers have cut up more hogs than the combined work of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Louisville, Kansas City, Cedar Rapids, St. Joseph (Mo.), Des Moines, Newcastle, Ind., and Sabula, Ia. These eleven points are the principal ones in the West, the packing of all other points aggregating only about half as much as they. Chicago has packed 40 per cent of all the hogs cut in the past two months, while her percentage for November and December, 1880, was a little less than 38⅞. The biggest month's work in the history of the trade in this city was performed in November, 1880, when about 1,000,000 hogs were cut up. The conditions above noted reduced the aggregate for last November to almost exactly three-quarters of that number.

That biggest month's work was, however, scarcely more than half the working capacity of our packing-houses. They could handle nearly 80,000 head per day, if so many hogs were offered them and there were a demand for the product. But there has been neither of these during the past twelve months; indeed, the packers have found it at times difficult to dispose of the diminished quantity of stuff they have turned out, the foreign demand having been very much reduced, as noted under the head of the market for provisions. It now looks as if we have reached a higher annual production than will be witnessed for a year or two hence. A bigger supply of hogs next winter promises to be compensated by relatively small numbers during the next two months, and perhaps pending the whole summer.

THE PACKING CAPACITY

a year ago was estimated at nearly 80,000 hogs per day. Since then the Denny house has added about 3,000. The Hately house, with nearly that capacity, was burned down last August, and has been rebuilt, being now about ready to resume operations. Both of these are known as "English houses," sending their product direct across the water without placing it on the market here. Two other establishments are in the same line, and a great deal of other stuff is sent direct to Europe to be sold there. This English trade is gradually working a revolution in the character of the foreign business. The tendency now is to singeing the bacon and smoking the hams without the sweet pickling process, the result being a harder, firmer texture to the meat, which is what the British consumer likes best. This improvement will probably abolish the prejudice recently exhibited against American hog meat, and may lead to a big revival of our export trade.

There are about thirty firms who do packing in the city and vicinity on a large scale, besides some fifteen or twenty others who handle dressed hogs, or purchase material from the regular slaughter houses, while a few slaughter for themselves in a small way, mostly for the city trade. About fifteen of the whole number each cut 50,000 hogs or more during the four winter months. The work is also prosecuted actively during the summer months, as is shown in the following table. This summer packing is not possible in more southern cities, except at a great disadvantage. While their packing houses are closed during the hot weather, there is a steady stream of hogs passing into our houses alive, and leaving them in the shape of product at the rate of nearly 200 car-loads per day. The following are the firms who each cut more than 100,000 hogs during the twelve months ending with last February:

Armour & Co.	1,210,022
Anglo-American Company	1,186,377
Tobey & Booth	380,286
Chicago P. & P. Co.	357,125
Davies, Atkinson & Co.	345,799
Botsford & Co.	240,752
L. B. Doud & Co.	228,297
G. W. Higgins & Co.	210,613
B. F. Murphy & Co.	208,687
Chapin & Cudahy	138,214
Jones & Stiles	180,884
J. C. Hately & Co.	122,554
William Smith	105,930
Tuefel, Son & Co.	104,489

One of these firms (Armour & Co.) cut up 1,064,000 hogs in the year ending with last November—a number which exceeds the entire packing of the city for any year previous to 1871-'72. The big packing record of Chicago began with the winter succeeding our big fire. It is now nearly five times as great as it was ten years ago. Where will it end?

NUMBER OF HOGS PACKED.

The following shows the number, weight, and value of the hogs cut in this city during the last two calendar years:

	1881.	1880.
January and February	1,000,000	1,117,000
March 1 to Oct. 1	2,700,000	2,850,000
November and December	1,473,000	1,782,000
Total number year	5,173,000	5,750,000
Weight, tons	630,000	702,000
Value of do	$75,100,000	$64,100,000
Value of product	84,500,000	72,200,000

The last-named value includes salt and packages. The items of labor, salt, barrels, tierces, boxes, and ice during the hot weather foot up a little more than $7,300,000 of the total, to which must be added the items of rent, taxes, insurance, fuel, water, and profits, to give the whole value of the product of our packing-houses for the year.

THE CANNING OF BEEF

was conducted with great vigor during the past year, but competition kept prices so low that the business is said to have been far from profitable. Cattle averaged 50@75c per 100 lbs higher than in 1880, and other materials and labor advanced. The number of firms engaged in the work was reduced to five, and one of them has not done a great deal. One or two houses practically went out of the business over a year ago, partly owing to failure to perfect the process, and the season of 1880 was also a poor one for making money. The firms that continued, however, with the exception alluded to, have enlarged their capacity, and one large house went into the thing very extensively, eclipsing most of the older concerns in the magnitude of its operations. The product, therefore, is larger than ever, and the demand has increased many fold. The bulk of the canned meats are still exported, but a larger domestic trade has been cared for this season than heretofore—the cheapness of the article making it more desirable than the corned beef retailed by the butchers. The West and East have been large consumers; in fact, canned goods have become very popular throughout the country. England is still the largest customer, but the goods have been sold there at low figures, the hard times cutting off the consumption of anything that could be classed among the luxuries. The heavy duty imposed by Germany against hog product, and the silly prejudice existing in some parts of Europe against American meats, have operated somewhat to prevent the exports from reaching the volume expected by manufacturers, but the surplus has been readily taken up at home. Some houses say they have scarcely been able to fill all their orders. One leading firm had orders for these goods in lots of 50 to 75 car-loads at a time for several successive days. Canned meat advanced recently, and the business now appears to be working into better shape, though the rise in prices in the past two months barely makes the manufacturers even on animals bought in the fall, and the selling figures are yet, it is said, below the cost of cattle.

In some directions the business appears to have changed for the better. More attention is given to sorting the beef, and a superior quality is turned out to suit a class of customers who discriminate in regard to this feature. The bulk of the beef is put up in cans weighing 6 to 14 lbs each for the export trade. The home market takes two-pound cans chiefly.

The beef canning and meat preserving industry in all its branches probably employs upwards of 2,500 men, who earn from $1.50 to $3 per day. The aggregate wages paid were about $1,500,000. This estimate includes the men engaged in manufacturing the tin cans used in the business, all of which are made by the canning establishments themselves, and consumes an immense quantity of tin-plate, which several of the firms import for the purpose; besides other employés than those actually engaged in putting up the beef.

The value of the canned beef turned out here last year is estimated at $15,000,000, against $11,000,000 the year before. The capital employed is about $2,200,000. The five houses engaged in this work slaughtered in 1881 about 250,000@275,000 head of cattle.

An important lawsuit was brought by a leading local firm against a competitor, claiming an infringement of the former's patent on the process of beef canning and the shape of the can. The case was argued at great length, and the Court rendered decision to the effect that no patent existed, either on the process, which was merely that of pressing boiled meat while warm, or on the style or shape of the can. The suit was brought against a St. Louis firm.

The production of lard-oil was large, and the price about 25 per cent higher than in 1880. Five houses manufactured oleomargarine oil and stearine, the bulk of which was sent out of the country. One firm recently stopped making it, and another did very little last year. The making of butterine, which was nearly suppressed ten months ago, was resumed with vigor the past fall, about seven houses with an estimated capacity of 80,000 lbs daily engaging in it. All the houses are not running to the full limit, but the production the past fall has been sufficiently large to attract the attention of the authorities, and prosecutions have lately been commenced against the retailers who palm the stuff off on the public as genuine butter. One firm has recently stopped making it. A considerable portion of the butterine is sent South, and some is exported. The rest finds a market in Chicago and the Western towns. About a hundred men are employed in making the article. The local prejudice against butterine is said to be so strong that South Water street merchants generally refuse to handle it, and the bulk disposed of here is sold by the manufacturers without the intervention of the middleman. The value of these products—lard-oil, oleo, stearine, and butterine—is placed at $4,100,000.

There are about twelve extensive sausage factories in the city in addition to the four packers. Besides these, nearly every retail butcher makes sausages. The production the past season was unusually heavy, especially since Oct. 1, and chiefly for the domestic trade, the manufacture of French sausages having fallen off owing to the decree of France prohibiting their importation into that country. The two firms which hitherto made the bulk of these goods have been turning out the common and the German sausage. The export demand is likely to be better soon. The following are the

ESTIMATES.

Meat production.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Value of product.
Hog packing	45	$6,250,000	5,300	$ 85,750,000
Canning	5	2,200,000	2,800	15,000,000
L'd-oil, suine, etc.	32	1,475,000	600	5,100,000
Totals	82	$9,925,000	8,700	$105,850,000

The number of workers is the average for the year.

IRON AND STEEL,

THE IRON WORKERS REPORT

a satisfactory year. The volume of business increased 10@15 per cent, and fair profits were realized, though prices generally ruled low. The iron masters have avoided the old policy of "booming the market" to a point that invited active foreign competition, and have probably melted more American ore than in any former year. The late advance has led to rather free importations, but the business of the foundries and machinery establishments does not yet appear to be affected thereby. The cost of labor, which is one of the leading items in this industry, keeps up, and shows no signs of weakening, the advance in the spring averaging 10@15 per cent.

The iron-workers in the city report an increase in nearly every department. The number of boiler-works and machine-shops is larger than ever before, and foundries are getting to be so numerous that it is difficult for the old-stagers in the business to keep track of them. The stove-making establishments were increased by one, and the product the coming season is expected by the sanguine to be a great deal larger than it has been in any previous year. A new car-wheel shop was opened last spring. Chicago has the only extensive cutlery establishment in the Northwest—a concern which enlarged its capacity the past season, and expects to employ 300 people this spring.

The rolling-mills had all the work they could do, and found it necessary to run to their full capacity. Prices have not advanced much since last year, but the business proved to be satisfactory, except as it was hampered by a lack of transportation facilities. A new mill is building at South Chicago, which will be in full operation it is expected by March 1. It has a capacity of 150,000 tons of steel rails annually, and will give employment to about 2,000 men. Four blast furnaces of this establishment were run this past year.

The manufacturers of barbed wire report a gain of 40@50 per cent in sales. In addition to the rapidly growing demand from the new Western States and Territories, thousands of tons are exported to Australia, New Zealand, South America, and Mexico. The wire-weavers and iron network makers experienced a fair trade, the demand increasing considerably in volume.

The following are the estimates for iron; duplications in cases where firms do a variety of work being avoided as far as possible.

TABULATION.

Iron Manufactures.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Rolling mills & furnaces	4	$ 5,500,000	4,500	$16,000,000
Foundries	38	750,000	1,400	2,500,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc	65	1,200,000	1,600	3,500,000
Boiler shops, etc	19	550,000	750	1,200,000
Car-wheel works	4	625,000	550	1,700,000
Stove m'f'rs	4	[illegible]	500	1,600,000
Steam fitting and heating	7	100,000	250	800,000
Galvanized iron	15	125,000	280	600,000
Printing press m'f'rs, etc	5	65,000	70	250,000
Furnaces and ranges	9	100,000	87	300,000
Barbed wire	5	800,000	275	1,500,000
Wire works	14	75,000	140	225,000
File manufacturers	1	7,000	21	40,000
Bolts and screws	2	65,000	175	300,000
Cutlery	1	150,000	200	200,000
Iron pipe	2	225,000	210	900,000
Horse-shoe nail works	2	140,000	175	550,000
Chains	2	25,000	26	75,000
Scale manufactures	3	100,000	150	500,000
Total	202	$10,752,000	11,359	$33,243,000
Total 1880		9,700,000	8,965	29,070,000

The total of wages paid was $7,646,900, against $6,253,010 in 1880.

IRON AND WOOD.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT

the production was fully equal to the capacity of the establishments. Prices averaged 10@15 per cent above those of the previous year. The raw materials and labor were both higher. The manufacturers of farm wagons reported a decided gain in trade, especially with the Far West, and the carriage and light vehicle makers found business better in the city and large towns.

The agricultural implement manufacturers report their capacity was not large enough to enable them to meet the demands of the trade. One of the reaper factories—the largest in the country—was enlarged about one-half, and about half as many more machines were turned out as in 1880. The wagon and carriage makers also did a flourishing business. The elevator-builders say they had more orders than ever before. In the country as well as the city a business block has ceased to be termed "first-class" when it does not contain an elevator. The car-builders estimate that 20 per cent represents approximately the augment in the out-turn. With the greater demand for transportation facilities, the railroads found it necessary to add largely to their rolling-stock, and the car and bridge firms were kept full of work during the season. The following is a

SUMMARY.

Iron and wood combined.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Wagons & carriages	60	$ 1,250,000	1,850	$ 3,400,000
Agricult'ral implements	2	2,000,000	2,300	4,000,000
Car builders and bridges	2	1,200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elevators	7	300,000	225	600,000
Totals	78	$ 4,650,000	6,305	$11,600,000
Totals 1880		3,750,000	[illegible]	11,000,000

The wages paid foot up $2,375,000, against $2,440,000 in 1880.

OTHER METALS THAN IRON.

THE BRASS FOUNDERS

and the brass, copper, and other metal workers report a satisfactory year. The production was large, several local firms having increased their capacity, but the demand kept pace with it, and fair profits were the rule though in some lines the competition was keen. Manufacturers estimate a gain in the volume of business of about 20 per cent, with a rise in prices and labor of 15 per cent. The cost of manufacturing was cheapened by the employment of more labor-saving machinery. The type-founders estimate an increase in sales of about 10 per cent, principally in the new States and the Territories, Colorado and Dakota contributing freely to the gain. Prices did not change much, while metal advanced, and the employés were granted a rise of 7 per cent in wages last spring. The demand for labor in this department exceeds the supply, and some houses have machines standing idle on this account, while they have more orders for type than they can promptly fill.

A heavy gain in the manufacture of tin, stamped, japanned, and other sheet-metal ware is noted. The production of tinware alone is estimated at $1,400,000, not counting the tin cans made by the beef canners for their own use. These packing-houses import the plate themselves, and probably manufacture as much in value as the regular trade. The price of the goods made for the trade advanced, and the cost of labor is said to be nearly to the standard of 1873.

The houses manufacturing jewelry in this city do so as a rule in connection with a jobbing business, but the time seems to be not far distant when we shall be able to boast of as large manufacturing establishments as the East. The industry is growing rapidly. It received two additions in 1881. Nickel-plating has become an important auxiliary to many of the houses that make the finer lines of machinery, tools, ornamental and metal goods, furnishings, etc.

The manufacture of lead pipe is said to have been conducted at barely cost, in consequence of the efforts of some parties in the trade to crush out competitors. The low prices ruled elsewhere in the West on account of this fight. The outturn of sheet-iron was unusually large, and both that and shot are understood to have netted handsome returns. A new telegraph supply house was opened here in September. With these concerns business has been largely increased in the past two or three years by the introduction of the telephone into general use.

Following are

THE ESTIMATES:

Other metals.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Brass and copper works, etc.	30	$ 750,000	600	$1,500,000
Tin, stamped, & sh't met'l ware	14	1,000,000	1,000	2,500,000
Type foundries	4	400,000	400	650,000
Electrotype and stereotype, etc	6	100,000	100	200,000
Jewelry m'f'rs	12	200,000	150	550,000
Watch-cases	2	140,000	125	300,000
Silver, gold, and nickel plating	12	27,000	40	85,000
Baggage-checks	1	14,000	14	50,000
Gas-fixture m'fs	2	20,000	45	60,000
Vault lights	3	50,000	25	155,000
Gold and silver leaf beaters	3	14,000	25	60,000
Telegraph supplies	2	160,000	190	285,000
Lead-pipe, sheet lead, etc	3	180,000	50	800,000
Lightning-rods, vanes, etc	2	35,000	20	60,000
Totals	96	$3,146,000	2,724	$7,085,000
Totals 1880		2,375,000	2,628	5,575,700

The wages paid aggregate $1,870,000, and in 1880 about $1,620,000.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

THE PLANING-MILLS REPORT

a prosperous business generally, prices advancing in sympathy with lumber and labor. An exception is mentioned in boxes, which appear not to have gained so much in price as their cost did, but the manufacturers made up for slender profits by the large increase in orders. The coopers turned out a large quantity of work, but the fore part of the packing season has scarcely reached expectations, the mild weather having interfered with the plans of the packers, and cooperage has consequently fetched lower prices than it promised to earlier. The prospect for the next few months is bright. A good deal of cooperage is now manufactured with the aid of machinery, which seems to be taking the place of hand labor. Several firms used machines the past year for the first time. With the manufacturers of tanks, pumps, etc., the season was a good one.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

have had a good year. They have "all been driven to death" with work, and often declined orders because they were unable to fill them promptly. The increase in the volume of business is estimated at 15@20 per cent, with an advance in prices and labor. The manufacturers have used more of the light-colored woods, among them maple, cherry, ash, oak, pine, and whitewood in making the cheaper grades of furniture, while black-walnut, which has become scarce and dear, has been reserved for the more expensive goods. Mahogany, redwood, and other foreign woods suitable for cabinet-work are also in fashion again, being extensively used in the higher-priced shops. Black-walnut has been "all the rage" so long, and so foolishly wasted in cheap stuff that the splendid walnut forests have nearly all been destroyed, and the people are at last beginning to give one of our handsomest native woods the place it deserves.

The manufacture of rattan and willow ware is still done principally in small shops; but it is a branch that is growing. The production of the seven or eight firms in the city probably amounted to $60,000. The "points" for household goods were kindly furnished by the Furniture Exchange.

The sewing-machine and billiard-table manufacturers have found business active and satisfactory. More of the former were produced in this city than heretofore, and the sales of the latter indicated that the boys were "taking more" to billiards than in recent years.

The manufacture of organs has increased largely in the past two years. In June, 1881, a new factory was opened by a local musical-instrument firm who calculate to manufacture extensively this year, and another house intend to increase their capacity fully one-quarter by spring. The manufacture of pianos here is increasing rapidly, and some excellent work is turned out. Following are

THE ESTIMATES:

Manufactures of wood.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Planing-mills, sash, doors, bxs	54	$2,800,000	4,075	$11,125,000
Cooperage	52	400,000	670	1,280,000
Coffins, etc	2	150,000	120	300,000
Cigar-boxes	4	50,000	125	200,000
Refrigerators	2	20,000	40	60,000
Pumps	1	50,000	30	100,000
Cisterns, tanks, etc	7	35,000	32	150,000
Shoe last f'rs	2	15,000	22	50,000
Cabinet furnit're	53	1,508,000	3,000	5,310,000
P'lor-suit frames	13	248,000	570	815,000
Upholstered fur.	37	585,000	1,294	2,586,000
Chairs	6	330,000	730	750,000
School furniture	3	150,000	300	600,000
Picture, mirror frames, and brackets	42	200,000	500	1,000,000
Mattresses	7	105,000	225	445,000
Spring beds	10	180,000	235	450,000
Sewing machines	4	600,000	500	1,500,000
Billiard tables	3	200,000	225	500,000
Organs	7	100,000	175	250,000
Pianos	3	45,000	60	180,000
Totals	318	$7,721,000	14,456	$28,551,000
Totals, 1880		5,850,000	12,400	24,000,000

The wages paid foot up $8,612,000. In 1880 they were about $5,900,000.

BRICK, STONE, ETC.

THE DEMAND FOR ALL KINDS

of building materials was heavier than in 1880, and prices ruled higher. The business was profitable. An increase of about twelve in the number of brickyards is noted, the additions being chiefly in North Chicago and Lake View, which is included in the estimate given below, as the product of the yards there is sold in this city. Common brick average $1.00 per 1,000 higher than in the previous year, and the cost of labor rose 37½c per day. The fall season was shortened by the wet weather, and dealers entered the winter with a rather light stock on hand. Pressed brick is soon to be manufactured on the North Side. Prices have been higher than in any year since the great fire.

Cut stone advanced about 15 per cent in price, and the sales were much larger. The trade in rough stone alone is estimated at $325,000, nine firms being in the business. The use of marble is rapidly increasing. The demand for it for flooring, wainscoting, and building-fronts is much larger in this city than a few years ago. The stone itself has been cheapened in price by the employment of improved machinery and by the opening of new quarries. The advance in cost is due largely to the increased expense of finishing. The wholesale business in marble has grown wonderfully, the houses here having probably increased their business one-third, the sales of this branch running to over half a million dollars. About $300,000 worth of furniture marble is used here in a year, most of it coming from the East in the finished state.

The firms engaged in paving streets estimate that about $1,000,000 worth was done the past year. Very little stone was used. The lime-kilns yielded a good income. The demand for terra-cotta ware and architectural work increased. The latter was used extensively in the adornment of several of the most costly building blocks that were put up in the city during the season; and for cornices it is taking the place of galvanized iron.

Following are the estimates of the season's business, with comparisons:

TABULATION.

Brick and stone.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Brickyards	50	$ 450,000	2,000	$ 1,600,000
Stonecutters	18	500,000	800	1,000,000
Marble manf'rs	20	140,000	200	500,000
Slate roofers	4	25,000	60	85,000
Gravel roofers	15	50,000	175	300,000
Lime-kilns	4	150,000	250	275,000
Terra cotta	2	20,000	90	115,000
Stucco*	5	7,000	16	25,000
Totals	118	$ 1,342,000	3,585	$ 3,900,000
Totals 1880		1,004,000	3,000	3,013,500

The aggregate of wages paid was $1,425,000, against $1,080,000 in the preceding year. Estimating for carpenters, builders, plasterers, and masonry work, the total production under this head would approximate $10,500,000.

BUILDING.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

in the city were unusually extensive the past year, notwithstanding the advance in labor and all kinds of materials. The City Building Department issued more permits than in any season since 1875. The number was about 4,250, of which 2,015 were for permanent structures, the remainder being for sheds, basements, small additions, etc. The number of dwellings preponderate, and more stores with flats or living rooms above were erected than in previous seasons. Although the increase in the residence quarters was large, the demand was fully equal to it. The houses were rented as soon as they were ready for occupancy, and very often whole blocks and flats were secured long before they had passed out of the hands of the contractors, at rentals which paid the landlords well. In the business section numerous large blocks were built up, and the lots in the heart of the city which have been vacant since the great fire of 1871 are getting to be few and far between. A goodly number of

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND BLOCKS

were also put up to meet the increased wants of the manufacturing interest. The building, especially in the residence quarters, would have been much larger if materials had been more plenty and cheaper. Numerous projects were abandoned in the spring on account of the scarcity and high price of common brick, due largely to the heavy demand from South Chicago, which absorbed the surplus stock left over from the previous season, and when new brick came into market they were rapidly taken at good prices, and stocks did not accumulate on dealers' hands, though there was a considerable increase in the number and capacity of the yards. Several costly public buildings were erected, the school-house capacity was extended, and two or three expensive churches were added to the list.

The coming season promises to be one of the busiest since the great fire. Among the extensive building projects which have been decided upon is the erection of a new Board of Trade building to cost upwards of $1,000,000.

The following table shows the estimated cost of the improvements in the three divisions. This estimate will be somewhat increased when the figures for a few small buildings have been made up and added in:

	Cost.
South Side	$ 5,175,000
West Side	4,300,000
North Side	[illegible]
Total	$11,600,000

The frontage improved was 50,000 feet, against 42,000 feet in 1880.

BREWING, DISTILLING, TOBACCO.

THE BREWERS' TRADE INCREASED

the past year about 10 per cent. The business was profitable early, but the large advance in materials diminished the gains of the past four or five months. Barley ruled about 25 per cent and hops 40 per cent higher than in the latter part of 1880, while the price of beer did not change materially. The mild summer and general prosperity greatly increased the consumption. The quality of the beer brewed in Chicago was excellent, and appears to be growing better every season. In fact, the strife between our Western brewers now seems to be to see who can produce the best lager, and the competition in this direction has largely supplanted the old fashion of giving discounts as an inducement to draw trade. This departure is indicated by the fact that an unusually large quantity of Canada barley has been brought here this fall, at a cost of about $1.20 per bu, while very good Western barley could have been had for $1.05, though the supply of the latter turns out to have been small, the long spell of rain in the fall lowering the grade of the crop in the Northwest. Milwaukee still ships heavily to this city, but the day seems to be not far off when Chicago will produce enough beer of a quality and at a price that will drive outside competition from this market. Several breweries were increased in capacity the past year. The price of beer has ranged from $8 to $9 per brl. The total production of the First District, as shown by the official returns, was 640,[illegible] brls, the value of which is estimated below. The number of brewing houses in the city is about twenty, counting some small houses which produce other than lager beer.

The maltsters ran to their full capacity in the early part of the year 1881 and had an active trade. The demand from brewers was heavy and the distillers were large consumers. The new season opens with an excellent prospect for brewing malt, and large quantities of Canada barley have been brought here by maltsters for the trade. Low grades of malt are not so much wanted, while the West appears to be well stocked with poor barley. The diminution in demand for these grades is due to the action of the distillers in running only half their capacity for the next six months. Two new houses were started the past year.

The distilling business was large in volume and moderately profitable, though the late advance in grain resulted in higher prices, which cut off the export movement of alcohol, and the home market was soon flooded with free goods, which caused a break in prices that wiped out the profits. As a consequence of this turn, the distillers have formed an association and agreed to run only about half capacity from Dec. 1 to June 1. The outlook is now looked upon as rather more promising.

The quantity of spirits produced and entered at warehouse last year was about 10,571,016 proof gallons. The quantity rectified by the 65 houses was 4,380,896 proof gallons. The exports of alcohol were 1,072,547 gallons.

TOBACCO ADVANCED 10 PER CENT,

and labor ruled 8@10 per cent higher. The business was considerably larger in volume than in 1880, and remunerative. Cigars advanced about $2.50@3.00 per 1,000, against a rise of $1.00 in labor and about $2.00 in raw material. The product was larger than in previous years, and brought fair returns. An effort is being made, with a fair prospect of success, to have the tax reduced from 60c to 50c per 100. Following is

THE SUMMARY.

Brew'g and distilling, etc.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Breweries	25	$3,300,000	[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Malt-houses	18	880,000	300	[illegible]
Distilleries and rectifiers	16	2,180,000	500	[illegible]
Tobacco	4	375,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cigars	240	750,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	443	$7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals, 1880		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The wages paid were $[illegible], against $1,880,000 in 1880.

The tax paid on spirits at the internal revenue office in this city the past year was $[illegible], and the special or license tax amounted to $402,676. The revenue from beer during the same time was $588,551, showing sales of 605,985 brls. From tobacco, $[illegible]; cigars, $[illegible]; cigarettes, $3,201; snuff, $[illegible].

CHEMICALS.

THE WHITE LEAD AND MIXED PAINT

manufacturers report a large increase in production and a heavy trade, with profits closer in consequence of sharp competition. The process of putting the lead up in cans ready for use is rapidly taking the place of the old way of handling it in the paste form. The inferior quality has heretofore interfered with this change, but the demand for the best goods is growing, and the time seems not far away when the new process will have completely superseded the old. Several local houses have adopted it already. The corroders of white lead did a good business, though prices were low, partly from sympathy with lead ore. The outlook for the new year is said to be very bright.

The linseed-oil mills have done an extensive business at a moderately fair manufacturing profit. Prices averaged a little higher than in 1880 in consequence of the shortage in the crop of flaxseed. A new establishment was opened in August, increasing the number here to six. The chemical works proper produced largely, and the result was favorable.

THE SOAP MANUFACTURERS

report a gain in production of about 10 per cent and a similar rise in price. Raw materials and labor were both higher. The sudden rise in the former was disastrous to some small concerns. The manufacture of varnish increased materially. The number of local manufacturing firms remains the same, but several new agencies were established here. Many of the gums used in making varnish come from Eastern Africa, and are quite costly, hence the larger proportion of capital to product in this item. The patent medicine and bottling-houses did a good season's work. That of the proprietary medicine establishments, exclusive of druggists, is estimated at $400,000@500,000 alone, and gives employment to several hundred people. Following are

THE ESTIMATES:

Chemical works, etc.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Chemical works	5	$ 300,000	300	$ 1,200,000
White lead and mixed paint manuf'rs	9	1,000,000	300	2,000,000
White lead corroding works	2	600,000	250	1,500,000
Linseed-oil and cake mills	6	1,200,000	150	1,605,000
Varnish	3	300,000	25	500,000
Soap	7	1,100,000	600	3,800,000
Soda and mineral water	18	100,000	200	380,000
Axle-grease	5	85,000	29	140,000
Glue, neatsfoot oil	3	200,000	150	900,000
Totals	58	$4,885,000	2,004	$12,025,000
Totals 1880	....	2,954,500	1,820	11,350,000

The aggregate wages paid in 1881 were about $1,240,000, against $1,127,300 in 1880. Cheap labor is employed in many of these establishments, hence the small proportion of wages paid to the value of the product.

LEATHER.

THE TANNERS REPORT

a large trade, which has yielded only a fair interest on the invested capital. The business has not been very satisfactory since 1876. Overproduction, sharp competition, and the high price of raw materials are the reasons given for the failure of the business to produce what the manufacturers regard as an adequate profit. The tanning capacity throughout the country is said to have increased in recent years faster than necessary. A new tannery, with a capacity for about $800,000 worth of product a year, was built here last season. Only one failure—a currier—is reported. The opening year promises to be more satisfactory.

The boot and shoe makers estimate a gain of 15 per cent in the volume of business and of work turned out. Although prices did not vary much as compared with those of 1880, and labor was somewhat higher, the season proved to be fairly remunerative. The Western demand for Chicago made footwear is constantly increasing. The figures given below are for the principal manufacturers, and include the work done at prisons for Chicago firms who handle all the product here. The harness and trunk makers were kept fully employed, and the whip business, though small, yet was run for all it was worth. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Leather.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Tanners and curriers	25	$3,000,000	1,600	$ 7,000,000
Boot, shoe, and slipper ma'f's	40	3,000,000	3,500	7,300,000
Saddle and harness manuf's	5	400,000	550	800,000
Trunk man'f's	6	135,000	180	400,000
Leather belting	2	100,000	35	300,000
Whips	5	15,000	35	45,000
Totals	83	$6,650,000	5,900	$15,845,000
Totals 1880	....	4,780,000	5,368	13,780,000

The total wages paid foot up $3,576,500, against $3,135,300 in 1880.

PRINTING, ETC.

THE PRINTING BUSINESS HAS INCREASED ENORMOUSLY

in the past year and a half. Some firms estimate a gain of 40 per cent over the census figures. Printing offices have sprung up everywhere, and the older and strongest concerns have found it necessary to extend their facilities for doing work. Four large houses employ over 1,000 men, and turn out a product of about $2,500,000. They have run night and day a portion of the time, and even then could not keep even with their orders. The number of job-printing establishments is now placed at about 180, and the blank-book makers run up to eighteen or twenty. There are also about 250 publishers, some of whom do a very extensive business, running a printing office themselves and entering into all the details of the work; but the bulk of the books, magazines, trade papers, etc., issued are still sent to the printing firms, who do the mechanical work by contract. Wages have averaged slightly higher, with a considerable gain in the number of printers, pressmen, etc., employed to meet the increased demand for materials.

The ink manufacturers report a satisfactory year. The orders were large, and came from all parts of the land. The ink made here ranks with the best, and, strange to say, a large part of the trade is with Eastern cities, where ink is produced on a more extensive scale than it is out this way. The Thomas writing-ink is shipped to the East, South, and California. Following are

THE ESTIMATES:

	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Value of product.
Pr't'g, eng'v'ng and newsp'rs	210	$ 3,475,000	4,500	$ 9,300,000
Printing ink	2	35,000	6	75,000
Writing ink, etc	6	50,000	75	130,000
Totals	218	$ 3,560,000	4,581	$ 9,505,000
Totals, 1880	....	$ 3,220,000	4,185	$ 8,040,000

The wages aggregated about $3,000,000, against $2,450,000 in 1880.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON

and woolen goods has increased about 12 per cent during the year. Probably no branch of business in this city has grown so rapidly as the manufacture of wearing apparel. Chicago has become one of the leading markets in the land for ready-made clothing within the past decade. The business gives work to a large number of women, chiefly among the foreign population. Several new concerns were started the past season, and all appear to be flourishing. The manufacture of gents' neckwear has nearly all grown up in the last half-dozen years. Now Chicago is said to be the second market in the United States, and the first in the quality of goods turned out. A large portion of the neckwear sold in Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and sleepy St. Louis is made here. The manufacture of fur goods was larger than heretofore, without much change in prices as compared with the previous year. Hundreds of dozens of buffalo coats were made up for the extreme Northwest.

The production of women's garments is fast becoming an important feature in the business of the city. The old-time notion that it is necessary to go to New York to get the styles is passing away, now that our manufacturers have proven to the ladies of the West that just as handsome and stylish suits and cloaks are made right here as are furnished by the trade down East.

The leading millinery houses enlarged their manufacturing departments, some of them 15@20 per cent. The making up of straw goods was largely increased, the heavy wholesalers importing the straw direct from London and doing the dyeing themselves.

The cotton mill was run successfully through the season, and its capacity will be doubled the coming year. It turns out about [illegible] lbs bats, 3,000 lbs carpet-warp, and [illegible] bags per day, all of which product is sold here, and the supply the past year has not satisfied the demand. This mill and the one at Rockford are the only cotton mills in the State. Following are

THE ESTIMATES:

Textile fabrics.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Value of product.
Men's clothing	41	$6,000,000	14,000	$18,000,000
Shirts, overalls, etc	15	700,000	2,000	3,500,000
Gents' neckwear	8	175,000	250	650,000
White shirts	40	185,000	625	750,000
Furs	18	250,000	380	700,000
Cloaks, etc	9	475,000	1,200	1,650,000
Lace goods, ruchings, etc	4	40,000	100	175,000
Millinery goods	10	250,000	1,000	850,000
Cotton mill	1	100,000	150	250,000
Totals	141	$8,125,000	19,685	$26,525,000
Totals, 1880	....	7,080,000	17,360	23,737,000

The total wages paid were estimated at $8,250,000 against $7,060,000 in 1880.

ALIMENTARY, ETC.

THE SEASON WAS A GOOD ONE

in general. The millers of flour have found business remunerative since the new crop of wheat came on the market, but before that stocks were large with a light export movement. The milling capacity of the Northwest has been greatly increased in the past few years, and without a foreign outlet it does not promise to take long to surfeit the country. One of the city mills was shut down during the first three months of the year, while the machinery was changed to that for making patent flour. The capacity of another mill has been increased to 200,000 brls per year, and it has recently commenced running up to about the full limit. The capacity of the mill at Lockport is to be enlarged to about 200,000 brls. The product of this mill is virtually a part of the Chicago milling interest. One mill ran only in the fore part of the year. The feed business was good. Oatmeal has "played out," and much less was ground than formerly. The advance in oats cut off the export demand, and the home market was soon filled up, with a falling off in popularity. With that class of customers who preached oatmeal a few years ago as a "health invigorator" and producer of Scotch muscle the food seems to have gone out of fashion. Several of the local mills stopped making it.

THE BAKERIES,

of which only the leading establishments are given below, turned out a much larger product than in 1880, and the value in money is materially increased by the advance in the price of flour, butter, and lard.

The candy-makers give glowing accounts of their business. The cost of production was somewhat greater than in the previous year, and prices for confectionery are said to have ranged higher than in any season since the panic of '73. The fall sales were heavy and profitable.

The coffee trade appears to be drifting from the grocers proper into the hands of the roasters and exclusively coffee dealers. The demand for the roasted and ground article is steadily increasing. The baking-powder, spice, and extract houses report a larger trade than ever before.

Since the passage of the law permitting vinegar manufacturers to make lowwines free of tax for their own use the number of factories has been reduced, many of the smaller concerns not having the capital required to put in stills. The change to lowwines has improved the quality of the vinegar. Very little is now made from grape-sugar, which was formerly the principal ingredient.

The picklers did a thriving business. Chicago being the leading market in the country, nearly all the pickles are manufactured within a radius of forty miles of the city, in large factories, and a large force of workers is employed. The product is mostly handled here. Following are

THE ESTIMATES.

Aliments.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Value of product.
Bak'ries, principal	30	$1,000,000	700	$ 3,125,000
Flour and feed mills	10	680,000	200	3,000,000
Coffee and spice mills	11	600,000	300	3,500,000
Baking p'wdr, extracts, etc	8	250,000	225	1,200,000
Confectionery	20	850,000	1,200	2,600,000
Preserves and jams	5	150,000	60	450,000
Vinegar	10	250,000	100	500,000
Totals	94	$3,710,000	2,785	$14,375,000
Totals, 1880	....	2,984,000	2,652	11,856,300

The wages paid aggregated about $1,700,000. In 1880 they were about $1,475,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THIS HEAD

business increased about 15 per cent, the gain being larger than that in some lines. Labor advanced 7½@10 per cent.

The manufacture of toys in this city, while attracting seemingly little attention, has grown to become an important industry, giving employment to a large number of people. The growth of this business has been rapid since the great fire. The past season was a successful one, the holiday trade being unusually heavy.

The showcase makers report a much larger demand for their goods. The total production of signs probably reaches $310,000, counting in the sign-painters employed in the house and carriage-painting shops. Broom-making is "looming up" rapidly from a very small beginning. One extensive factory is now in operation, and nearly all the small manufacturers have added to their capital, some of them having worked up from a mere peddling business into proprietors of good-sized shops. The sales of stained and ornamental glass increased materially.

The ship-yards were busy all the season, principally with repair work. Three tugs, costing about $75,000, were built here, but no vessels. In addition to the three regular yards there are four docks kept chiefly for private use.

Following are

THE ESTIMATES:

Miscellaneous.	No	Capital.	Workers.	Value of product.
Toy factories	5	$150,000	400	$500,000
Sign makers	10	45,000	75	270,000
Brush manufac's	12	150,000	125	300,000
Brooms	20	60,000	125	250,000
Showcases	12	65,000	100	275,000
Cork	2	65,000	64	170,000
Paper boxes	13	120,000	360	375,000
Stained and ornamental glass	5	75,000	125	200,000
Sails, tents, awnings, etc	17	175,000	240	550,000
Shipyards	3	300,000	175	350,000
Totals	98	$1,205,000	1,779	$3,240,000
Totals, 1880	....	950,000	1,694	2,860,000

The wages paid were $875,000, against about $700,000 in 1880.

The shops belonging to the

STREET-RAILWAY COMPANIES

did about $220,000 worth of work last year, including repairing. The value of the cars manufactured by the two companies which make them was about $84,000. The three shops employed on the regular work about 245 men. Several hundred more men have been employed since July on work for the cable road, which would make the average number for the year about 420, and the aggregate wages about $285,000. A new shop has just been finished by the West Side Line. It materially increases the capacity. The companies do work for themselves only.

An immense

GLUCOSE FACTORY,

the largest in the country, was erected in Chicago the past year, at a cost of about $1,000,000. This establishment will consume about 10,000 bu of corn daily, or upwards of 3,500,000 bu a year, and give employment to 300 people. It will probably be in operation next March or April. The growth of the glucose industry in this country is amazing. Prof. Wiley estimates that there are now twenty factories, and that the annual consumption of corn for the manufacture of the article amounts to 11,000,000 bu. The prejudice against glucose is rapidly disappearing. It is now very extensively used in making confectionery, sirups, beer, and numerous other products, besides being largely exported. The business was enormously profitable till the advance in the price of corn which has cut down the profits a few hundred per cent more or less, and several factories have been closed—"for repairs." It is proposed in the East to use cassava—a tuber which grows in the South—instead of corn. It is said to yield prodigiously, is very cheap, and an acre of it makes several times as much glucose as does an acre of corn.

THE CHICAGO HARBOR, ETC.

The dredging companies were kept busy throughout the season, which extended quite up to Jan. 1. The work done was considerably more than in 1880, amounting to about $325,000, without including all the work performed in the past month. The three companies took out about 1,090,000 cubic yards of earth, besides doing a large amount of dredging by hours. About three-quarters of this work was done in the river and harbor, and the remainder in South Chicago and elsewhere. The number of feet of new docks built was 22,034, costing $177,286. Of this 2,500 feet belongs to South Chicago, and 3,000 feet to a port down the lake. The repairs run over $65,000, and the pile-driving was extensive. The navigable condition of the river is now much better than it ever was, especially the upper ends of both branches. The increase in the dockage facilities goes a long way toward supplying a want which business along the river has felt in need of for several seasons past.

The Government has spent about $170,000 in harbor improvements in Chicago the past season. In the spring work was begun on the detached breakwater between the North Pier and the crib, and 1,200 feet was completed. This pier is 30 feet wide, and averages 38 feet in hight, extending about 8 feet above the surface of low water. When completed it will be a mile in length. About $120,000 was expended on this structure in the last year. In the outer harbor dredging was done throughout the season, and about 150,000 cubic yards of earth were taken out.

At South Chicago the improvements included the extension of the north pier 150 feet, and the dredging of the channel to a uniform depth of 15 feet, the sum expended there being about $25,000.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

THE CALUMET REGION,

or the district commonly called South Chicago, has developed wonderfully as a manufacturing section within the past two years. The harbor has been improved, the railroad facilities, which were large before, have been increased by the building of new roads, towns have sprung up as rapidly as mushrooms, and new iron mills and extensive works of nearly all kinds have been built and put in operation.

The most important addition is the Town of Pullman, the seat of the Pullman Palace Car Works. This town, which has been built by Chicago enterprise, is only a little over a year and a half old, yet it can boast of being one of the model manufacturing points in the land.

The Pullman Car Company have expended in the town about $4,000,000. The car-works count among the most extensive in the world. They are most complete in all the details required for manufacturing purposes, besides being very picturesque in appearance. These extensive works have been in operation since April, and now give employment to about 1,500 men. The company expect to employ 2,500 when the establishment is running to its full extent. During the past season about 2,500 men were employed in laying out and building up the town itself. In the spring 500 more dwellings for the employés are to be built.

Several other important manufacturing establishments are located here. Among them the paper car-wheel works, a large foundry and car-wheel house, the steel horseshoe shops, etc.

Kensington, Grand Crossing, Irondale, South Chicago, which are all within a short distance of Pullman, are also becoming important industrial towns. Several new enterprises have been located in these places the past year, and extensive additions made to those already established. The nail mill at South Chicago is to be enlarged to a capacity of 1,000 kegs per day, and the new rolling-mill will probably be in full operation early in the new year.

Almost daily one may read that new works have been located in this manufacturing quarter. Firms from the East and various parts of the West are seeking sites, and several of the oldest machine and iron houses in the city are opening branch establishments or removing altogether from their present crowded quarters to some one of these new towns. The South Chicago region, which for so long a time was the favorit resort of wild-ducks and real estate sharks, is rapidly developing into the Birmingham of America. And it is all virtually a portion of Chicago. The brains, muscle, and money of Chicago have been used in its development. We have not, however, included its results in the preceding tabulation, except the iron mills at South Chicago and two or three other establishments, the product of which is handled here.

At Garfield, in Jefferson Township, extensive locomotive works have been located, and ground will be broken shortly for the erection of the buildings.

FOREIGN LABOR.

A FACT THAT MAY BE SAID TO BE ENTIRELY LOST SIGHT OF

by the busy people of this city is that the increase of the population of Chicago is almost entirely to be attributed to the influx of foreign immigration. Close observers of our growth put the increase of inhabitants during 1881 at 60,000 at least. Mr. Robert Law, the coal merchant, who has a system of his own, by which the volume of his business gives him a very fair idea of the city's growth, says that the figures given are not by any means an extravagans estimate. Every day the city, so far at least as its population is concerned, is becoming less distinctively American, and correspondingly more cosmopolitan in character. The means by which this constantly inpouring army of aliens win a livelihood in the metropolis of the Northwest is a question about which the general public know nothing, but which it would seem must have an interest for every one.

Lately the flood of immigration has been most largely made up of Italians, Poles, Scandinavians, Bohemians, and Irish. The falling off in the number of German immigrants has been remarkable, but the writer has been unable to ascertain any good reason why this should be so. As a class the arrivals here from the countries named are men and women habituated to hard work, and they soon drop into the humbler currents of city life. The Italians, it has been ascertained, come chiefly from the south of Italy. They are good workers, and they are much in demand. As an illustration of this fact the construction of the cable street railroad on State street will serve. Of the whole number of laborers employed in this work

FIFTEEN HUNDRED WERE ITALIANS,

and the quota would have been increased if more Italians could have been found. These people live most cheaply, and hoard up every dollar they earn. Meat rarely figures in their bills of fare, and they economize on rent by packing their families into the smallest possible space, frequently two or more families living in one room. In one such case which came under the observation of the writer the children of both families were put to sleep in the trunks and boxes in which the household goods were transported from sunny Italy. The quarters occupied by this class of the city's inhabitants are a constant menace to the general health, and they will undoubtedly be the first to feel the cholera epidemic which Health-Commissioner De Wolf says is bowling along in this direction from the land of the Pharaohs. The men of this race are rapidly monopolizing the outdoor labor not only of this city, but of every section of the country. They are temperate, and as they live so cheaply they can and do work for lower wages than Irishmen of the same condition of life can be employed for. Like all other immigrants, they flock to Chicago from New York because this city is conceded to be the best labor market in this country, and those of them who do not immediately drop into employment here radiate to the other labor centres of the West and Northwest. A new feature of the emigrant business of this city this year was the shipment of large numbers of "greenhorn" laborers to the Southern States, where in some cases they were expected to take the place of the native negro workmen.

It has been found that in the car-works and other large establishments in the city a majority of the laborers are Scandinavians. In the Illinois Central car-shops more than half of the workmen are of this nationality, and their growth into a monopoly of this kind of work promises to be rapid and certain.

The great lumber district of the Northwest, vast as it is, has nearly all its interests at stake in that part of the city lying within the boundaries of the Sixth Ward. A few years ago the Irish controlled, to a very large extent, this labor market. How important it is will be understood when it is stated that nearly 18,000 men find employment directly in the lumber business, and that these men represent families whose aggregate is at least equal to 70,000 of the entire population of the city. The Irish, however, have been driven out almost entirely by the

POLES AND BOHEMIANS.

These two races now share about equally the $5,000,000 that are annually paid by the lumbermen to their employés. It is estimated that there are at least 35,000 Poles in the city, and that the numerical strength of the Bohemians is equally as great. These people increase naturally with amazing rapidity, and when to this natural accession of numbers the immense impetus of perpetual immigration is added it is not extravagant to estimate that this element in the city's composition will soon dominate the German element.

As a sort of national compensation the Irish enjoy a monopoly of the work of the packing-houses, and butchering business. They are also largely represented in the brick-yards, where they divide the labor with Swedes and Germans. Wherever hard work and unpleasant work exists there will be found the Poles in large numbers, and a share of the other races heretofore alluded to. But the Poles, unlike other people, very rarely are to be found among mechanics. In their native land the hand-craftsmen are nearly exclusively Jews and Germans, the Poles finding employment either as laborers or as small farmers. Hence in this city they are in the majority in the glue factories, the fertilizing works, the lumber-yards, and to a limited extent among the Irish in the packing-houses.

It is an important fact that the skilled labor of Chicago is almost

MONOPOLIZED BY GERMANS.

At least in the great majority of instances where the accomplished mechanic is not a German he is a foreigner of some other nationality. The reason is twofold: first, the foreigners come to this country with their trades learned, and, second, American youths do not learn trades. When an American boy goes into a factory here it is only possible for him to acquire a branch of the business. Manufacturing, as in the shoe trade, is largely done by team work. The apprentice either learns to make part of a shoe or his time is devoted to learning how to operate the machinery that does the work which the skilled foreigner learns to do by hand. Trades are no longer taught in this country; in the old country an apprentice learns his business from the ground-floor up.

The furniture manufacturing trade in this city is practically divided between artisans of German and Scandinavian nativities. Among the Bohemians, also, mechanics of nearly all kinds may be found. In the retail districts and in the lower and middle class residence sections of the city the small shopkeepers are nearly all foreigners. The tailors, the shoemakers, the tinsmiths, the barbers, the butchers, and the bakers—none of these are Americans. In fact, three-fourths of the retail dealers of the city are Germans, and the remainder is made up of aliens of other nationalities. Among the mechanical arts the business of engraving and printing are the only ones where American artisans make a respectable showing in point of numbers. In the large mercantile houses, however,

THE AMERICANS PREDOMINATE.

The employés of the wholesale establishments of the city are four-fifths native to this country, and as a rule a poorer paid class of wage-workers does not exist in this country. Thousands of clerks in this city are working for less wages than are made by many street-laborers. A close estimate of the number of American youths who are thus employed here puts the aggregate at 18,000, the vast majority of whom can never hope for a position of independence. The ease with which large manufacturers can obtain skilled labor from abroad makes them averse to the employment of apprentices at all, and the result of this will inevitably be that before many years the manufacturing interests of this country will be entirely in the hands of imported mechanics. Under this system this country bids fair to soon rival England as a nation of shopkeepers, simply.

SOME FIGURES

made by the Bureau of Vital Statistics are of more than passing interest, as indicative of what the character of the population of Chicago may be expected to be in the future under the operation of purely natural laws. In 1878 there were 11,152 births in the city, of which but 80 were of colored children. The sexes of the children were: Males 5,738, females 5,395. In 1879 there were 11,383 births, 5,830 males and 5,553 females. Of the whole number in 1878 those of American parentage were 1,898, and in 1879 but 1,951 American children were born. Those of German extraction lead the list in both years, the births of 1877 being 4,518 and 4,327 in 1879. The Irish are third, with 1,635 in 1878 and 1,623 in 1879. Then, in the order named, come the Scandinavians, the Austrians, the English, the Poles, the British North Americans, the Scotch, the French, Italian, Swiss, Dutch, and the Belgians. These figures show that America is a very bad second; indeed, her escape from being the third is extremely narrow. And the tendency is rather to diminish than to increase the showing of this country in this regard. American women do not take kindly to maternity; the emigrant population that is pouring in here are people of different stamp, and the prospect seems to be bright for the ascendency of the rugged peasant population of Europe that is now being transplanted here.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

THESE TOTALS FOOT UP AS FOLLOWS,

estimating for distillery product in December, and using round numbers for values:

Number of establishments	2,018
Number of workers	87,900
Aggregate wages	$ 49,400,000
Capital	73,400,000
Value of product	307,000,000

These figures do not include the cost of buildings, separately, as most of the items therein are already counted in the totals for factory products in the different departments. Neither have we added in for the improvements of streets, which includes the work on the street cable. Also, we have been unable to obtain the statistics of gas manufacture, the officials of the gas companies declining to give information. Making a moderate allowance for these and other minor items, we may give the following as approximate measures of our manufacturing industries in two past years:

TOTALS, MANUFACTURES.

	1881.	1880.
Workers	95,000	94,000
Wages	$ 44,000,000	$ 39,000,000
Capital	75,000,000	73,000,000
Product	309,000,000	285,000,000

showing a gain in production of about 8¼ per cent.

The capital actually employed probably does not exceed $75,000,000 at the outside; though that figure is smaller than the aggregate given in the last census returns. There is a tendency to exaggerate in this respect by including capital employed in other departments.

THE GRAND TOTAL.

The following is an approximation to the total value of our trade in 1881. It includes only the first selling price in each department, second sales not being counted, though made by jobbers:

Produce trade	$ 377,000,000
Wholesale	423,000,000
Manufactures	309,000,000
Total	$1,109,000,000

These three departments, however, overlap each other, especially the two last. A great many items have been counted twice; as material manufactured here has been sold at wholesale by the manufacturer. Following the same plan as in former years we estimate for this doubling up, and deduct from the above, $94,000,000. We then have the following:

Total trade of 1881	$1,015,000,000
Total trade in 1880	900,000,000
Increase	$115,000,000

Or a gain of 12.8 per cent.

As noted in the early part of this article, these figures do not include transactions in real estate or speculative dealing in personal property, except so much of it as is followed by the actual delivery of the property from the hands of producers. But neither do they include a good many minor items which legitimately belong there. For instance, we have taken no note of the sales of produce on the street from first hands, as dressed hogs, vegetables, and milk, to say nothing of the ice supply. But we have not noted these in former years, so that the total above given may be accepted as furnishing a rather close comparison with the business of former years, which have been gaged by THE TRIBUNE substantially on the same plan.

The following are our totals for a series of past years. The figures in the tenth line are for the twelve months from Oct. 11, 1871, to Oct. 11, 1872, the series having been interrupted by the great fire:

Year.	In currency.	In gold.
1881	$1,015,000,000	$1,015,000,000
1880	900,000,000	900,000,000
1879	764,000,000	764,000,000
1878	655,000,000	650,000,000
1877	621,500,000	595,000,000
1876	652,000,000	587,000,000
1875	657,400,000	584,000,000
1874	639,000,000	575,000,000
1873	576,000,000	514,000,000
1871-'72	490,000,000	437,000,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	377,000,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	414,000,000	310,000,000
[illegible]	97,000,000	97,000,000
[illegible]	20,000,000	20,000,000

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

INFALLIBLY CURES

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Old Sores, and Mercurial Affections.

THE CUTICURA TREATMENT, for the cure of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures.

For Sunburn, Tan, and Greasy Skin use CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite toilet, bath, and nursery sanative, fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsams.

SALT RHEUM.

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn-st., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

PSORIASIS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SKIN DISEASE.

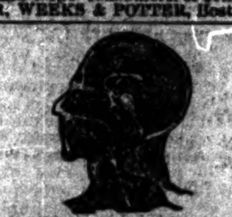
F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head, and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day.

SKIN HUMORS.

Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures).

CUTICURA

Remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 40 cents; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50 cents. Principal depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.



WHAT IT DOES.

It cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of taste, smell, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive choking matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption. Such is the action of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh. Complete external and internal treatment for $1.

An exquisite nursery sanative: Cuticura Soap.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

One COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER costing 25 cents, is far superior to every other electrical appliance before the public. They instantly relieve Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Malaria, Fever and Ague and Kidney and Urinary Difficulties, and may be worn over the pit of the stomach, over the kidneys, or any affected part. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

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Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

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Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

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ORGANS.

A Beautiful Organ, The "Mozart,"

New Style, No. 1203, 27 Stops, 10 full sets Golden Tongue Reeds, SOLID WALNUT Highly Polished Case, New and Valuable Improvements just added, Stool, Book, Music. Boxed and delivered on board cars here, price Only Sixty Dollars, net Cash. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular or money refunded after one year's use. Every one sold sells another. It is a Standing Advertisement. Order at Once. Nothing Saved by Correspondence. My new factory just completed, capacity 5000 instruments every 36 days, very latest labor-saving wood-working machinery. Vast Capital enables me to manufacture better goods for less money than ever. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the erection of Three Detached Ward Buildings for the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, Illinois, are hereby invited.

Bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., January 10, 1882, when the bids will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend at the City-Hall, Kankakee, Illinois.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

A responsible bond to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

Drawings and specifications of proposed buildings may be seen at the office of James R. Willett, Architect, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, on and after December [illegible], 1881.

The buildings, etc., must be entirely finished and completed on or before October [illegible], 1882.

KANKAKEE, Illinois, Nov. [illegible], 1881.

S. E. MCGAGG,
WM. REDDICK,
JOHN L. DONOVAN,
Trustees.

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Societe Postale Francais de l'Atlantique.

Canadian and Brazilian Direct Mail

STEAMSHIP LINE.

The New Steamship COUNT D'EU, Capt. Lepardrix, will leave the West India Wharf, Halifax, on the 3d of January, 1882, for the West Indies and Brazil, touching at ST. THOMAS (W. I.), PARA, MARANHAM, CEARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO JANEIRO.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all stations in Canada and the United States to all ports via the West Indies, Brazil, and River Plate.

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Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Frangeul .... Wednesday, Jan. 4, 5 a m
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LABRADOR, Joucla .... Wednesday, Jan. 25, 10 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

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Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

CALDERA .... About Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE

For Gibraltar—First Cabin .... $75 and $80
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Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and every alternate Saturday from Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Saturday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

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W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,
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Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

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☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

FURNESSIA, Dec. 31, 2 p m | ANCHORIA, Jan. 14, noon
DEVONIA, Jan. 7, 7 a m | ETHIOPIA, Jan. 21, 7 a m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

New York to London direct.

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Cabin, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

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TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

Universally prescribed by the Faculty. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge for

CONSTIPATION,

Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, etc.

PREPARED BY

GRILLON,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

Pharmacien de 1re classe de la Faculté de Paris.

27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.

Tamar—unlike pills and the usual purgatives—is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

75 cents the Box.

SPECIFIC.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

THIS GREAT SPECIFIC

cures the most loathsome disease, SYPHILIS, Whether in its Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Stage.

Removes all traces of Mercury from the system. Cures Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Eczema, Catarrh, or any Blood Disease.

Cures when Hot Springs Fail!

Malvern, Ark., May 2, 1881.
We have cases in our town who lived at Hot Springs, and were finally cured with S. S. S.
MCCAMMON & MURRY.

Memphis, Tenn., May 12, 1881.
We have sold 1,286 bottles of S. S. S. in a year. It has given universal satisfaction. Fair-minded physicians now recommend it as a positive specific.
S. MANSFIELD & CO.

Louisville, Ky., May 13, 1881.
S. S. S. has given better satisfaction than any medicine I have ever sold.
J. A. FLEXNER.

Denver, Col., May 2, 1881.
Every purchaser speaks in the highest terms of S. S. S.
L. MEISSNER.

Richmond, Va., May 11, 1881.
You can refer anybody to us in regard to the merits of S. S. S.
POLK, MILLER & CO.

Have never known S. S. S. to fail to cure a case of Syphilis when properly taken.
H. L. DENNARD, } Perry, Ga.
ELI WARREN, }

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TRADE S.S.S. MARK

If you wish, we will take your case, TO BE PAID FOR WHEN CURED. Write for particulars and copy of little book, "Message to the Unfortunate," or ask druggist for it.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis 100 bottles S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any Mineral substance.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Props.,
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☞ Price of regular or large size reduced to $1.75 per bottle; small size, holding half the amount, price $1.

AGENTS,

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AND BY ALL JOBBERS.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two [illegible] (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the [illegible] Medical Institute, San Francisco, and is [illegible] [illegible] for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. **YOUNG MEN** and Middle Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuse of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating, [illegible] I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All letters and [illegible] are sacredly confidential. [illegible] Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | **DR. KEAN,**

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	[illegible]
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	[illegible]
bDubuque, R'ckf'rd & Sio'x City Ex	10:30 a m	[illegible]
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:30 a m	[illegible]
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	[illegible]
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	[illegible]
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	[illegible]
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	3:30 p m	[illegible]
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:20 p m	[illegible]
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	[illegible]
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	[illegible]
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	[illegible]
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSouthern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
cTexas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. [illegible]

[illegible]

"ONWARD."

The March of Progress of Prominent Chicago Business Firms for 1881.

Our City the Home of Many of the Largest Houses in Their Lines in the World.

Chicago Merchants and Manufacturers Enjoying Great Prosperity and Her Railroads Very Active.

A General Movement All Along the Line, East, West, North, and South.

In keeping with THE TRIBUNE's custom at each annual reviewing of our commerce and industrial interests, of presenting the incidents of detail pertaining thereto, we cannot forego the pleasure of recurring to the esthetical progress that has accompanied our material prosperity during the year just closed, and in which THE TRIBUNE takes a pride, with a modest sense of its instrumentality in the gratifying result—notably in those improvements which relate to the exterior of the city—in the prohibition of telegraph poles and wires on the streets; the prevention of deluging the atmosphere with smoke, made practicable by the Hutchinson smoke-burner; the improvements on the boulevards—all tending to make Chicago as beautiful as she is wealthy and prosperous.

In connection with the General Trade Review of THE TRIBUNE we give herewith appropriate notices of a goodly list of firms and business lines which have done their part in making Chicago the cynosure of the nations. This exceptionally large annual issue of THE TRIBUNE will explain to thousands of business-men throughout the West why Chicago now ranks as the *third*, and is sure to be at the next census the *second*, commercial city in the Union. And, first, we have grouped representative firms and corporations that are conspicuous for the volume of business they transact, and are recognized as leaders in their respective departments, to show the preëminence of Chicago as a distributor of the great staples of trade and commerce. Other large houses, approximating these in the amount of business, also find suitable mention as important factors in a metropolitan city.

The cosmopolitan character of Chicago is best illustrated by our chief business-houses. We have cast off our swaddling-clothes and put on the attire of manhood. In nearly all departments of business we can show hands with the proudest marts of trade on earth. In the grain, provision, and lumber trade we lead the world. We have mercantile and manufacturing houses which for volume of business, excellence of wares, and amount of sales surpass any houses in either hemisphere. Not only is this the great distributing point for three-fourths of the Union, but it is the greatest railway-centre on this continent, or in the world. Spreading out like the rays of sunlight, railways radiate from this centre over prairie, hill, and mountain, bearing the wealth of the world's products from sea to sea and from ocean to ocean. Here 400 passenger trains, carrying over 50,000 passengers, and nearly 500 freight trains, carrying 125,000 tons of freight, arrive and depart daily. Here life and motion, activity and enterprise, labor and its just rewards on a colossal scale, find the amplest illustration. There can be no stagnation, or paralysis, or apoplexy in the great commercial heart through which such tremendous life currents flow unceasing as the ocean-tides.

We speak thus of Chicago in no boasting spirit, but soberly, considerately, and modestly, in the interests of historic truth and justice, pointing to the record for proof, and reminding all doubters that, hitherto, the census has eclipsed all prophecy.

Within the lifetime of a single generation we have sprung up out of the dust and nothingness to be the marvel of the nations. And this city by the inland sea, which has no archetype in the past, stands alone its own prototype, with no seer sharp enough of vision or bold enough of conception to forecast its future. But, if the progress of today is the promise of tomorrow, Chicago will continue to be, in the rapid growth of population, trade, commerce, and manufactures, and in the development of all the vital forces which make a great city, a perpetual astonishment, as the latest, freshest, and most progressive, vigorous, creative, productive, and successful type of modern civilization.

To verify our statements we give the names of the following list of firms and corporations that do a larger business in their respective lines than any similar establishments in Chicago, if not in this country or in the world. And this fact our specific notices of them will make plain to the dullest comprehension. We name:

In banks, the First National Bank.
Marshall Field & Co., dry goods.
O. R. Keith & Co., millinery, fancy dry goods, and notions.
In clothing three houses, Charles P. Kellogg & Co., Henry W. King & Co., and Kohn Bros.
C. M. Henderson and Co., boots and shoes.
Sprague, Warner & Co., groceries.
Armour & Co., packers.
T. W. Harvey, lumber.
Palmer, Fuller & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc.
Hibbard, Spencer & Co., shelf hardware.
S. D. Kimbark, carriage hardware and carriage materials.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., stoves and ranges.
James S. Kirk & Co., soaps.
Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, carriages.
A. H. Andrews & Co., school, office, and bank furniture.
W. W. Kimball, pianos and organs.
Wilson Bros., men's furnishing goods.
B. F. Norris & Co., watches, jewelry, etc.
J. J. McGrath, wall papers.
Belding Bros. & Co., sewing silk, etc.
H. H. Shufeldt & Co., distillers of spirits.
Northwestern Horse-Nail Company, horse-nails.
A. Booth, oysters and fresh fish.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, greatest number of miles of railroad.

We begin our special exposition of representative Chicago houses with the leading dry-goods house in this country.

Marshall Field & Co.

We do not recall an instance that parallels the growth and progress of this house in the brief space of sixteen years. Like Chicago, its career has been original and unique. It sought commercial supremacy through the law of mutual relations on the principle of supplying a vast number of customers at the minimum price. And therefore it bought on a magnificent scale, sold at a small profit, made it for the interests of dealers to buy of them, and scored $8,500,000 the first year. And thus it has gone forward devising liberal things, "lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes," multiplying the number and increasing the good will of its customers, till its trade sweeps the vast area from the Canadas to the Gulf and from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. It is without question the largest distributor of dry goods in this country, its sales this year reaching $27,000,000. There are two things which have contributed largely to the success of this house. It buys all its goods, at home and abroad, strictly for cash. And its facilities for buying goods in England, France, and Germany are equaled only by one or two houses in this country.

The business of this house requires ample room. Their wholesale store at Madison and Market streets contains nearly seven acres of floor room, and requires the services of quite an army of clerks and salesmen.

Their retail store, at State and Washington streets, is the best appointed, most beautiful, convenient, and spacious building used exclusively for retail purposes by any dry-goods house in the country, and fitly represents the extent, variety, and richness of the goods it contains.

THE TRIBUNE sends greeting to Marshall Field & Co., not simply as the wealthy proprietors, but as the active managers of a great mercantile house working with herculean might and efficiency to add wealth and renown to Chicago, and distributing comfort, health, and happiness to thousands of people.

O. R. Keith & Co.

This noted house begins the new year with the prestige of unprecedented business success in the past and with the prospect of a large increase of trade for the year 1882. The experiment of adding fancy dry goods to millinery and notions has been eminently successful, and the unexpected demand for goods in all departments has decided them to greatly enlarge their force and cultivate new territory the coming year. The past record of the house is a guarantee that whatever enterprise it undertakes will be prosecuted with characteristic energy and success. The bounds of Chicago trade is being constantly enlarged, and what was the utmost limit of Chicago enterprise ten years ago is but the threshold over which Chicago merchants pass to new fields of peaceful conquest.

The history of this house is the history of the growth of Chicago and the West for the last twenty-two years. Beginning, as did all the representative houses of today, in a moderate way, they studied the wants of the public, expanding their trade as the city and country grew in population and wealth, till they outgrew the progress of city and adjacent country, and reached out around and beyond the neighboring cities to the limits of the Union. And this extension of trade has been going on year after year, as Chicago has become more and more the great source of supplies for all the region south of the Great Lakes and west of the Alleghenies. And O. R. Keith & Co. have shown themselves equal to the new demands of trade imposed upon them, and are preparing not only to cultivate, more faithfully than heretofore, the old homestead, but to annex and take possession of new territory, and make its people glad with the products of an esthetic civilization. The great block which this house occupies contains six floors, 160 feet front by 170 feet deep, and so arranged both for convenience and the display of goods as to make it a model store for the transaction of an immense business.

The house has abundant means and unsurpassed facilities for the purchase of goods in England, France, and Germany, and through its house in Paris it is promptly supplied with the latest styles, and choicest fabrics in the great European centres of fashion.

No house has ever built up so large a business as this without really serving the public. It is because they have bought for cash in large quantities and sold at the lowest prices that they have such a wide circle of customers. With a palace for salesrooms, marvelously well-selected stocks in all departments, and appreciative customers, it is logical, if not inevitable, that this house should be first in its class, and justify the public judgment that it sells more goods in its lines than any other house in the world.

First National Bank.

The First National Bank, with a capital of $1,000,000 and accumulated surplus of $1,500,000, fairly represents the progress and development of our other material and financial interests. In point of importance as to capital and deposits it compares favorably with the largest institutions of the kind in the country. Its business covers the wants of the community both in domestic and foreign exchanges, while its careful yet energetic management is widely known and recognized.

Charles P. Kellogg & Co.,

the oldest clothing-house in Chicago, began business here in 1852, and was first established by Palmer V. Kellogg, the senior member of the present firm. From the first it occupied a leading position in its line, and it has more than kept pace with the progress of Chicago and the West. It is strictly a wholesale house, and, while THE TRIBUNE does not feel justified in giving precedence to either of the three houses named in respect to volume of business and is aware that in the mutations of trade what is first today may be second tomorrow, and that public estimate is often at fault, yet it is fair to say that though each house has business friends who claim for it the first position, that the concurrent belief of a large majority assign to this house the first place—*primus inter pares*—chief among equals.

Its trade now extends north into Canada, east to the Alleghenies, south to the Mexican Gulf, and west to the Pacific. We are so accustomed to business on a large scale and so familiarized to vast transactions that it is only when strangers visit us and express their astonishment at the volume of trade done by such a house as Charles P. Kellogg & Co. that we open our eyes to the fact that this truly representative Chicago house occupies such a conspicuous position in the clothing trade of the country.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that such a house rests on its laurels and relaxes its industry and enterprise. On the contrary, it stretches out its Briarean arms over half a continent, inviting thirty millions of people to be clothed in suitable garments at the lowest possible cost. And dealers have learned by past experience that it is safe and profitable to take their word and buy their goods. And this is the way they gather them in.

Kohn Brothers.

On the 1st of October, 1881, the firm name of H. A. Kohn & Bros. was changed to Kohn Brothers, H. A. Kohn and Julius A. Kohn retiring. This item will not in the least affect the general management or efficiency of the house, the remaining members, now sole proprietors, having abundant means and large experience.

This house has been in existence twenty-five years, and from the first has been prosperous in an eminent degree, extending its sales to all parts of the Northwest and Southwest, achieving a reputation for honorable dealing which has secured it hosts of customers and gives it rank as one of the first clothing houses in this country.

They manifested their enterprise in being the first to begin the manufacture of goods at home, because they understood the wants of Western trade and could better meet the requirements of Western customers than the Eastern manufacturers.

They were the first to use cutting-machines, and have always been prompt to adopt the best method and all valuable improvements in any department of their business. They deal very largely in woolens, and excel in this department, as they do in the others.

Henry W. King & Co.,

wholesale clothing, are too well known to need any extended notice. Mr. King is one of our oldest merchants, and one of the few who, in an extended business career, never said *fail*. This house has retail stores established in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, and as they all draw their supplies from the wholesale fountain, it makes an aggregate business of very large proportions. Their business this year shows a steady gain over former years.

C. M. Henderson & Co.,

for more than thirty years representatives, and for a long time past the leading representatives, of the wholesale boot and shoe trade of Chicago and the West, have done an exceptionally large business the past year. Their trade has increased to such an extent that they have been obliged to provide more room, and, in addition to their large warehouse and salesrooms on the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, on the 1st of January, 1882, they will occupy the two stores Nos. 257, 259, 261, 263 Franklin street, containing five floors 80 feet by 140 feet, or nearly an acre and a third of additional floor-room.

The business of this house has been conducted with rare ability and sagacity. It has had no consuming ambition to do a larger business than its competitors, or to be known as specially conspicuous in its line. But its aim has has been to secure such a share of trade as would naturally and legitimately come to a house seeking faithfully and industriously to give its customers the best goods it could afford for the price asked. And it has been scrupulously careful that its goods should be just as represented. And it has been because its customers have always found that their goods could be relied on, and that their promise never outran their performance, that their business grew constantly larger and larger, and the circle of their patrons became wider and wider, till their trade extended in all directions to the limit of Chicago enterprise. And for the past two or three years its sales have exceeded by at least a half a million dollars that of any boot and shoe jobbing house in the United States.

This house has not shut itself up to know nothing and do nothing except in the line of its particular business, while neglecting no private or personal obligations. The senior member of the house has taken an active part in public and charitable enterprises and given his time and money liberally to promote the common good. In this respect he has had the coöperation of a goodly number of our best business-men, and it would be greatly to the credit and well-being of Chicago if many more followed their example.

Sprague, Warner & Co.

The declaration need not be made to even the casual observer of the aggregate commerce of Chicago that the wholesale grocery interest dominates by reason of its greater volume of cash transactions, reaching, as it does, far away up into the millions. In casting about for a house as the representative house of this heavy interest we are not at a loss to designate it, and in the nominating of the firm whose name and style precedes this paragraph to this eminence do we recognize we are doing any injustice to its worthy and honorable compeers, since, by the magnitude of its business, it has attained to the rank of "second"—H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., of New York, being the only house in the United States that does a larger business.

The firm took the initiative of the business in a very small way on State street in 1862, and the growth of their trade has been more rapid, proportionately, than even that of the city itself.

In 1874, their next degree was taken by starting in the grocery, coffee, and spice trade on Kinzie street, North Side, subsequently removing to a building opposite the Exposition Building.

In 1876, the firm consolidated with H. F. Griswold & Co., doing a similar business, under the firm name of Sprague, Warner & Griswold, and leased the Dearborn Block, corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue, opposite Dearborn Park, removing the mills in connection with the grocery stock into the same, and which locality is today their base of operations. This large building has a ground dimensions of 125 by 125 feet, and its six floors afford an area of floor-room equal to 93,750 square feet, or 10,416 square yards, every inch of which is necessary to carry their immense stock and the conduct of the business, which requires a force of nearly 200 hands in constant service. As a further index to the prodigious business of this mammoth house we may mention it requires in the receiving and the delivery of the goods at the several railroads thirty wagons and between sixty and seventy horses, which are stabled at the firm's stables on the West Side.

The firm, to further facilitate their business, have a branch house at Denver, Colo., established one year ago, opened especially for the accommodation of their large Colorado and Territorial trade. We thus epitomize the growth and present standing of Chicago's greatest grocery house.

Armour & Co.

In our nominating those business houses which we believe best represent the several lines that go to make the trade of Chicago and in its totality shows the metropolitan character of our commerce, we apprehend none can gainsay the selection of Messrs. Armour & Co. as best fitted to stand as the index of the meat-preserving and curing interest of this greatest packing and slaughtering centre, not only of the United States, but of the world, as in the magnitude of their operations they stand unrivaled, conducting their business on a scale of proportions which requires quite a stretch of the imagination to comprehend and gather in its full proportions, minus the lesser details. The product of their immense packing-houses represents almost all the branches of the packing interest.

They employ a large force of men and teams in the distribution of bulk meats to markets throughout the city, this business largely centralizing in their hands.

The firm have become a recognized necessity to the utmost confines of civilization, supplying such products as lunch tongues, cooked canned-meats, English brawn, etc., to most of the countries of the globe. They were the first to introduce to the markets of the Old World American sweet-pickled hams.

Recurring to their immense establishment in order to reproduce to THE TRIBUNE readers its extent, and as well to intimate the millions of dollars necessary to the transaction of their business in the purchase of material, help, and the other accessories, we recall the space occupied for the manipulation in the ten buildings constructed for the purpose is equivalent to *fifty acres* of flooring. Three thousand men find employment in the preparation of the product.

In addition to the Chicago packery, the firm has extensive packing-houses at Kansas City, Mo., and at Milwaukee, Wis. During the last season 1,050,000 head of hogs were cut up by Messrs. Armour & Co., and 62,000 head of neat cattle, while the canned beef product aggregated 3,100,000 cans.

The trade of the house, in addition to the domestic trade which reaches every part of the Union, extends to Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, where immense consignments are annually shipped.

In addition to the home office and the departmental offices at Kansas City and Milwaukee, the firm have established an extensive representative house in New York. Their financial necessities at Kansas City, too, have caused them to establish a bank at that point for the expedition and convenience of their business. Thus it will be perceived we are justified in giving this famous packing firm the justly-earned prominence to which we have assigned them in this annual review of 1881, and it will be gathered therefrom they are not likely to lose any of their laurels in outrivaling all cotemporaneous organizations, however enterprising and agressive, nor in any wise lower the grade of their rank as conducting their branch of business on a scale of greater magnitude than has ever before been conceived, much less attempted, and which is not simply a monument to nerve, capital, and industry, but in a large degree to commercial genius.

T. W. Harvey.

As Chicago is acknowledged to be the largest market and has more capital invested in the lumber interest than any other city in the world, it is most fitting that this industry should be represented in our review of the more prominent business interests of the city, and as his competitors give credit to Mr. T. W. Harvey as being the leading spirit and as doing the largest business in lumber in the world, his name is thus prominently ranked here. It is unnecessary to enter into particulars to support our recognizing Mr. Harvey as the leader, it is sufficient to say that he is acknowledged to have the largest stock with the best facilities for conducting his enormous trade, which extends the country over, his sales amounting to about 90,000,000 feet of lumber in 1881.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.

We have referred in our article on the representative houses in the several commercial avenues to this stanch and progressive firm of manufacturers, who have been established since 1850, and are perhaps the largest makers in the world of sash, doors, blinds, and all other woodwork, plain or elaborate, that enters into the construction of buildings. The magnitude of the yearly business of this firm is recognizable in their facilities, comprising extensive mills, dry-kilns, docks, and piling ground, which cover an area of fourteen acres, requiring a force in the several departments of 600 hands in the conduct of the business. The trade of the firm extends to all parts of the Union and to foreign countries, and the product of the establishment is acknowledged everywhere as standards of excellence, both as regards material, workmanship, finish, and design. The offices, mills, and yards are situated on the corner of Union and Twenty-second streets, and are accessible from the principal hotels, depots, and business portion of the city generally by the street-railway lines of Halsted street and Canalport avenue, which have their down-town point of departure from the corner of State and Randolph streets. The promptitude of the firm in furnishing estimates is proverbial, while they find pleasure in forwarding to dealers their illustrated catalogue.

S. D. Kimbark.

This name stands for a very large business in iron, steel, and heavy hardware, and for a larger supply of carriage hardware and of wood materials for carriages and wagons than can be found in any other house; presenting a frontage of 132 by 140 feet.

On the sixth floor are 1,500 sets of wheels and bent stock, rims, shafts, poles, cutter bindings, bob-runners, wagons, and carriage bolts and finished buggy gears.

On the fifth floor are thousands of sets of wood materials, finished and rough, including spokes, wagon and carriage hubs, neck-yokes, singletrees, eveners, sawed felloes, pick, hammer, and tool handles.

On the fourth floor, finished carriage gears, carriage and express bodies, 'bus bodies (of which he has the exclusive sale), finished cutters in white, buggy seats, platform gears.

One-third of this floor is devoted to carriage trimmings and carriage supplies—leather, broadcloths, oilcloths, rubber-cloths, drills, drabs, cutter trimmings, plushes, druggets, valeurs, lamps, whips, stocks, etc. The best supply and show room for carriage trimmings in the world.

On the third floor is the wagon and carriage hardware, and machinists', blacksmiths', carriagemakers', miners', and railroad supplies.

On the second floor is machinery—drills, punches, bellows, forges, tire-upsets, tire-benders, vises, anvils, jackscrews, bit-cutters, hub-borers, and hub-boxing machines, spoke-drivers, etc.

On the first floor are nails, horseshoes, chains, shafting, thimbleskeins, Norway and Swedish iron, angle-iron, cast-steel, plow-steel, and harrow-teeth. Here, too, are two sample-rooms where everything carried in stock not exhibited on the first floor is shown.

In the basement are thousands of sets of hubs, car-loads of wheelbarrows, thousands of kegs of nails, rivets, bolts, washers, scrapers, plows, fence-wire, etc.

The main floor comprises the iron and steel room and the offices. And in a huge shed two blocks south is an immense stock of all kinds of wagon lumber. This great establishment is the most perfect in its arrangements and appointments and carries a larger stock of carriage goods than any other house in the world.

Rathbone, Sard & Co.

The Rathbone stoves, domesticated for twenty years in the West and for nearly half a century the dispensers of comfort in the East, have taken a strong hold on public favor, if the unprecedented demand for them is a fair indication, their sales having increased 60 per cent the past year. The manufactory at Albany has been enlarged one-half and their warehouse here has been doubled to meet the requirements of their rapidly-increasing business. The pioneer stove house of the country, it follows the pioneer to the outskirts of civilization and supplies his peculiar wants. It walks into the houses of the rich and artistic with its nickel-plated and highly ornamented wares, and is welcomed alike in the hut and in the palace. Their specialties are the "Acorn" for heating and cooking for coal or wood and the Westminster for heating with soft or hard coal. They make and sell a greater variety and number of stoves than any other stove house in the world.

James S. Kirk & Co.

Exceptionally the largest soapmakers in the United States, manufacturing their famous products by the tons annually, what dealer or family is there throughout the length and breadth of the North American Continent that does not recognize in their several brands, the superlative standard of excellence? Progressive as well as enterprising, scarcely a year rolls around but they have some new feature, or some new added excellence to already famous goods wherewith to keep alive their good name and reputation as makers of this necessary with every household in Christendom. What family is there that has not had occasion to remember with thankfulness the introduction of their unrivaled "Laundry Soap,"—the par excellence of soap for laundry and kindred purposes, and now realizes the impossibility of keeping house without them? Later than this famous production of their extensive institution, however, and with which the people are becoming more and more acquainted, is their elegant line of "mill-finish," highly-perfumed toilet soaps, which will compare favorably with the best imported goods ever brought into the American market; and now they are about to introduce to the public another specialty which is as certain to add other laurels to their crown as did their inimitable "Laundry Soap" or their "Toilet Soaps," and that is concentrated perfumes for the handkerchief, colognes, and toilet waters, a large and varied stock of which they have had "ageing" for eighteen months preparatory to the introduction. These last candidates for public favor will be found to be put up in unique packages as beautiful in appearance as their contents are meritorious.

The year 1881 has been no exception to the business experience of this eminent firm since they started their enterprise in 1839, only in that, as the years multiply the business seems to increase by a sort of arithmetical progression, enlarging in ratio as the demands of their trade and genius force them to an increase of facilities; consequently the year of '81 has been largely the most flourishing of all its prosperous predecessors; and just as certainly will the trade of the present year follow in the footsteps of its fellows, accelerated by these new perfumes we have written of, and their elegant toilet soaps become better known.

Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company.

The great carriage-house of the West have fairly won the honors they wear as the largest wagon and carriage-builders in the world. They have two immense factories at South Bend, Ind., where they began business forty years ago, in one of which they make 5,000 pleasure vehicles a year, and in the other they turn out 25,000 farm, freight, and spring-wagons annually—more than twice as many as are made by any other establishment! They established their quarters at Chicago seven years ago, and at their repository, 151 and 153 Wabash avenue, may be seen all the latest styles of their work. Their wagons are noted for strength, durability, and easy movement, and their carriages for beauty, elegance, perfect workmanship, and artistic finish.

A. H. Andrews & Co.,

the largest manufacturers of school, office, and bank furniture in the world have made this year 100,000 school-desks, seated forty opera-houses and theatres, made a quarter million dollars' worth of furniture for banks, court-houses, Government buildings, and over a thousand patent folding beds.

W. W. Kimball.

The name at the head of this notice is not unknown to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. "It is an open secret," as Daddy P. M. G. Howe said of his politics, up at Green Bay, that Mr. Kimball is the head of a music house that jobs more pianos and organs than any house in the country, and, as he in some respects is a public man and subject to fair newspaper criticism, we propose to tell something about him for the benefit of our readers.

The history of this man, whose sales of pianos and organs now extend over half the Union, shows how ordinary and comparatively unimportant happenings often give birth to great enterprises. Somewhere in the fifties a young man "way down in Maine" took Greeley's advice to go West. Tall and erect as the pines of his native State, full of hope and energy, with the Yankee proclivity to trade, he bought land, came to Chicago in 1856, when he was a young man, and opened a music-store. And this was the beginning of a business career, in the music trade, as remarkable for its success as that of any house in any line in this city. He had had no previous training for this business, but he had a practical education—good business habits, untiring industry, an indomitable purpose, foresaw the wants and resources of the Great West, was a good judge of men, affable in his manners, and of pleasing address, liberal in spirit and in purse, and had the rare faculty of attaching his employés to himself and making their interests his own. Acting on the true principle—by which fortunes are made—of making money not by large profits from individual sales, but by small profits from a multitude of customers, his great study has been how low he could sell his goods and make a reasonable profit. And, therefore, he has taken the great public, so to speak, into partnership with him, always regarding their interests, ready and prompt to rectify any mistakes, and anxious to satisfy every customer.

His specialties in pianos are the Hallet & Davis, the Emerson, and the Kimball piano, and the Kimball organ, some 140 of which are made every week of the best material, by the most skillful workmen at his own factory. He has every assurance that his sales of pianos and organs will greatly increase the coming year.

B. F. Norris & Co.

The wholesale jewelry trade of Chicago is a prominent integral in the sum of our total commerce, ranking with the very largest, and plainly stamping the metropolitan character of our city. As a leading, representative wholesale house in this department of trade no firm in the country has a better standing or is more familiarly known to the retail trade than B. F. Norris & Co., whose palatial warerooms, corner of State and Washington, with a frontage of 100 feet on each street, is one of the attractions of Chicago. There is no firm in the Union that carries a more replete stock of watches, chiefly Elgin and Waltham, diamonds, silver, silver plated ware, clocks, optical goods, and jewelers' findings. Their patronage comes to them from the East as far as Pennsylvania; from the Southern States and Mexico, and northward to the confines of the British possessions. The trade last year amounted to over $1,000,000, an increase over 1880.

J. J. McGrath.

Thirty years ago we first met Mr. McGrath, in Milwaukee. He had served a seven years' apprenticeship to the paper-hanging trade, and was just commencing business for himself with a pair of overalls, a pair of shears, a paste-pot, untiring industry, robust integrity, indomitable will, a resolute purpose to do something, and perennial hope as his chief capital.

Today he is proprietor of the largest paper-hanging establishment in the world, distributing yearly, as the record shows, 2,500 tons, or 250 car-loads—averaging eight tons a day—of wall-paper to the Western trade alone.

Twenty-eight years ago he came to Chicago, nailed his sign over his door—"Come Once, Come Again"—and ever since that time customers have kept coming, till they now hail him from Ohio to the Golden Gate, from Canada to the Mexican Gulf; and all the chief cities of the Union, from esthetic Boston, cosmopolitan New York, and Centennial Philadelphia to the cities of the South and West, pay tribute to his foresight and enterprise for their supply of the best imported wall-paper. For Mr. McGrath is a very large importer, is the American agent for the six best mills in Europe, and controls their product so that no house can buy of them for the American market except through him. He keeps an immense stock, his large store being packed to its full capacity, with additional storage room elsewhere, and sometimes when there is a jam at the depot he has twenty car-loads side-tracked waiting to be unloaded. He keeps the greatest variety of styles, qualities, and prices, and can meet all tastes and requirements, and can paper a room for $3 or $5,000. He makes original patterns, employing the highest-priced artists as designers, and is constantly on the lookout for the best talent. It goes without saying that such a house, supplying all classes and selling fabulous quantities of low-priced goods, keeps a large line of the richest, most artistic, and fashionable goods made. The best proof of the great popularity of the house is the fact that its sales have increased the past year 45 per cent.

Belding Bros. & Co.,

manufacturers and wholesale dealers in machine twist and sewing silk, are the oldest house in this line in the West, having been in business twenty years. They run several factories, have branch houses in the leading cities, and job more sewing silk than any two houses in the country. They make about 580 different colorers and shades of sewing silk, always buy the best raw silk, have the most perfect machinery and the most skillful workmen, and make the best sewing silk in the world. Having made such a signal success of their sewing silks, they have begun the manufacture of dress silks on a liberal scale, have already created a lively demand for them, and will doubtless make them as popular and as universally sought for as their sewing silks.

Henry H. Shufeldt & Co.

The character of this firm in mercantile circles and among manufacturers of its own line of goods needs no indorsement. For twenty-four years the senior member has pursued a straightforward course, and his integrity has never been questioned either in regard to revenue matters or business transactions. From the beginning of his business career he has had the confidence of the business public in a marked degree, and his word would pass as current among those who know him as greenbacks. And while protesting against partiality, injustice, or impolicy in the enactment of revenue laws, it has given the Government a hearty support in the impartial administration of the law. It can be said truthfully and emphatically of this house that it has conducted its large business honorably, with the strictest integrity, and with marked liberality.

It has grown from small beginnings to such colossal proportions, even for Chicago, and under such conditions that it is appropriately named the Imperial Distillery of Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., both in reference to the magnitude of the establishment and to the quantity and superior quality of its goods. And it shows what enterprising and sagacious men can do in so limitless a field as the West. Before the great fire they had a capacity for distilling 600 bushels of grain a day. In ten years they have increased their capacity to 3,600 bushels of grain, or 14,400 gallons of spirits a day.

Their distillery and bonded warehouses at Chicago avenue bridge cover a great block 648 feet by 400 feet, nearly six acres of ground, solidly built, and their rectifying house and offices at Market and Adams streets are on a proportionate scale. They feed 2,000 cattle from Oct. 1 to May 1, which consume in seven months 1,500 tons of hay.

All the latest improvements in apparatus for every process in converting grain into spirits have been adopted, and everything has been systematized and arranged so as to effect the greatest results with the least labor. Their large experience and practical knowledge of the business enable them to produce the desired brands of goods of the very best quality, and have given them the highest reputation among dealers and consumers. And it is the well-known character of their goods for purity and excellence which has made them exceptionally popular, and commanded for them such an extensive sale. This house makes all its product into finished goods, and it now has 25,000 barrels of various brands of old whiskies in bond in one warehouse ready for market, which is said to be a larger amount of old whisky than is contained in any single warehouse in the world.

For many years they have manufactured IMPERIAL GIN, distilled from rye spirits and juniper berries, by the Holland process—a superior article—pronounced by the best experts to be equal to the best Holland gin. And as it is produced at about half the cost of the imported article, it has had an immense sale. Last year they made 143,792 gallons of this gin—almost *three times* the quantity of any one brand of Holland gin imported into this country during the year. This year their product has greatly increased.

They manufacture raisin brandies, single and double stamp ryes and Bourbons, alcohols, and spirits. They make a specialty of sour mash Bourbons, rivaling the finest qualities of the best Maryland and Pennsylvania ryes. Their double stamped *rye* whiskies have been on the market three years. The second year they sold 163,640 gallons, and this year the sales have largely increased. They have sold of a single brand of double stamped whiskies in three years over 60,000 barrels—more than 2,700,000 gallons. And their aggregate sales this year amount to $4,000,000. And they pay this year into the United States Treasury a Government tax, direct and indirect, of twenty-seven hundred thousand dollars! or $8,653 for each secular day in the year.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.,

the pioneer house in the West, began making horse-nails twenty years ago, encountering great opposition to the introduction of their nails. Present capacity 1,300 tons. Are about to enlarge to 2,500 tons. Are overrun with orders. Use only best Swedish iron. Make the best horse-nails in the world. The largest manufacturers in the country.

A. Booth,

for thirty years engaged in handling oysters and fresh fish, is more widely known than any other house in his line. He has a large packing-house in Baltimore where oysters, fruit, and vegetables are canned and shipped to all parts of the world. He takes great pains to furnish oysters of the first quality and in the best condition. And by this means he has established a reputation which has been a passport to his "oval brands" the world over. He has large canneries in Oregon and California for canning salmon, and branch houses in San Francisco and St. Louis. But the great bulk of his business is done in Chicago and Baltimore. He employs some 2,200 men, and does a larger business in oysters and fresh fish than any house in the world.

THE DRUG TRADE.

Fuller & Fuller.

The principal feature of interest in the drug trade is the contemplated removal of Fuller & Fuller from the stores on Market street, which they have occupied for over twenty years, to the spacious building erected for them on the corner of Randolph and Franklin streets. This is by far the largest and most perfectly-constructed edifice devoted to drugs in the West, and has not its superior in the country. The design of the architect, Mr. Cass Chapman, to whose creative ability much credit belongs, was to construct within the space allotted as complete a building for carrying on the business as human ingenuity and architectural skill could devise, and the result more than equals the conception. Built of brick, with stone trimmings, the walls stand six stories and basement in hight, the entire elevation being ninety-two feet from the street, with a frontage on Randolph street of fifty-one feet and 181 feet upon Franklin street. Around the entire frontage is a cornice of galvanized iron, surmounted by iron crestings, the whole finish producing an extremely tasteful effect. The large windows of the first floor are of plate glass, and in every detail throughout the building no expense has been spared to make the appearance as well as the utility perfect.

The office entrances are three in number, one being from Randolph and two from Franklin street. Entrances to the elevators, doors for reception and delivery of freight, and openings to the basement are on Franklin street.

Especial attention has been given to providing safe and commodious vaults, of which there are seven, all made after the most approved patterns with the best fire and burglar proof combinations. The vault-shaft is continued up to the sixth story, where it forms the support for an immense tank for holding the water-supply of the building and connecting with a stand-pipe for use in case of fire.

Two elevators are placed midway upon the Franklin street side of the building operated by two engines placed in the basement. Two boilers provide steam for these engines as well as for the heating of the building, which is done by direct radiation, steam-coils being distributed upon every floor. The sanitary appliances are also of the most perfect description.

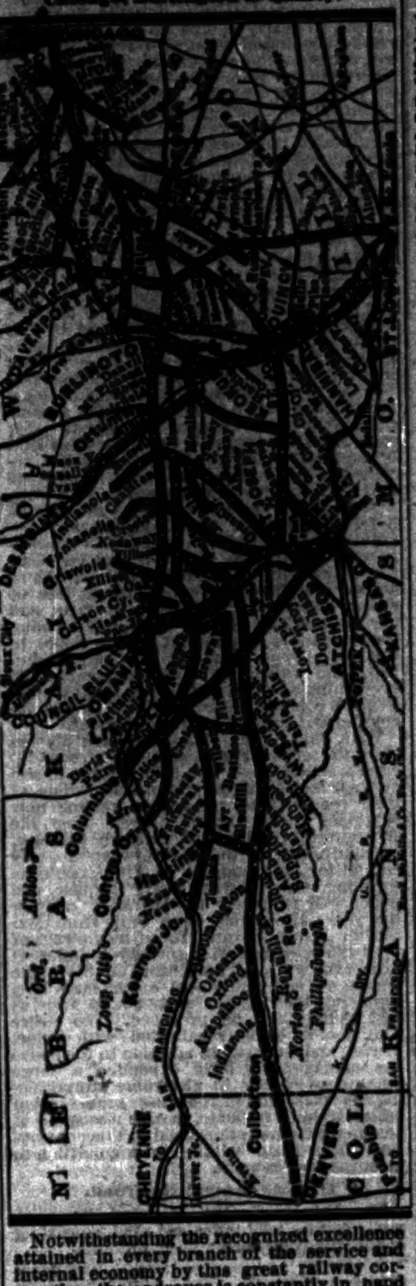
The offices will be upon the first floor, and have been most carefully and perfectly designed, no expense being spared to make them at once attractive and convenient. Near the Randolph street entrance will be placed the private office of the senior member of the firm. In the rear of the counting-room an entre-sol has been ingeniously arranged and will be attractively finished. All the offices will be furnished as well as finished in the most complete manner to facilitate the transaction of business and in a style worthy of the representative drug-house of the West.

The remainder of the first floor and all the remaining floors will be devoted to the large storage demanded by the immense trade of this firm. The entire basement floor is of concrete, and that of the first or main floor of hard maple. The basement receives light through Hyatt lights.

The building of this immense establishment has been necessitated by the increasing trade of Messrs. Fuller & Fuller, which, owing to enterprising management and business integrity of the firm, has grown rapidly year by year until this house has become the exponent of the drug business of the West and everywhere quoted as authority in the drug markets. This house, we might justly say in conclusion, not only does credit to Chicago, but attracts to this market the drug trade of a large section of the country.

OUR RAILROADS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.



Notwithstanding the recognized excellence attained in every branch of the service and internal economy by this great railway corporation, the endeavor is constantly in hand to still further improve all the essentials.

Within the past year the improvements that have been added to its roadway, the quality and character of the rails and equipment generally, when considered in connection with the former comparative excellence of their highway, is simply remarkable. "First-class" is written everywhere.

Many miles of double track have been added to the roadway of the corporation during 1881, thereby greatly increasing the advantages for speed as well as enlarging the assurances for safety.

It is by this method of procedure on the part of the management the Burlington system has attained its present colossal proportions, embracing, as it does, under the one management nearly *four thousand miles* of road, transporting annually, in round numbers, three millions of passengers and six million tons of freight.

With a network of lines extending from the great chain of American lakes east, to and beyond the Missouri, and down the Mississippi Valley, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy offers a varied choice of routes, connecting, as it does, in union depots with all the main railway lines that debouch through the States and Territories, leading to the Rocky Mountains, the Pacific Ocean, and the Mexican Gulf. Through trains from Chicago to Denver are one of the certainties of the near future, as the Nebraska extension is being pushed forward so rapidly as to warrant its completion within a very brief period. This completion will afford the shortest, and consequently the quickest, line between these two important railroad points.

That the general equipment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has ranked among the foremost of American railways in point of excellence has been acknowledged by the traveling public for a number of years, nevertheless several noteworthy accessories have been recently added, especially in regard to the passenger-train equipment, giving what may be termed a refinement or added luxury to the comforts of modern "life on the rail."

In addition to their sumptuous dining-cars, palatial sixteen-wheeled Pullman sleepers, they have placed in their trains tastily and richly-furnished parlor-cars of the highest standard, with commodious baggage and parcel-room attached, having a porter in attendance to give attention to passengers' wants, check their hand-baggage and parcels and care for them, without extra charge over ordinary fares for either seats in these cars or for the attendance; spacious, first-class smoking-cars, with high-backed rattan revolving chairs, and which are placed next to the dining-cars in the train; stateroom-cars, an exclusive specialty of this road, where that privacy can be secured, so much talked about, but never before realized "on wheels," in the enjoyment of a complete apartment to one's self, with washing, lounging, and sleeping facilities.

It is such studious concern as this that has made the Burlington route become known as the principal one between the East and West, and the favorit with all classes of travelers. If anything further were needed to show the disposition of the management toward the public it can be found, we think, in their magnificent union depot building in this city, which is remarkable for its architectural beauty and adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line is also known as the shortest and quickest line to Lincoln, Neb.; and also the shortest and only line running parlor-cars with reclining-chairs to Kansas City—through without change—on both day and night trains. In short, its entire system is as perfect as any in existence, and may be imitated but cannot be excelled.

We cannot close our notice of this enterprising corporation without reference to its system of suburban trains, which are really what they purport to be, "accommodation trains" to the people of the several lovely suburban villages on the line of the road, and among the handsomest and most healthfully situated of Chicago's suburban towns; consequently are growing rapidly through an ever-increasing exodus of business-men who find it pleasanter and cheaper in their pure atmospheres to rear their families than within the murky and infectious brick-and-mortar walls of the city. Through the twenty-eight daily trains of this system these healthful suburbs are made more accessible than a large portion of the resident districts of the city proper are by street-cars, and that, too, at the smallest possible charge for transportation.

This care and attention on the part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy towards its suburban patronage, providing them with church and amusement trains in addition to the regular suburban trains, studious of its every interest, shows the temper of the company to be the same at all points, and that while only recognizing its duty to be that of a public carrier, it is nevertheless performing this duty in an intelligent and liberal spirit.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

This grandest of all the railroad corporations of the world, which has done more towards the development of our National domain than any other project of the human brain and physical effort, that has covered Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota with a network of roads and projected lines, has during 1881 been again signalizing its leadership by penetrating into new regions of unsurpassed fertility.

A résumé of the accomplishments of this monarch of railways within the past twelve months will afford a chapter on railroad management and enterprise without a parallel, even in its own brilliant record of previous achievements.

In Wisconsin, early in the season, a line was projected from Monroe to Gratiot, and the road surveyed as far west as Shullsburg from the former point, graded and ironed to Wayne and opened for traffic by Aug. 22, and completed to Shullsburg by Sept. 21—a distance of thirty-four miles from Monroe.

A spur from Mazomanie to Sauk City, a distance of ten miles, was also built and in operation by Dec. 12. This spur is understood to be but the beginning of a road from Prairie du Sac, its present terminus, along the Wisconsin River to Portage via Merrimack to Ripon, where it will connect with the line at Oshkosh.

In Illinois but little actual construction was done. During the year the Rockford & Rockton Branch of the company was completed and opened to business Nov. 25. The line measures fifteen miles. This new line enables the company to establish a connection between its Prairie du Chien, Racine & Southwestern, and Chicago & Pacific Divisions, and to open a new route between Janesville, Rockton, Rockford, and Chicago. By the foreclosing a number of its mortgages during the year the company came into full legal possession of every mile of its Chicago & Pacific Division excepting a short branch on the Northern Division.

The bulk of the company's work has been done in Iowa. The Marion Extension, running from Marion to Council Bluffs, a distance of about 260 miles, has been surveyed, graded, and almost entirely constructed. Two hundred miles have already been ironed, leaving but sixty miles to be completed in the spring. It is now operated from Marion to Rhodes, and will be in full operation to Council Bluffs by June 1. The company has also within the year become interested in the construction of a line from Cedar Rapids via Sigourney to Ottumwa, and has purchased the uncompleted grade of an old road from Cedar Rapids, a few miles west from Marion, toward Ottumwa. This line is but the beginning of a new route to Kansas City that will be eventually constructed, which will give the Milwaukee & St. Paul a short line between Chicago and that point. From Emmettsburg to Estherville the iron has almost been all laid, and the road will be opened to traffic in a few weeks.

In Minnesota, the Benton Cut-Off, although completed last year, was put in operation. On the Hastings & Stillwater line the grading is well under way, and it is expected to complete the work and put the road in operation early in the season. The distance between the two points is 27 miles.

In Dakota there was considerable work done. The Hastings & Dakota was opened to Ashton, running south from Aberdeen, distance 63 miles. A portion of the road has been graded south to Ashton. Between Aberdeen and Frederic, 26 miles have been opened to business. On this branch about ten miles more are graded and ironed, and the entire road will be completed the ensuing year. On the Iowa & Dakota Division, the purpose of the company to build to the Missouri River has been consummated by the grading in part and the ironing of the road from Kimball to Chamberlain, a distance of thirty-three miles. A line has also been built fourteen miles north of Mitchell, along the Jim River, designed to make connection with the Southern Minnesota when it shall be extended, and possibly with the line building down the Jim River from Aberdeen. The line from Dell Rapids to Sioux Falls, a distance of twenty miles, has also been opened. The line from Madison to Howard City was also completed and put in operation. On the Sioux City & Dakota the roadbed has been constructed for a line to Scotland, a distance of twenty-four miles, making a connection with the Niobrara Division. From Chamberlain, its new western terminus, the company purchased, during the latter part of the season, the right of way for a wagon route from that point to the Black Hills, and has already opened it to traffic.

During the present year the company will complete the Shullsburg line. It is possible, too, a short line will be built from Defiance to Sioux City.

The total number of miles now operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul aggregates 4,115, of which 340 was added during the year.

We cannot conclude our notice of this intrinsic corporation without a slight reference to its landed possessions and the liberal spirit manifested towards populating them.

By an act of Congress of May, 1864, the United States granted certain lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a road westerly from McGregor to a junction with the Sioux City & St. Paul Road at a point now known as the Town of Sheldon; and in 1866 passed a similar act making a similar grant to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a road from Houston to the western boundary of the State. Through construction and by acquisition the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company came into possession of these lands, which comprise some of the choicest agricultural lands in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa, and are not excelled by any lands on the continent. These lands are now particularly desirable, as, while they were not open to preëmption or purchase, the country has settled up, in alternate sections, all around them, carrying schools, churches, and all the essentials of society and home right into their midst. They are located in as healthful a climate as there is under the sun, and no country is better watered. Railroads penetrate them everywhere. Such are the lands and such is the country. To these lands the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Company are inviting the world, offering them at the merest nominal prices, granting long time and low interest for the payment, and otherwise offering inducements to settlers in the form of premiums of $2 per acre on the number of acres that may be broken within the first year after purchase. This liberality is not wholly disinterested, as the development of the country is the company's gain. Nevertheless, it is a golden opportunity to get a good farm in a healthful country and in the midst of civilization for "a song." Any particulars regarding the acquisition of these farming lands the company affords cheerfully through its Land Department. Although the company owns no lands in Dakota, the country of "great wheat" farms, yet it is none the less willing to aid people preferring to settle on the Government's free lands all in its power, as it is in the development of the Northwest, the granary of the world, it is most interested.

In view of this imperfectly outlining of what this grand corporation has done, is doing, and proposes to do, who will say that our declaration at the outset of this notice in regard to its part in the development of the Great Northwest is unfounded?

Chicago & Western Indiana.

The history of this railroad-corporation's achievements read more like a tale of enchantment than they do of everyday actualities—everyday actualities only as they refer to business, to commerce, but not to the magnitude or period of their consummation. When we reflect this corporation was organized no further back than June, 1879, and its extreme length of line is but twenty miles (to Dalton), and that it has been the means of providing Chicago with additional railroad shipping facilities, with a healthful competitive service, greatly increasing in volume what it possessed before, is an achievement in railroad benefactions worthy of place in the annals of railroading in this or any other country. It is unnecessary to recur to the reception the company met with in the incipiency of its enterprise, of the almost insurmountable barriers successfully overcome by its brilliant management, and need only to point out what it has done for Chicago in spite of all obstacles to substantiate the position.

This road was principally built to afford an entrance to the city of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and Eastern Illinois Railroads, yet with an eye to the admission of any other railroad wishing an entrance or terminus here—the cost of such admission on the part of any one company desiring it, without such assistance, amounting to an insuperable barrier. We recall, through the instrumentality of the Western Indiana the above named roads, in December, 1880, were enabled to come into the city, while a commodious passenger depot, and spacious warehouses, yards, and all other terminal facilities of the most substantial and modern character were provided and in waiting for their reception. Since then, and since our last annual review, two additional roads have concluded negotiations to run over the company's iron—the Chicago & Atlantic, an extension of the Erie Road, which will connect at the State line near Hammond, to which point the Western Indiana is extending its line; and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, which will make its advent into Chicago in the holiday week. For these roads the same ample and substantial provision has been made as for their predecessors, the freight depot of the latter being built on Sixteenth street, and an extensive switch-yard and engine-house on Forty-ninth street; and for the former like facilities in close proximity. The entrance of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road furnishes now a direct line between Chicago and Louisville, and in the course of two or three months, by the Indianapolis extension, which by that time will be completed, afford through trains from Chicago to that point, both routes being the shortest and speediest to those named cities and intermediate points.

Together with the road to Dalton, the company has built a branch from a junction at Englewood to South Chicago, and is also engaged in building a belt road around the city (of which the South Chicago branch (forms a part) to intersect and connect with all the roads that are or may come here. This Belt Line road is already so far completed as to connect with the Alton Road, and graded and about completed to the Northwestern. When completed, the Belt Road will be in direct connection with all the railroads centering in Chicago, the rolling-mills, and the lumber district of South Chicago, and via the Chicago & Alton with the Braidwood coalfields, greatly enhancing the benefits of that district by such a system of intercommunication, as all intersecting roads can run their cars there by means of it. It will also connect with the new Town of Garfield.

A part of this system will comprise a large transfer house at Englewood for the transfer of freight from one car to another, where such transfer is necessary; also a grain transfer-house, which will combine all the latest improvements for handling grain expeditiously, and without detriment or loss.

When the Western Indiana has completed its original design, which is as rapidly being done as men and money can ultimate it, it will have four tracks on its main line, and have its Belt Line, in equipment and road-bed, second to none in the country, and the same will be supplied with every improved railroading device for the expediting of its traffic, including the Union Electric Company's signals, which are automatic and render accidents almost an impossibility. The expenditure thus far in the furtherance of its many important steps taken towards its original purpose, from which nothing has made it deviate a jot or tittle, has amounted to several millions, and there seems to be no disposition to abate the disbursement of all necessary large sums until the end is reached.

In this hasty and imperfect recital, recalling what this great and aggressive company has done and is doing, we have omitted the details, or items, of many of the important accomplishments in the progress made thus far, such as to the character and style of the several substantial brick freight-depots and engine-houses, and the immense new elevator, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, situated on Grove street and the river, already erected for the benefit of its lessees; engines procured and contracted for; nature of road-beds laid, etc. Yet we feel certain, notwithstanding the omission, the business public are cognizant of them all, and by experience has long since learned how grand a conservator of its best interests this progressive company has been and is, and that it will be no longer slow to award it a just meed of praise and to be thankful it came to the relief when it did, like some grand and dauntless knight of old, tearing down from its chains the portcullis of our previously railroad and self-beleaguered city, to let our commerce go to and fro untrammeled by restraints of monopoly. What the future is to bring forth through the mettle and perseverance of the Western Indiana no man can have the daring to prognose. All that can be foretold is that all things pertaining to increased railroad intercommunication is now made possible to Chicago that without this now-assured gateway was impossible.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Among the many railroads in which the commercial life of Chicago is so nearly related the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé holds a place of paramount importance, as in its progress towards the consummation of its designs it has been continually tearing down the bars to hitherto-unexplored fields of business operation and made possible enterprises that could not otherwise have existed.

Among its achievements was the making more accessible the wonderful territory of New Mexico, that contains more silver than Colorado or Nevada and more gold than now exists in California, and which is now filling up so rapidly with a paying population. The Mesilla Valley in this Territory is the great sanitarium for phthisical patients and for persons suffering from neuralgic affections. The springs are highly medicinal, especially the hot springs, of which the groups at Las Vegas are just coming into favor. A fine new hotel has just been completed there at a cost of $100,000, and is under the management of Mr. Fred Harvey, formerly of Chicago, who has made himself so popular to the traveling public by his able management of the eating-houses on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and a bath-house 200 by 42 feet, two stories high, divided into departments for ladies and gentlemen. There are other hotel accommodations in the town, which is a delightful resort for either invalid or tourist, as the climate is agreeable and pleasant in winter and cool and delightful in summer.

Another of the new fields opened up by its connections is the Territory of Arizona, which contains 122,000 square miles and has a greater diversity of climate, soil, scenery, and wealth than any other region on the Western Continent. The products of its mines are beyond any parallel, and the multiplicity of the minerals exceed any other locality on the globe. The richness of the agricultural lands excite the admiration of all beholders, and are susceptible of the cultivation of all kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits. On the same farm may be seen apples, pears, plums, apricots, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, sugar-cane, melons, and all the cereals and garden vegetables, and it is no unusual thing to grow three crops a year. The scenery, too, of Arizona is charming, while the country is full of the ruins of ancient cities of peoples of which there is no tradition.

These features of country have been alluded to to show the possibilities for trade in the very near future, and made accessible by this famous road.

And now, if the reader will take a suppositious pass and ride he may journey by the A., T. & S. F. Road through to "Frisco" without break or hindrance, as the Southern Pacific route is now an actuality, over the "iron" of this grand corporation. You will observe with the train are Pullman palace sleeping-cars, palatial parlor and day cars, and, when you get further on, that the eating stations and other conveniences are first-class, and nothing has been left undone by the company to make the journey safe and pleasant. There are no snow-sheds or avalanches by this route. "All aboard" of the 10:45 p. m. train at Kansas City or Atchison. It is unnecessary to call your attention to the scenery and towns between Chicago and the Missouri River, Kansas City, as you have seen them before. This is Kansas City. You will take the Pacific express, which leaves at 10:45 p. m., that will carry you across the fertile plains of Kansas, giving you a view of the most fertile portion of the Arkansas Valley by daylight, and landing you at La Junta, in Eastern Colorado, at midnight of the second night out. From this place connections are made by a branch line with Pueblo, and at that point with the Colorado system of railways. Bearing southwest from La Junta, you cross the Raton Range at daylight and traverse the plateau between Raton and Las Vegas, arriving there in time for dinner. From thence the road circles the Rocky Mountain Range. Lamy, the junction point of the Santa Fé branch, is distant from Santa Fé eighteen miles. All tourists should visit Santa Fé to view the old Spanish city, which still shows many buildings that are over 200 years old, and supposed to have been originally constructed by the early Spanish invaders. Soon after the road reaches the Rio Grande Valley, along which you glide to Deming, reaching that point at 7:45 a. m., exactly fifty-eight hours after leaving the Missouri River. Here, at the half-way point, a transfer is made to the Southern Pacific Road. Leaving Deming at 7 a. m., San Francisco time, the express runs past Benson, Tucson, Maricopa, and Yuma, in Arizona—the last named being 468 miles from Deming. The route thence lies past Los Angeles, Sumner, Goshen, Madera, and Merced, to Lathrop, to San Francisco, and at 4:30 in the afternoon, just four days and sixteen and a half hours out from Kansas City, or Atchison, you land at the Golden Gate, and you can say the scenery along this unbroken line of 3,380 miles from the Missouri River is without parallel for sublimity and picturesqueness.

Besides the completion of this connection, which has made this southern route to the Pacific slope, the consummation so long hoped for by the public, it has finished and put in operation its branch from Rincon to El Paso, a distance of seventy-seven miles.

New stations are springing up all along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé so rapidly it is impossible to keep an accurate map of them. Nothing shows better than this how rapidly that country is filling up.

From this recital of the accomplishments of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road during 1881 we think we hear the verdict of the people, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Chicago & Alton.

Of the prominency of the Chicago & Alton Railway as an integral part of the railroad system of the United States, and especially of that position which centres at this greatest railroad centre of our country, The Tribune has had occasion many times heretofore to refer. No other railway debouching from this great railroad ganglion reaches a larger, if so large, and important commercial and agricultural territory, and none subserves the commercial interests of Chicago and the country at large in the broadest sense better, whether for business or travel. By its [illegible] line the public are provided with the most expeditious and cheapest access to the mineral regions of the Rocky Mountain slope, the Territories, the West, and Southwest, and by its connection via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, thus forming literally a part of that great transcontinental railway line, the Southern Pacific, so nearly completed—it affords the readiest communication with Texas, Arkansas, and contiguous country. In short, its terminal in the union depots at Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago provides unrivaled facilities for reaching with the greatest measure of comfort, speed, and safety the Gulf States, the Northern States, and Western latitudes. Hence the Chicago & Alton has become on account of its ramifications, superb appointments, and roadbed indispensable to invalids, tourists, and travelers generally.

Perfect as are the provisions of the Chicago & Alton for its passenger traffic, it is none the less careful or methodical as a carrier of freights, always aiming at dispatch and promptitude. In this branch of its service its management is not surpassed by that of any other road. The sequel is, it stands in the highest popularity with those whose interests are thus so sagaciously subserved.

In our last annual exhibit it was our pleasure in recounting among the recent accomplishments of the Chicago & Alton to refer to its smooth track, steel rails, steel and iron bridges, and other equally progressive accessories, and among the achievements of 1880 the refurnishing of the entire line with new Pullman palace coaches, as well as hotel cars with the latest devices and appointments; also the introduction of a novelty with all through trains—a drawing-room car, fitted with sumptuous reclining chairs and all drawing-room concomitants, free of charge above the simple cost of fare; and last but not least of the year's attainments, the company's magnificent palace depot in this city erected at a cost of a million dollars, and which for commodiousness and everything else that pertains to the traveling public's comfort and convenience has not its counterpart, at least on this continent.

With this annual exposé we are able to show the efficient management of the Chicago & Alton have not been willing to rest on their laurels already won, but, jealous of their road's fame, have been creating new surprises during 1881. Among them the shortening of their road through this city, the shortening of the line between Godfrey and Milton, by going around Alton, and thus avoiding the present heavy grades, and which will be ready for operation early in the year; also a new line built from Coal City to Mazon River. These new pieces of road are being laid with seventy-pound steel rails, and, we may add, rails of this same weight are being put down on the main line, replacing the present sixty-pound rails, as fast as they can be procured. The entire line, too, is being reballasted with stone, gravel, and cinders. In addition to the above the management have expended a large amount of money in elsewhere straightening the track and in reducing grades, all of which seem to indicate, in case the speed of passenger-trains is increased in this country, the Alton Road will be in a condition to meet the requirement.

Illinois Central Railroad.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company now operates 1,321 miles of road, consisting of the following lines:

	Miles.
Chicago to Cairo	364
Dubuque to Centralia	340
Dubuque to Sioux City and Mona (Minnesota State line)	402
Gilman to Springfield	112
Kankakee to Colfax and Minonk	103
Total miles	1,321

It runs also through lines of cars via Kankakee to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville; via Effingham to St. Louis; and via Aurora and Forreston to Dubuque and points in Iowa.

This company also controls the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, running from Cairo to New Orleans, with a mileage of 556 miles, and through cars are run between Chicago and New Orleans and St. Louis and New Orleans, affording one of the best and most direct routes to all points South, Southeast, and Southwest. The entire track between Chicago and New Orleans is laid with steel rails and well ballasted. The gage of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad was changed to the standard—4 feet 8½ inches—gage last summer, thus dispensing with the delay that has hitherto occurred in changing trucks at Cairo. During the last two years very great improvements have been made on the line between Cairo and New Orleans. By this line the Illinois Central Railroad Company has a continuous railroad from the Missouri River at Sioux City to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 1,321 miles.

The company has an equipment of 213 locomotives, 5,897 freight-cars, and 204 passenger and express cars. Included in the latter are 12 sleeping-cars and 26 passenger-cars, built especially for the suburban business, after the model of the cars used on the New York elevated roads.

The suburban business has very largely increased during the last year, and for its further accommodation there has been just erected a handsome and commodious brick depot at South Park at a cost of over $30,000, and a brick depot at Pullman.

The finest viaduct in the City of Chicago has been erected across the tracks from the foot of Randolph street to the company's docks on the harbor. This viaduct is 1,724 feet long, and cost $100,000. The company has also just finished an elevator at Cairo for the general accommodation of business at that point, with all the latest improvements, and a capacity of 600,000 bushels, which can be increased to 1,000,000. This elevator cost over $200,000.

The company has about 200,000 acres of land for sale in the southern part of the State, mainly south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. These are being rapidly disposed of at moderate prices. The sale of the lands is in charge of P. Daggy, Land Commissioner, No. 78 Michigan avenue.

The company has paid to the State during the last year, $384,582.53 for taxes under the provisions of its charter. This is largely in excess of the taxes paid by any other railroad company in the State. The total payments to the State on account of taxes to 31st December, 1881, amount to nearly $9,000,000, and it is chiefly from this source that the State of Illinois today occupies the proud position of having no State debt.

On Dec. 12, 1881, the company accepted under protest the tariff lately made by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

During the last year the company has called in and paid off $2,500,000 of its bonds, which were not actually due till 1890. This is done in pursuance of the company's conservative policy to reduce its liabilities to the lowest possible amount.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

In the contemplation of this latest railway scheme so nearly consummated, and which is to give the public a new outlet from Chicago and a new entrance into the City of New York, one cannot but realize that the art of early railroad construction is certainly a lost art; and by early railroad construction it is not meant to recur to the days, when "snake-heads" lent the music of their clinking to the rumble and jolting of primitive coaches, and mule-teams and stationary engines, by means of spools and cables, pulled trains by piece-meal over every petty grade, but to late days, when the T-rail stamped the roads of the country with the dignity of its aristocratic presence—days that men were months in determining where to build and years in the building and equipping of railroads which had their metes and bounds in some one Commonwealth.

In strong contrast to those days of cogitation and hope-deferring delays we have the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway—a line of road conceived in the brain of one man, its President, Mr. C. R. Cummings—commenced in the building only so far back as April last, crossing the territories of five States, a distance of 520 miles, and already knocking at our gates for admission.

This road is a new road in its entirety, built in the most substantial manner both as to its road-bed and ballast, and is up to the highest standard of excellence of modern railroad art in all other respects; in its heavy masonry, iron bridges, steel rails, and especially in its low grades, the maximum grade being twenty feet to the mile. There are now but one or two brief intervals yet uncompleted, and these are being hurried to completion that the same may be in full-tide operation by July 1 next.

The road is to be equipped with Pullman coaches of new designs. Fifty engines are being built at the Dunkirk shops for it—in short, all the rolling-stock is to be new, so that it will be to all intents and purposes and in every respect a new and complete line.

For this unprecedented accomplishment in railway construction Messrs. Brown, Howard & Co., who have had the entire control of the building of the line and its equipment, are to receive the honors and credit that obtain from this most wonderful achievement, having no contestants with whom to divide their laurels.

In its course the New York, Chicago & St. Louis connects with forty-eight other roads. From Binghamton to Corning it runs almost always alongside or in sight of the Erie track, coming into Buffalo forty miles shorter than the Erie. From Buffalo to Cleveland it is parallel with the Lake Shore, and from Vermilion, just west of Cleveland, it straightens the Lake Shore track and runs into Chicago via Fort Wayne. At this end it will be eighteen miles shorter than the Lake Shore and at the other forty-three miles shorter than the Erie. It will be shorter by twenty miles than any other road leading from Chicago to New York, and this fact, in connection with the other especial feature of its very slight grades, is bound to make it much the quickest between the two points. This consideration, supplemented by its promised outfit in coaches and other advanced conveniences relative to creature comforts, will undoubtedly make it the popular line with the traveling public between the intervals along its route and between the terminal points, more especially when the scenery is brought into recognition, as it is said that from Binghamton to New York through the Delaware Water Gap is the finest panorama of scenery to be seen on the continent.

This new road has splendid depot privileges at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, and Fort Wayne. At Fort Wayne it runs into the heart of the city along the old Wabash & Erie Canal bank. In New York City the road will use the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western depot and extensive dockyards. They are situated in Hoboken, opposite Christopher street, which is in the centre of Manhattan Island. The Chicago depot of the road will be commodious and central.

The cost of this great railway undertaking is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $27,000,000—certainly not an extravagant sum in comparison to the magnitude of the enterprise, the extent of country traversed, and the territory served by it.

Nothing has been said, except inferentially, of the important bearing this new line will have on freight transportation and Western producing interests generally, opening up, as it will, a new competitor in the service, as well as affording quicker transit and the ability to move, through its low grades, heavier trains, thereby conserving commercial interests in these respects. These, however, and other equally cogent points will present themselves to the commercial community and to shippers generally.

The officers of the road are: C. R. Cummings, President; C. S. Brice, Vice-President; and L. Williams, General Manager.

Grand Trunk & Chicago and Grand Trunk Railways.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has at length pushed its way into Chicago, and, through the acquirement of the various pieces of line running between this city and Port Huron and consolidating them into one system, has now independent access to and through connections with the great railway centre of the West. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Line is rapidly being put into first-class order, and it is the intention of the management, we believe, by next season to make it equal in roadbed and equipment to the Grand Trunk Main-Line proper, which is well known to rank with any of the principal railways upon the continent.

The arbitrary action of the Michigan Central Company during the summer in refusing to interchange any through passenger business with the Grand Trunk Railway necessitated the opening of the Chicago & Grand Trunk for first-class travel somewhat before the road was prepared for such a course, but we must say that, notwithstanding the great rush of passengers over the line during the existence of the cheap fares, and the short notice the company had to get ready to take care of the business, it was handled with great satisfaction to the traveling public. It is no less commendable that, considering all the circumstances, and the very large numbers of passengers carried, there should have been such freedom from accident of every kind.

The Grand Trunk Railway has now become a power amongst the trunk lines, and can no longer be ignored or underestimated even by roads like the New York Central and its connections. The management has always dealt fairly with the people in the West, and the actual existence of this road in Chicago is a matter for much congratulation on the part of all our citizens. The Grand Trunk Railway has seemed to realize that business could best be developed and trade increased by fair and reasonable charges, and has stood aloof from joining hands with powerful corporations for the purpose of forcing an oppressive tariff of rates upon the people. For this course of action they have merited and enjoyed the confidence of the business and traveling community.

The following data in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway will no doubt be interesting to our readers, and show the large increase that has taken place in its business:

PASSENGER STATISTICS.

	Numbers in thousands.	Receipts in thousands.	Passengers carried one mile in millions.
1874	2,060,000	3,059,000	132,000,000
1875	1,989,000	2,881,000	171,000,000
1876	2,031,000	2,694,000	134,000,000
1877	2,014,000	2,582,000	120,000,000
1878	2,005,000	2,562,000	122,000,000
1879	1,947,000	2,559,000	129,000,000
1880	2,077,000	2,868,000	145,000,000

FREIGHT STATISTICS.

	Number tons in thousands.	Receipts in thousands.	Tons carried one mile in millions.	Rate per ton per mile in cents.
1874	1,920,000	7,125,000	596,000,000	1.21
1875	1,956,000	6,391,000	621,000,000	1.04
1876	2,171,000	6,171,000	730,000,000	.85
1877	2,283,000	6,499,000	777,000,000	.85
1878	2,292,000	5,946,000	784,000,000	.75
1879	2,631,000	6,094,000	882,000,000	.69
1880	3,057,000	7,474,000	1,016,000,000	.74

GROSS RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND DIVIDENDS.

	Gross receipts.	Expenses, per cent.	Dividends.*
1874	$10,253,038	79.38	$391,542
1875	9,329,428	79.24	nil
1876	8,907,179	79.99	nil
1877	9,176,815	76.13	234,633
1878	8,784,517	76.22	78,231
1879	8,813,888	74.52	312,985
1880	10,465,277	67.88	1,532,592

*Paid after payments of interest, charges on land, earnings of leased lines, and bond-debt interest.

We are assured that the work done both in passenger and freight movement is much greater during the current six months than in any former half year.

The President of the Chicago & Grand Trunk has ordered within the past month ten new passenger locomotives from the Rhode Island works for that road; also six new first-class passenger-cars have been added to its rolling-stock. All the steel necessary to steel that portion of the road now laid with iron has been ordered, and the through system of trains will be fitted up with the Westinghouse automatic brake, and all the detailed aids to perfect transportation are being daily added where necessary, which means putting the line by next season in as good shape for first-class passenger business as any on the continent.

We look for a very prosperous future for this undertaking, and believe the policy which has placed the line in Chicago will prove to have been a very wise one.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

The only evidence of the great popularity of individuals or corporations is the support they receive from the public. Taking this as a criterion, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway must be an immensely popular line, for from the reports of the Illinois railroads, made to the Railroad Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1881, we learn that with 1,352 miles of track it carried in round numbers 3,200,000 passengers, while its principal competitor, with 3,400 miles of track, carried less than 2,500,000 passengers. Looking over the same reports we find, taking mileage as a basis, that it had the minimum of accidents to persons of any road. These facts, verified as they are, show that the Rock Island is not only popular but prudently managed. The Rock Island is centrally located in the very heart of the great States of Illinois and Iowa, with short branch lines into fertile and populous counties, making it probably the most compact of any of our great Western railways. Its managers have wisely avoided building long stretches of road through sparsely-settled regions, and hence have no non-paying track or formidable bonded debt. The policy has been to tap the great commercial cities of the West, and thus not only insure a large freight traffic but connections with all the lines of road west of the Missouri. Holding a large interest in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, it was enabled this past year to open a new line to St. Paul and Minneapolis, which it has named the "Albert Lea Route," and which has become a formidable competitor for Northwestern travel. From this statement it will be seen that the Rock Island unites Chicago and Peoria with Rock Island, Davenport, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis, and St. Paul—in fact, with every city of considerable importance in the Central-West and Northwest.

While it has been pushing forward for trade, it has steadily set aside a large portion of its enormous earnings for the improvement of its road-bed, track, bridges, buildings, and rolling-stock.

It is rapidly double-tracking its main line, has over all large rivers magnificent bridges of iron and steel, and is constantly adding to its already superb passenger equipment new cars that have no superiors anywhere. To-day it places upon its Kansas City route a line of Horton reclining-chair cars, that are said by car-builders to be the most perfect and beautiful cars ever built. Pullman has been busy the past year supplying new and improved palace sleeping-cars, and altogether this company has upon its track trains that are not to be surpassed. Its dining-car service has become very noted, travelers bearing unsolicited testimony to the superiority of the meals served. It is said, and it seems probable, that there is a dead loss to the company in the meals placed before its patrons; but they are a great convenience to the public, and are kept to a high standard for its benefit. The business of the road has increased so rapidly extra express and accommodation trains have been added to the schedule, there being now three express trains to the Missouri River. By the building of a short line from Seneca to Kankakee, a new route is just being opened between the West and Northwest via Cincinnati, Louisville, and Richmond and Newport News on the Atlantic. By recent changes in time, passengers over this route reach Denver in forty-five hours from Chicago, and other important Western points proportionately quick. The passenger department announces that all facilities and accommodations will be very largely increased this year, it being the purpose to make the old reliable lead all other lines in volume of Western traffic.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

In the railroad system of Chicago this magnificently managed road fills a former great hiatus that is becoming more and more appreciated every day by the railway traveling public, and especially the manufacturers and business-men of this the Metropolis of the West. Through its main line, divisions, and branches it has become the key that has unlocked the gateway to a larger field of business operation than any other railway centering here—a territory, too, that was *terra incognita* to our commerce from its inaccessibility. This has been accomplished by a fidelity of purpose which, when analyzed, commands the highest admiration for the master spirits that conceived the design and the genius that has brought it to such speedy and happy fruition, as it has all been done within the period of four short seasons. First, there was the purchase of what was known as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road, almost decaying from inanition, and literally rejuvenating it by an almost reconstruction of the roadbed, replacing the old iron rails with steel rails, the old wooden bridges with new iron bridges, building of substantial stone culverts, and equipping the line with new passenger-coaches, new freight-cars, and new engines. This was the initial step. Next followed the accession of the Terre Haute Division, connecting at Terre Haute with the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, which gave the company a direct line straight "as the crow flies" from Chicago to the Ohio River at Evansville, Ind., in all forming the "key" above referred to.

Taking the whole line of the Eastern Illinois from terminus to terminus, it can be declared to be a first-class road in every respect, whether reference is had to its roadbed, smoothness of track, coaches, sleepers, speed, courteousness of the attachés, or whatever goes to make up what has come to be recognized as "gilt-edged" in modern railroading.

Among the principal achievements of the Eastern Illinois during 1881 may be named the extension of the Grape Creek Division to Sidell's Grove, where a junction is to be made with the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad, whereby that company, through a rental of the Eastern Illinois tracks, has access to Danville and an equitable interchange of business provided for. This division, it will be remembered, is a line built by the Eastern Illinois to tap the Grape Creek coalfields, and by means of which the company is now enabled to lay down 4,000 tons daily of that very superior coal in Chicago, an item of no small moment when viewed in the light of our manufacturing interests, that are being multiplied daily almost to such an extent as to make the question of fuel supply one of paramount importance.

With the completion of the splendid railroad bridge across the Ohio River the Eastern Illinois will have a direct all-rail connection with all points South without break or interruption, and is now making every effort to accommodate the rapidly-growing passenger and freight traffic that inures therefrom, and it is now apparent with these unrivaled facilities the Eastern Illinois must undoubtedly lead in the Southern business, receiving the preference of the business man and the favoritism of the traveler and tourist, whether their destination be St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Little Rock, Nashville, Jackson, Monroe, Mobile, New Orleans, Pensacola, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Cedar Keys, or any other Southern business centre or pleasure-resort.

The local facilities of the Eastern Illinois for the transaction of its business and the accommodation of the public are unsurpassed for its expedition, convenience, and comfort. The freight-houses are commodious, substantial, and convenient, while its new passenger-depot on Twelfth street is accessible from all parts of the city by street-cars and in close proximity to the principal hotels and business centre of the city.

We have to regret the resignation of the President, F. W. Huidekoper, who retires from ill-health and leaves behind a host of friends. With this exception the officers and management remain the same as at our last "Review," therefore the public can rest assured that whatever experience, ability, and enterprise can do to keep the Eastern Illinois in the front rank of progressive railroads will be done, and done thoroughly, and there will be nothing omitted in the line of its comprehensive policy for the public to suggest as regards their interests confided to the Eastern Illinois as public carriers.

The Great Manufacturing Centre, "East Chicago."

Nothing so well exemplifies the belief which railroad and other capitalists have in Chicago as a manufacturing centre as the purchase recently made by the East Chicago Improvement Company. It has long been thought by real-estate men in Chicago that the best site for an extensive warehouse and manufacturing district is on the shores of Wolf and George Lakes, where competent engineers have stated that the finest harbor on Lake Michigan is located. At a comparatively small cost of dredging, this entire basin can be lined with forty miles of dockage. One important feature exclusively belonging to this location is its freedom from the bridge nuisance, which must be as obstructive on the Calumet when its banks are as thickly populated as upon the overcrowded and limited Chicago River. The principal Eastern railroads already pass around these lakes, three at the north and three to the south of Wolf Lake. The owners of this great land monopoly propose to gridiron their large tract with spurs of the Chicago Belt Line Railroad, which is also owned by them, and thus to make its railroad facilities as abundant as its water facilities, and to connect all factories and warehouses located at East Chicago with every railroad which now or may hereafter enter Chicago. It is no exaggeration to say that nothing but money and engineering is needed to transform this tract into the greatest manufacturing point on Lake Michigan. As to the money, the names of the men which have been published as interested in this giant enterprise are a sufficient guarantee that capital will not be wanting, and, further, that the enterprise is a legitimate investment, and not a land-"boom." As to engineering ability, the statement that Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, late of this city and now Consulting Engineer of the Department of Public Works of Boston and New York, is employed is sufficient. Plans of the harbor improvements and of the railroad construction are now being prepared by Mr. Chesbrough, and work will not be commenced until these plans are perfected. The Belt-Line Railroad Company will confine itself exclusively to a freight-transfer business. As this business can be obtained only from shippers located on its line and the railroads entering the city, no discrimination in favor of "inside" interests is possible. The present crowded condition of Chicago, its restrictive municipal ordinances, and the high taxation and insurance rates prevailing in a city, must eventually drive manufacturers and warehousemen beyond the city limits to points where they will be free from these burdens, and where they will escape high rentals and enormous cost of city drayage. It is not a visionary prediction that in the near future the forty-two miles of belt line will be an unbroken road of factories and warehouses into and from which will be taken directly from the four tracks which the belt line is to build the greater proportion of the heavy goods manufactured or stored in the neighborhood of Chicago.

The Danville & St. Louis Railroad,

which is to run from East St. Louis to Danville, passing through the Counties of Madison, Bond, Montgomery, Fayette, Shelby, Moultrie, Douglas, and Vermillion, is located, and has nearly its entire right of way secured. They will procure ties, construct bridges, and complete such work as is practicable the present winter, preparatory to pushing to early completion in the spring. It is expected the road will be running by September, 1882.

STREET-RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Railway Company.

It is unnecessary to say The Tribune has kept a faithful watch of the progress made in the great innovation for street-railway propulsion, inaugurated by the nervy enterprise of the Chicago City Railway Company, and reported thereon from time to time for the edification of our citizens whose curiosity, interest, or credulity has been excited by the undertaking from the incipiency of the work to the present moment, and which is not likely to be a jot abated until in the full consummation its novelty has become commonplace through familiarity, and its practicability an old, old story.

Imbued with the same spirit and in recognition of the appropriateness of this occasion, The Tribune representative presented himself at the company's extensive plant on the corner of Twenty-first and State streets, and was kindly shown through the different departments of its manufacturing interests by the Superintendent, and gleaned whatever in his estimation might be considered worthy of public interest. After a general viewing of the internal economy of the works, particularly the power and apparatus necessary to the operation of the cars under the new dispensation, and having in the mind's eye the costly street requisites, the stupendousness of the cable project became more apparent than ever before.

It is not the purpose (space forbidding) to enter into the details of this mechanism, or its *modus operandi*; suffice it to say it is replete with ingenuity and strength, as clearly manifested in the four splendidly-built 250 horse-power engines, and the complement of boilers for the same—placed *vis-a-vis* at the extremities of the works and connected by substantial steel piping (the largest ever introduced); the two immense cog-wheels, and the tremendous large groved wheels for the movement and direction of the cable.

The company has forty-two "grab cars" on the stocks and in various stages of progress, and all being pushed to a speedy completion as fast as skilled workmen and perfected machinery are able to bring about the desired result. These cars are all what may be called open cars, and in the working of the road can be made to take, as it were, the place of locomotive engines, each being capable of hauling in train two or three of the ordinary cars with it. The "grab" machinery of these cars is quite complicated, yet possessed of great strength, and easy of manipulation.

It has been a subject of much interest and curiosity as to how these cars were to connect with the wire cable through the narrow groove or slot in the centre of the roadway; whether there was not an uncertainty about it; and if, when the connection is made, whether there might not be an unreliability on the part of the cable to do its work successfully. The answer to this conundrum on the part of The Tribune's representative is, there is no doubt about the certainty of a ready connection or of the cable being able to perform its office, only in the latter matter, for an inexperienced observer, it is difficult to determine which has most to do with the movement, the cable or the car, as there appears to be a reciprocity of action.

It will be interesting to local inquirers to learn they are not the only investigators whose attention has been attracted by the peculiarity of the street cable-railway, as the fame of the innovation has not stopped at Chicago, but has gone to the uttermost borders of the land, bringing to our city visiting committees from other cities to see and investigate into its merits.

The difficulties and sources of obstruction that interposed in the way of the anticipated completion of this formidable undertaking are familiar to Tribune readers—the weather proving the most insurmountable barrier in the way of progress, particularly the exceptionally heavy and long-continued rainfalls during the months of October and November, which entailed, besides the vexatious delay, an extra expenditure of $250,000.

It was the expectation of this company, in the face of these unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances, to have been in the full tide of operation by the dawn of the new year, but the recent rains and other impediments have made that consummation impossible. Just how soon the line will be in practical operation it cannot be positively stated, but that it will be at no distant day now is quite apparent, as all things are in so forward a stage as to be on the very verge of a finality. When the era does arrive we apprehend the public will be satisfied, notwithstanding the delay, it was well worth all the waiting, since the company will then be in a position to meet more fully the demands of the public, as the facilities accruing from the expansion incident to this new service will enable it to meet every possible exigency of street-railway traffic over their State street line that is likely to arise, and, withal, provide for a promptitude impossible under any other method of service now in practical operation.

So far the expenditure of the company in their plans has exceeded $2,000,000, and in carrying out their original design of applying this system of propulsion to their other lines the estimated additional expenditure will not be less than $3,000,000 more, and possibly will reach the large sum of $6,000,000, a financial venture that is in perfect accord with the spirit of Chicago enterprise.

CHICAGO LOCOMOTIVE CO.

Mr. Franklin D. Childs, of the Hinkley Locomotive Company of Boston, in Charge of the Works—Inauguration of a New Era in Chicago's Manufacturing Interests.

To say this is one of the most important manufacturing enterprises that has yet been inaugurated in this acknowledged city of stupendous and successful enterprises will not be overstepping the bounds of truth and moderation. From the incorporation of the company, made conspicuous by the amount of capital stock and the prominence of the incorporators, The Tribune has not been slow to keep the public posted as to the several steps the organization has taken towards the consummation of its designs. It is the purpose of this article, at this opportune moment, to somewhat review them, and to report what other progress has been made in the direction of fulfillment. It is to be recalled this great project is the outbirth of a syndicate of leading business-men and capitalists of the East, notably Boston, and Chicago, representing many millions of dollars, who, in their several councils, recognized the time was ripe for the building of a mammoth locomotive works; in that the already existing establishments devoted to railroad engineery were unable to meet the demands made upon them, that railroad corporations were now compelled to import road engines, and in the further additional fact that many new lines were in course of construction, extension, and projection in the West, which would so greatly augment the demand as to make the possible future supply of locomotives a problem of difficult solution without relief in the direction suggested by their action. Also, in the wisdom of their judgments, the place for such works was preeminently Chicago, the greatest railroad centre of the Union, where material is cheap, skilled labor plentiful and reasonable, and shipping facilities practically unlimited, particularly in its relation to the probable greatest demand growing out of Western and Southern railroad projects.

Without particularizing anew as to why the locality was selected where these great works are to be located, it is sufficient to recall the decision of the syndicate brought about chiefly by Mr. John T. McAuley, Vice-President, resulting in the purchase of some 800 acres of land lying immediately west of Humboldt Park, part of which purchase comprises the new Town of Garfield. Of this purchase, the plat reserved for the company's plant constitutes twenty acres in the southwest suburb of Garfield, a parallelogram bounded on the north by the Chicago & Pacific Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, on the west by Columbia avenue, and on the south by North avenue. On this site twelve substantial brick buildings, with stone foundations, will be erected as the company's works after the most approved plans, gotten up under the direction of Mr. Charles Howard, President of the company, in connection with Messrs. J. T. McAuley, D. K. Tripp, Thomas S. Kirkwood, Henry Sayrs, James R. McKay, and Eugene Ellery, Directors. All of these buildings, we understand, are now under contract and will be pushed to speedy completion, as the design is to be in full operation by June 1. The works will be replete with the latest improved machinery, and under the management of one of the most experienced, practical, and well-known locomotive-builders in the country, whose fame is national as an expert, and whose identification with the enterprise is a guarantee of success, and that the product of the works will be what a long-tried, unquestioned mechanical skill can contribute to the excellence of locomotive-engine-building—Mr. Franklin D. Childs, of the Hinkley Locomotive-Works, Boston. Although the company are not yet prepared to do business, they have already orders for the engines, and by the time they are ready to commence construction they will have, no doubt, orders for work that will more than realize their most sanguine expectations.

It is the expectation of the company to be able to turn out at least three complete locomotives per week, and to give continuous employment to from 800 to 1,000 hands. For these employés it proposes to build several hundred neat cottages in the northeast corner of Garfield, sufficiently removed from the works to make them attractive and comfortable homes. Already ground is being broken to that end, in the opening of new streets, which will be clayed and graveled, and in setting out shade-trees over the entire plot at proper intervals, and in other improvements to make the surroundings attractive.

It is proper to bear in mind that the moving spirits of the Chicago Locomotive Works are men for the most part who have been for years intimately identified with railroading and gone into the enterprise with an intelligence equal to its magnitude. Among them may be specially named Mr. Charles Howard, who is the Vice-President of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Railway, and Mr. D. K. Tripp, General Solicitor of the same road, while other members are interested in other roads, a number of the local members being stockholders in the new road now heading for the territory across the Rio Grande.

Taking the accessibility of Garfield, the local facilities for the expediting their work in the procurement and handling of the raw material, and the movement of the product when completed, as furnished in the Belt-Line Road and the two divisions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Locomotive Works management are convinced they could not have selected a better locality for their plant, and are correspondingly hopeful and enthusiastic over the assured future that awaits their well-timed business venture.

TELEGRAPH INTERESTS.

Mutual Union Telegraph Company.

The following facts were obtained from Mr. E. R. Chapman, General Superintendent of the Western Division, whose headquarters are in this city:

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company was organized about one year ago, and the rapidity of its construction, which has been carried on by the well-known New York contractors, Messrs. John G. Moore & Co., has been unparalleled in the annals of telegraph building, while at the same time no expense has been spared to make its lines the most substantial ever constructed.

Its instruments and appliances, including duplex and quadruplex instruments, are of the latest and most improved character, and its facilities for doing business are therefore far superior to any company heretofore established.

It has now embraced in its system nearly 50,000 miles of wires, with offices open at nearly 500 points, embracing all the principal cities in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, including Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and Hamilton, in Canada; and to Chicago via Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit, to Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Milwaukee, and to St. Louis via Joliet, Bloomington, and Springfield.

The lines of the system now extend from Bangor, Me., to Washington, D. C., connecting all the cities of the Atlantic Coast.

Ample cable arrangements have been made, and messages can be promptly transmitted to any part of the world at as low rates as by other lines.

This system is being rapidly extended to all important points in the United States and Canada. Another trunk line is also about completed across the country via Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville to St. Louis. Construction is being pushed rapidly, and within a few days offices will be opened in Kansas City and intermediate points, and also in Peoria and Jacksonville.

It is the intention of this company to afford to the business public facilities for instantaneous communication from one point of the country to another, and they have reason to believe that the patronage of business men will be extended to them so long as they are able to furnish a better service than they have heretofore had; and, with a view to the prompt transmission of stock, bond, grain, and provision business, it proposes to open offices only in important business points, thus keeping its wires clear of way business.

Its lines are either upon highways or alongside the right of way of railroads, lands having been purchased for that purpose, and it has studiously avoided the mistakes which have been made by other companies in seeking alliances with railroads, thus putting their wires at the disposal of the railroad companies whenever such companies have use therefor.

The company's general offices are in New York, with the headquarters of all lines west of Cleveland, O., at Chicago.

The General Manager is Mr. James Gamble, late in charge of the Western Union on the Pacific Coast.

The General Superintendent is Mr. A. S. Brown, late the Metropolitan Superintendent of the Western Union.

BRIDGE-BUILDING, ETC.

Rust & Coolidge.

These gentlemen have a National fame as engineers and contractors, and builders of iron bridges, roofs, and substructures, having engaged in some of the most difficult feats in engineering ever undertaken in this country—notably the erection of bridges over the Missouri River, whose river-bed of almost unfathomable and ever-changing quicksands make such ventures in their accomplishment savor of the miraculous. In the sinking and laying of deep pneumatic foundations they are preeminent, none other having a more varied or extensive experience. The firm is now building all the bridges for the Northern Pacific Railroad, including a bridge across the Missouri River at Bismarck, Dak., requiring one of these difficult deep foundations; also a heavy iron bridge to span the Snake River, Idaho, for the Oregon Short-Line Road, a branch of the Union Pacific Railway; the bridges and viaducts for the Chicago & Manitoba Railway; $150,000 worth of bridges for the New York & St. Louis Railroad, including two iron "draws" across the Calumet River; most of the bridges to cross the Cuyahoga River at Cleveland, O.; ten heavy iron spans for the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Arkansas; besides an iron roof for the new wire-mill of the Union Iron & Steel Company, of this city; and are turning out quantities of car-axles for various large companies. The above will afford an idea of this firm's status as manufacturers and an indirect accounting for the prosperity of last year's business, which aggregated $1,000,000, an increase over that of 1880 of 35 per cent. Among the principal products of the past year were two iron bridges over the Illinois River at Peoria and Seneca, and two over the Kankakee River at Kankakee. From what we have said it will be discerned the specialty of Messrs. Rust & Coolidge is almost exclusively railroad work. New machinery is constantly being added to their extensive factory on Stewart avenue, east of the Union Stock-Yards, for the production of new designs and devices, originating with the firm in their capacity of engineers and contractors, as some special case with new surroundings calls for the creation. The territory of their operations comprises the entire Northwest, also south and eastward; and from the reputation of their work the volume of their future business will undoubtedly increase in ratio with the rapid development of the new country now opening towards the Occident. The business transactions of the firm are conducted at their commodious office, No. 115 Dearborn street (Grannis Block).

ROLLING MILLS.

Joliet Steel Company.

The head offices of this company in the Honoré Building are connected by wire with its works at Joliet. It possesses the reputation of making the very best quality of steel rails, and challenges comparison with the product of any other maker in America or Europe. The works cover 130 acres of ground. The blast furnaces, which have the latest economical appliances, produce annually 94,000 tons of pig-iron, consuming in the process 140,000 tons of ore, 36,000 tons of limestone, and 130,000 tons of coke, chiefly from the company's own ovens in the Connellsville region, at Leith Station, Pa. The Bessemer converting-mill contains two converters, and hydraulic machinery for working them. All the machinery is in duplicate, to prevent cessation of work through accident to any part. The steel-rail mills have an annual capacity of 150,000 tons of steel rails. The ingots and blooms are heated for rolling by eight Siemens gas furnaces, the gas being produced from Wilmington coal and slack, of which the whole plant consumes thirty cars daily, or 120,000 tons yearly. As the finished product is tested and inspected, the rails are loaded on cars at the rate of 400 to 450 tons every twenty-four hours. To maintain the standard of excellence of this company's output, all raw material is carefully analyzed at every stage of its manufacture. The reports are so tabulated as to form a complete record for reference years hence if necessary, showing the ores, the irons, and general conditions under which the steel was made, each rail being so marked during manufacture as to identify it. In the machine shop and foundry the company makes the greater part of its machinery, and does all its repairs. In the sundry steel mill the steel is manufactured into harrow-teeth of various shapes, crow-bars (which from their lightness, strength, and cheapness are fast coming into general use), steel horseshoes, sleigh-shoe steel, etc. This enables Western buyers to select these articles at home (instead of Eastern markets) and to buy as needed. The commercial management of this department is intrusted to Mr. George Fuller, whose office is in the Honoré Building. Officers of the company in Chicago: Alexander J. Leith, President; W. R. Stirling, Treasurer; Charles E. Sargeant, Secretary. The General Superintendent at Joliet is Mr. H. S. Smith. Mr. Chester Griswold is the Eastern agent, at 56 Broadway, New York.

Union Iron & Steel Co.

If there is any one thing more than another a Chicagoan may feel a justifiable pride in, it is the rapid strides our city is making towards being a leading manufacturing centre. Notably among the many successful manufacturing enterprises that are serving this great purpose is the institution whose name and style introduces this notice. The business of the Union Iron & Steel Company is in the specialty of railroad work, manufacturing steel rails, frogs, switches, railroad crossings, etc., and the product of their large works is of acknowledged excellence and growing in the appreciation of railroad men, as is clearly demonstrated by last year's business, which shows the handsome increase of 15 per cent over that of its predecessor, 1880. The rails made by this company are of steel made by the Bessemer process. The management in their methods get down to the foundation of the business, reducing their own iron-ore by four large blast furnaces, thus producing the pig-iron that enters into the fabrication. The company is making large improvements in the iron and steel works, which will enable the management to very materially increase the business during the present year; also is building a large wire-mill, to be finished about March, with a capacity of fifty tons of steel wire daily of all sizes, including telegraph, fence, and other large wires, and which undoubtedly will add largely to the material prosperity of the company and add to its already enviable fame, as the ores within the control of the company are admirably adapted to steel crystallization by the Bessemer process, and the field open to the introduction of a superior ductile wire is almost boundless.

The plant of the company is situated on Thirty-first street and Ashland avenue, and the several buildings comprising the establishment cover an area somewhere about two acres. The business offices of the company are located at No. 87 East Madison street, in the heart of the business part of the city.

SCALES AND WINDMILLS.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

To attempt any description of Fairbanks' standard scales, which are the leading articles handled by this firm, would be superfluous, their superiority being so well known. They have been distributed among all classes of trade throughout the West, and the demand for them has been during 1881 larger than in any previous year. Being the standard among the railroads of the country, the large amount of railroad building has, among the scales of this class, created an unprecedented demand, and the same facts being true in regard to the grain trade, the new elevators have called for large numbers of the heavy platform-scales, made especially for railroads and elevators. In Chicago alone three new elevators have been built, calling for twenty of Fairbanks' 4,000 and 6,000 scales, and the grain and stock dealers throughout the country have added largely to the consumption of these standard scales. Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. also make specialties of trucks, baggage-barrows, letter-presses, etc., and exhibit in their warerooms a large variety of these, as well as all the smaller scales used in the retail trade.

In the windmill department the trade in farm-mills was large, and a notable increase upon former years until the wet weather caused many intended purchasers to decide upon waiting for another season. In railroad mills the business has been the largest ever known—the "Eclipse" having very thoroughly demonstrated the fact to the heads of railroad corporations that it is the most powerful as well as economical mill for railroad water stations manufactured.

In this direction Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have the most extensive facilities for equipment. They furnish tanks, windmills, steam-pumps, windmill-pumps, tank fixtures, as may be required. In fact, they are making a specialty of contracting for the furnishing of water stations complete. Among their largest contracts in this line in 1881 are the complete equipment of the new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in Iowa with sixteen of the Eclipse 30-foot windmills with steel towers, thirty-two of their 50,000-gallon tanks, with "Eclipse" pumps and tank-fixtures, and also the complete equipment of the Canadian Pacific Railroad with complete water stations.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Union Pacific Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, Iowa Central Railroad, Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, Des Moines & Northwestern Railroad, Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, have all been purchasers of the "Eclipse" windmills, water-tanks, tank-fixtures, steam or windmill pumps, etc.

The windmill business has, during the past few years, developed to a surprising extent, and in this, as well as in the scale industry, Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. hold undisputed supremacy not only in the quantity of work done, but in the quality of their manufacture and the reputation of their goods throughout the country.

REAL ESTATE.

Garfield.

Unquestionably *the event* of our very eventful march of progress during 1881 was the creation of the new suburban Village of Garfield—a very child of promise, the seeming incarnation of the spirit of manufacture. Pullman, with all its grand departures, has heretofore been our marvel, but since the advent of this new aspirant for kindred honors we no longer cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Already The Tribune's readers are measurably acquainted with the origin and purposes of this new and highly promising suburb of Chicago, largely brought about through the tact and executive ability of Mr. James F. Keeny, to whom was confided the trust of purchase—a just tribute and recognition of his integrity, knowledge of values, and familiarity with Chicago realty.

Garfield is a part of the fruitage of a land syndicate organized for the purpose of developing another new and great manufacturing centre, and receiving its principal inspiration from the incorporation of Chicago Locomotive Works Company, which gave the assurance of a grand nucleus for such an enterprise, composed of some of Chicago's best business-men and Eastern capitalists, including such names as John T. McAuley, William C. Grant, Potter Palmer, John [illegible] Wilson, Charles W. Drew, D. K. Tripp, James F. Keeny, Schrader & Ellery, James R. McKay, C. B. Hosmer, Henry Sayrs, E. A. Drever & Co., Mr. Charles Howard, and others of Boston. The purchases of the syndicate consist of 800 acres of land lying just west of Humboldt Park, and of the purchase 160 acres immediately west—three-quarters of a mile—of Humboldt Park, and adjoining the city limits, is the site of Garfield. The entire purchase comprises beautiful, high, level prairie land, twenty-eight feet above the lake, and the portion conveyed to the new suburb is the most attractive and desirable. It is bounded on the north by Armitage avenue, on the east by Crawford avenue, or the city limits at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on the south by North avenue, and on the west by the Northwestern cut-off and the line of the proposed Western Indiana Belt Road. The Chicago & Pacific Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, running east, cuts it in two, and gives it a depot in the centre of the town. The fare by rail from the West Side Union Depot is 4½ cents. It has the further advantage of the Northwestern cut-off, and is further accessible by the street-cars which now run on North avenue to Humboldt Park, and will eventually run to Garfield itself. It is also accessible by good roads over Grand, North, Armitage, and Columbia avenues, being only five and one-half miles from the Court-House. In addition to these superlative advantages for manufacturing and residence purposes Garfield has further incomparable incentives for suburban home seekers, beyond the feature of being within easy walking distance of what, if it is not now, gives promise of being one of Chicago's loveliest parks, and that is its close proximity to the boulevard system connecting the public parks, that portion between Humboldt and Central Park and Washington boulevard already being a fair state of advancement so as to now afford one of the pleasantest drives in the city. It is only a question of very limited time when this new offspring of Chicago's greatness will be the handsomest and most delightful of all our environs, and an object of interest to all who come sight-seeing to Chicago, being attracted by its general fame. It requires no seership to make this prophecy, the steps already taken in this direction—in the laying out and improving of new streets, the setting out of foliage trees, with other and similar adornments, together with the intent to *make it so* on the part of the syndicate, gives fullest assurance of its early consummation. If there should be any doubts of this, the many manufacturing enterprises that are already attracted by its inherent advantages must dispel them. Besides the Chicago Locomotive Works, whose immense plant is on the southern border and which will the ensuing year build between three and four hundred neat cottages on its southern limits for its 1,000 employés, the Sandusky Plow Company will put up a factory there at an expenditure of not less than $150,000, with a capacity of 300 plows daily, and employing a force of 300 hands. These works are to be in charge of F. F. Smith, the inventor of the process for casting cast-steel, and who has been connected with the Collins Plow Works, at Collinsville, Conn., for twenty-five years, and enjoys a National reputation in this line of manufacture. In addition to the product of plows in general, this company will make a specialty of sulky plows under the F. F. Smith patents, which have the advantage of being adjustable by means of a "coupler." This principle can also be added to plows of other construction and patterns.

There will also be located at Garfield one of the most extensive furniture factories in the West, which today has a wide celebrity. Also a well-known rubber company will make an extensive plant there; besides, the Darling Sewing-Machine Company are preparing to erect a commodious factory, and an important and well-known reaper company is negotiating for a site on the syndicate's grounds, procured for and set apart for manufacturing purposes on the environs of the new suburb. And this is but the beginning of the end. Sufficient, however, to show what may be before we write up our next annual review, wherein we shall have to record the product of factories and shops giving employment to not less than 7,000 hands.

Griffin & Dwight.

If "nothing succeeds like success," then Messrs. Griffin & Dwight, the well-known dealers in West Side real-estate, *succeed*. These gentlemen report having had an active inquiry during the past season, the demand being principally for well-rented business and medium-priced residence property. Well located cheap lots are also selling readily, while the demand for manufacturing sites in the West Division is very perceptibly increasing. This firm does much the largest business of any firm in the city in West Side property, selling on an average about $60,000 monthly, and having under their immediate care and management over $6,000,000 worth of improved properties, with a tenantage of over 1,000, from whom a monthly rental is collected rising $50,000. The increase in the volume of this firm's business during 1881 has been a gain of over 50 per cent on that of 1880, and calls for the active and intelligent service of seven experienced clerks, superadded by the labor of four mechanics to attend to the repairing. Among the long array of large property-owners who confide the management of their realty to Messrs. Griffin & Dwight are Messrs. Jacob and Henry Beidler, Levi Rosenfeld, Henry Witbeck, A. M. Billings, Mortimer & Tupper, Carlisle Mason, Gage Brothers, H. F. Lewis, J. H. Ward, George E. White, the Bernauer estate, Chicago Theological Seminary, and other large owners of West Side property.

The offices of the firm, at the northeast corner of Washington and Halsted streets, are admirably adapted to their large and flourishing business, occupying the entire first floor of the Beidler Building, having a frontage of twenty-five feet on Washington boulevard and 100 feet on Halsted street. The offices were originally designed and built for the banking business of Preston, Kean & Co. The floors are laid in hard woods, the window-settings are of plate glass, protected by substantial iron gratings. A large fire and burglar proof vault constitutes an essential of the accessories.

Baird & Bradley.

Perhaps there is no firm in Chicago whose name is more familiar to the readers of THE TRIBUNE than that of Baird & Bradley, and more particularly in real-estate circles. Established in 1857, the business of this staunch and reliable old house has kept pace with the unprecedented growth of our city. The firm give their attention to real estate in general, including buying, selling, renting, and the care and management of property. The loaning department forms a very important feature of the business, special attention being given to the negotiation of loans for a term of years secured by first mortgage.

The office of this firm, located at No. 90 La Salle street, is one of the most finely appointed, not only in Chicago, but in any other city. The real estate, loaning, and renting have each a separate department as distinct as if each formed a single business in itself. The renting branch comprises a clientage of nearly 700 tenants, while in the loaning department over $1,000,000 have matured the present year.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.

In the wonderful growth of Chicago many lines of business which had their birth here seemed to catch the inspiration of our city's progress and have reached out into grand proportions. Of this class of business the negotiation and placement of loans on real estate furnishes a notable example. Standing out prominently in the loan business and recognized as one of the first and most reliable in their line is the firm of Francis B. Peabody & Co. Established here nearly twenty years ago, the experience they have acquired enables them to place the funds of their clients judiciously, and hence the success that they have won has not been excelled by that of any other house in Chicago. Incident to their loan business is their real estate branch, in which they also have an active trade, pertaining chiefly to city property. The past year has been one of unusual activity in real estate, while in loans the demand has been only moderate, money being plenty at 6 per cent for all acceptable loans. The indications for the coming year, however, are most favorable.

Knauer Bros.

This reputable firm, dealers in real estate and loaning agents, at Nos. 12 and 13 Ewing Block, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, have been established since 1855, and are among the oldest real-estate operators in Chicago. Their house is the representative one for North Side property, of which they make a special feature. Their list of this class of realty, improved and unimproved, embraces almost everything on the North Side for sale and worth looking at, either for business or residence purposes, and affords an exhibit to select from much the largest in the city, showing properties ranging from $3,000 to $30,000 in price. As intimated above, a feature of this house is the placing of loans, which their intimate knowledge of values enables them to do to the satisfaction and safety of clients; and their relations with capitalists place them in a position to effect loans for borrowers on the most advantageous terms. In regard to the standing of the firm, we can only say they have been tried by a quarter of a century's experience; no house is more widely known, and none can show a better record for faithfulness in the trusts confided to their care.

E. S. Dreyer & Co.

It is extremely questionable whether any other real estate firm in Chicago has done as much to develop the realty interests of this vicinity as this stanch and gentlemanly firm, whose place of business is at No. 88 Washington street. Since the establishment of their house in 1874, in addition to other noteworthy transactions, these gentlemen have been immediately identified with the opening and laying out of a number of the most flourishing subdivisions lying within close proximity to the city, and in which realty they continue to be largely interested, directly and indirectly.

Besides giving their attention to their own property, Messrs. Dreyer & Co. do a large agency business, not exceeded in volume of actual transaction by that of any other of our most reputable real-estate houses—confining themselves to no specialties, but handling any good property that may lie within the city or county boundaries. Aside from the realty business, the loan department of the house shows an enviable clientage, largely Eastern capitalists, but principally Chicago investors, showing the excellent home-standing of the firm. From what has been said it will be perceived the firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co. is one of the recognized real estate houses of Chicago, hence requires no other commendation to public confidence.

R. W. Hyman Jr. & Co.

The general agency conducted by these gentlemen for the purchase and sale of real estate, negotiation of loans, and the management and care of property, as is well known to this community, is of the highest standing. Established in 1873, the business of the firm has steadily been gaining ground, and is now second to none, while the books show among the numerous patrons the names of many of our wealthiest citizens. The placing of money in large sums, a large integral of the business transactions of this house, consequent upon its relations with Eastern capitalists, and the facilities for transacting the commissions intrusted to its attorneyship, have had much to do in the prominency it has attained at home and abroad. During the year just closed, we are informed, the transactions have more than met anticipations, and was a decided improvement over its very satisfactory predecessor—a reasonable compliment to a house so widely and favorably known as that of R. W. Hyman Jr. & Co., No. 193 Dearborn street.

Schrader Bros.

Messrs. Schrader Bros., No. 178 Dearborn street, have been actively engaged in the real-estate business since 1865, and their experience has ripened into a knowledge of values in Chicago and adjacent realty worthy of consideration on the part of those who meditate buying or selling real estate in this vicinity. The firm's specialties include the handling of improved and unimproved city and suburban property, paying taxes, collecting rents, and the general supervision of property for non-residents. All the appurtenances of a well-regulated real-estate agency, such as atlas-maps of the additions and subdivisions of the city and county, records and data bearing on their calling—in short, all the necessary conveniences that might be expected to be in the possession of one of Chicago's oldest, most enterprising, and reputable real-estate houses.

F. C. Vierling

for the past fourteen years has carried on a successful loan and real estate business, and occupies his old quarters at No. 114 Dearborn street, Room 2. During the past three months he has sold over $300,000 worth of real estate, principally on the South Side. Mr. Vierling is prepared to promptly attend to all business intrusted to him. The outlook, he thinks, never was more flattering than at the present time, and the year 1882 will undoubtedly be one of the most active real estate dealers have enjoyed for many years.

James B. Goodman & Co.

This firm, one of the best known and most responsible in the city, report a large year's business in their specialties, which comprise packing-house property at Union Stock-Yards, property on the west city limits, and timber and iron lands in Michigan and Wisconsin. They also do a general business in city real estate. Non-residents having business in their line cannot do better than communicate with them. Office, 68 Washington street.

West Chicago Land Company.

The attention of capitalists is called to the property of this company, comprising the half-section lying west of Central Park between Madison and Kinzie, and West Fortieth and Forty-eighth streets, adjoining the Chicago & Northwestern Railway car-works, and a large tract north of these works extending toward Garfield, the site of the new locomotive works. There are now 200 houses on the property, many of them built during the past year, and there is no place about the city where there is so great a demand for houses, and where it will pay better to invest money in property and building. Horse and steam cars to the property. M. A. Farr, agent, 68 Washington street.

Searl & Zander.

The live, energetic men who comprise this thriving firm of real-estate agents are the immediate successors of the late C. E. Holmes, who was established here in 1855. They do a general real-estate, loan, and renting business at their office at No. 69 South Clinton street, making a specialty of West Side property. The chief feature of their business is renting and the collection of rents, and in this latter, in which they have had a long experience, they are eminently successful.

Isaac R. Hitt & Bro.

This firm, established in 1861, is among the oldest and most reliable real-estate houses in Chicago. Theirs is exclusive an agency business, and comprises the general management of real estate, loaning, collections, etc., in which they have had an extensive experience. Mr. I. R. Hitt, the senior member of the firm, is the agent for all claims due the State from the General Government. Their office is at No. 149 Dearborn street.

Chandler & Co.

Mortgage banking is quite a distinct business from ordinary banking. P. R. & F. R. Chandler handle stacks of mortgages during the year. The current of money flows almost incessantly towards them, the semi-annual waves of interest being almost the only outflow. They keep large sums constantly on hand awaiting borrowers.

John H. Ohlerking.

Among the most active, energetic, and reliable real-estate men of Chicago may be ranked John H. Ohlerking, whose office is at No. 150 Dearborn street. He has been established here for a number of years, and both as owner and agent he has been eminently successful.

ABSTRACT BUSINESS.

Recorder's Office.

It is not so generally know to the citizens of Cook County as it ought to be that in the County Recorder's office has been established by the Board of County Commissioners, since [illegible], a department for the furnishing abstracts of title to realty in this county, created in pursuance of the statute authorizing the Commissioners of counties in certain contingencies to establish such a department in the Recorder's office, which may be found in Chap. 115 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois, Sec. 12.

When Recorder Brockway first entered upon the duties of his office in December, 1876, he found, as might be expected of any new enterprise, that the abstract department was not perfected, and showed a large annual deficit. Under his efficient administration this state of things has by degrees been remedied, until now he has it complete in all the details and a business in the department of very handsome proportions. The receipts now show an annual aggregate of earnings of over $24,000, leaving a net profit of $7,000 over the expense of running it to the county from this branch alone of the public service. It will be readily understood that it has taken a long time to advertise this business and educate the public up to a realization of the fact that abstracts can be had at the Recorder's office worthy of fullest confidence; but that this is now largely understood the "order book" plainly shows, and that among the Recorder's patrons are to be found the names of many of the most prominent real-estate men of the city, as well as a large number of lawyers of the first rank, besides railroad and other incorporations whose conservatism is always beyond question. This degree of confidence is largely owing to the careful and experienced men employed in the department, most of whom have served a long time in other abstract offices, and who stand in the front rank of their profession, and their appointment to their positions is based upon their actual merit and upon *no other* consideration.

Some of the books purchased by the County Board from which abstracts of titles are made were found to be, by Mr. Brockway, in such a condition as to require a revision, and, upon his recommendation, the Commissioners directed the revision to be made. This work has been in process of execution for the past three years, and, when completed, the county will have a set of books from "the fire" down, showing a complete claim of title to every lot, block, and parcel of land in Cook County, and classified as the statute demands.

Aside from the post-fire work the Recorder is able to furnish, is the record of some 12,000 abstracts made from ante-fire material, from which copies are furnished at the rate of 40 cents per page. These copies are readily accepted by the best legal authorities, and can be purchased of the Recorder at one-sixth part of the cost of the original abstracts, while the schedule for post-fire work is correspondingly low, and amply vindicates the wisdom of the board in regard to the creation of this department. It is reasonable to apprehend with this additional publicity the patronage of this department of the Recorder's office will show a steady and rapid growth, as the fees are very moderate and the certificates of absolute reliability.

PRIVATE BANKERS.

Preston, Kean & Co.

For the past twenty-one years the bank of Preston, Kean & Co., now located at No. 100 Washington street, has been a prominent financial institution of Chicago. It is not only the largest but the oldest private banking-house in the West, having been established since 1860. Safe and conservative, it needs no commendation beyond its honorable record; having, in its stability, passed harmless through the fires, panics, and commercial disturbances that have intervened since the date of its organization. Its methods of business are departmental, divided into banking proper; securities—operating in Government and municipal and leading railroad bonds. In this department last year the firm commenced to deal in securities known as Chicago car-trust certificates, which are doubly secured and non-taxable. Foreign exchange (instituted within the past five years and becoming an important feature of the business), through which are issued letters of credit to travelers, commercial houses, etc.

Each department is under a competent head. Every available space in the spacious banking rooms are utilized in the business. The Government and security department having a special apartment allotted to it.

A year ago the average deposits account was $1,500,000; now they are $2,250,000. Comment is unnecessary. The foreign exchange has increased 100 per cent, and the bond department from 30 to 75 per cent.

INDIA-RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Its Western Headquarters.

It has been a matter of wonder to many that Chicago, with the great advantages offered to manufacturers, has never had a manufactory of rubber goods. The consumption of this class of goods here and throughout the West is very large, and will soon grow to enormous proportions. We are glad to note the establishment of works of this description here, and trust it will not be long before the necessity of importing rubber goods from the Eastern cities will be a thing of the past. We would call attention to the description of the new works to be erected here, and trust it will be of interest to our readers:

We notice the establishment here of the

CHICAGO RUBBER-WORKS,

manufacturers of all classes of rubber goods for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, such as belting, hose, packing, springs, valves, special goods of all kinds in endless variety. This company is a pioneer, being the only manufacturers of rubber goods in the West. The active members are F. K. Hurxthal, late Secretary of the Cleveland Rubber Company, and Morgan, Wheeler & Morgan, of 179 and 181 Randolph street, who have represented the Cleveland Rubber Company in the West for the past year. All of the above have been in the business of manufacturing and selling rubber goods for years, and are thorough and practical men, having for a long time occupied a leading position in the business. The works will be situated on the line of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., just west of Western avenue, and will ultimately cover some four acres. The first building to be erected will be 200x60 feet, four stories, with an addition of 50x60 feet, two stories. From 150 to 200 skilled workmen will be employed. The machinery will be new, and will embrace all the valuable improvements which have been made for years, including enormous steam-presses used in making large belting for elevators and other heavy work, and belting up to seventy-two inches in width can be made. The works when completed will occupy a leading place among the manufacturers of this class of goods, starting as it does with an experience extending over twenty-five years. The annual capacity will be about $1,000,000 of manufactured product. All buyers who have experienced the delays attendant upon the purchase of rubber goods in the Eastern cities will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to assist a home institution. We understand that some of the largest buyers in the West have given assurance of their patronage and support, and as the projectors have already won a reputation with the trade, success seems beyond question.

GROCERIES.

Chicago a Great Base of Supplies.

The rapid strides that Chicago has taken within the last decade towards being a great commercial centre is exemplified in no other branch of trade so conspicuously as in that known under the common term "Groceries." While as yet this market cannot put in its claim of being in point of magnitude the chief market of the country, nevertheless in point of fact it is second to none in repleteness, and recognizes no rivalry in the resources for its maintenance or ability to compete with any market whatever on the score of prices. Were it not that such a condition of things as this existed it would not be possible to draw trade, as is done daily, from the eastward, nor even to control a respectable portion of the patronage of the Northwest that comes almost in its totality now to reap the advantages that are so universally admitted to be found in this, the metropolis of the West, and which are as well attracting the Southern trade. The constituents of this wonderful development lie not in the geographical position of Chicago, nor in our shipping facilities, our lakes and many railroads reaching out to all points of the compass, aids though they have been, but in the nerve, perseverance, enterprise, and executive ability of the men at the helm of affairs; the architects of the thirty-odd wholesale grocery houses of our city, doing a business ranging from two million to seven million dollars annually, and with a capital ample in its quality to back them, such houses, if we may be allowed to be invidious, as:

Sprague, Warner & Co.
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.
Gray, Burt & Kingman.
W. M. Hoyt & Co.
Towle, Carle & Co.
Boies, Fay & Conkey.
McNeil & Higgins.

In passing from this important branch of our commerce we may add, notwithstanding the very flattering trade in groceries in 1880, and the somewhat forbidding fall months, we are assured the business for 1881 brought an increase of 15 per cent.

C. Jevne.

This house stands at the head of the *wholesale and retail* grocery business in Chicago. Established in 1865, Mr. Jevne has been wonderfully successful, and now enjoys an enviable reputation all over the country. The house makes a specialty of the finest groceries and wines, importing several lines from Europe, and the trade among the well-to-do families in the Northwest is steadily increasing. Enterprising, sagacious, and liberal in its treatment of customers, this house is certain to make large progress every year. The store, situated in the heart of the city, at 110 and 112 Madison street, covers three floors, 45x175 feet. The firm employs fifty men and over twenty-two horses, etc. Their retail trade in 1881 reached the neat sum of half a million dollars.

DRY GOODS.

Burke, Walker & Co.

In listing the name of this wholesale house among the fraternity of dry-goods men, we are introducing a new aspirant for public patronage. The premises occupied is the new five-story and basement fire-proof building on Adams, near Franklin street, running through to Quincy street, 166 by 100 feet. The building is admirably adapted to the purpose, commodious, airy, and excellently well lighted, permitting the intelligent examination of goods in any portion. The senior member of the firm—Mr. Edmund Burke—was formerly of the firm of C. M. Henderson & Co. Mr. James H. Walker, also a member, was connected with the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, for twenty-five years, and organized their Chicago house in 1876, remaining with it as manager until last July, when he resigned to take a part in this new enterprise.

The house opens with a full corps of salesmen, experienced men, and well known in the business, and customers coming to this market will find them all old friends. Thus it will be seen there are no novices from the heads down to the managers of departments and the clerks, and that all are well versed in the wants and requirements of the Western trade.

The stock carried by this new house is very large, and, of course, embraces all lines kept by first-class houses, and selected with a special view to meet the needs of Western dealers, as taught them by careful observation and a long experience. It is the object of the house to make this specialty a permanent study. Their motto will be to sell at the lowest possible margin, looking to large sales, and a rapid turning of stocks for their profits.

Messrs. W. & J. Sloan, the well-known carpet dealers, have removed their extensive stock of carpetings to the second floor of the firm's building, and will conduct their business from there, forming a mutual association of interests. By this arrangement an unusually fine combination of dry goods and carpetings has been made, giving the new enterprise a marked feature, and one which will be fully appreciated by the trade. It is hardly necessary to say that everything pertaining to the stock of the house is new and fresh; and as their older competitors were friendly to their coming, there is no question but in our next annual review theirs will be a most creditable showing. We commend them heartily to buyers coming to this market, and have no doubt they will find a correspondence with the house pleasant and profitable.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

This prominent wholesale dry-goods house reports a prosperous year, and have just completed the enlargement of their capacious building by the addition of another story, and are placing in a fine new passenger elevator, to be completed and running by the end of January. These improvements add very much to the appearance of what was considered before one of the finest business blocks in the city. The firm are busy changing their departments and making preparations for spring business.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

This is the oldest retail dry-goods house in Chicago, dating back twenty-eight years, and under the present management eighteen years. But, practically, the magnificent showing it makes today is the fruit of ten years' labor, for it was wiped out by the fire of 1871, saving just enough from the ruins to pay its debts and begin with a clean ledger. And thus, with nothing but a valuable experience, good business habits, a clear perception of the public wants, and of their own responsibilities and duties, the confidence of business-men, and the abounding good will of their former friends and patrons, it began business anew in a small store on the West Side, annexed the adjoining store in a short time, kept expanding the volume of its business as new customers thronged its aisles, and in the spring of 1873 returned to their former and present quarters, being pioneers in going back to the burnt district. The increase of the trade of this house in ten years has been phenomenal—from nothing to more than two million dollars a year! There is nothing like it in the history of the retail dry-goods trade here or elsewhere. There has been a constant, steady growth, through panics and hard times, quickened, of course, by the revival of business, proving that they have built up their trade on a stable basis. This house keeps large lines of the best goods in every department, and has a wealth of duplicate stocks to replenish the salesrooms as fast as their shelves are depleted by purchasers. They are large importers from the best manufacturers of Europe, and in carpets, in upholstery and curtain goods, in laces, shawls, suits, and costumes, and in dress goods of the latest styles and richest fabrics, this house invites, both as to quality and prices, comparison with any retail dry-goods house at home and abroad.

Since the recent enlargement their store has over four acres of floor room, and to properly attend to the great multitude of their customers requires the services of over 700 persons.

The mail-order department reaches every State and Territory in the Union and gathers in a trade of large proportions from Maine to California. The house, in all its appointments, in the volume and character of its busines, in public appreciation, and in the signal success which has marked the conduct of its affairs, commands general admiration and good will.

C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co.

For the prosecution of a truly successful business something more is requisit than a house, commodities, capital, and a familiarity with the characteristics entering into the goods sold, and that is the prosecutor of the business must have a clear recognition of his relation to the public. In so far as this essential is wanting so far will any business enterprise come short of success. Tried by this business line and plumb, how many business houses deviate from a true commercial perpendicular? Yet there are houses that perceive a gravity in this great essential, and in this list certainly may be written C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 State street, whose admirable code of business ethics has tended fully as much to their popularity as the repleteness of the enticing stock. It is a rule of this house to never misrepresent any article, even by implication, and this adherence to a truthful statement is as rigidly followed in all the advertising of the firm, so that whatever may be expressed by a salesman or read in a newspaper concerning any line of goods offered for sale can be implicitly relied upon. It is another rule, if a purchased article proves to be unsatisfactory to the buyer, to receive back the goods and to return the purchase money without deduction, although the market value may have depreciated in the interval between the buying and the returning, thus placing the customer in the same relative position as before the purchase. Another rule is, where a customer, resident or otherwise, receives samples of goods, with prices attached, to make a selection from, is not to hold the customer to the prices named at the time of sending samples, but to bill the goods at whatever decline there may have been, if any. Still another rule, which will serve as a fitting closing reference to the ethics of this house is that upon "civility," wherein all clerks and floormen are enjoined to accord to all visitors due respect and every advantage the house affords, without distinction. The penalty "nominated i' the bond" of an infraction of any of the rules is, the firm has "no further use of the services" the recalcitrant. From what has been said it will be seen Messrs. Pardridge & Co. are cognizant of the true secret of success. It is needless to speak of the completeness of the stock kept in this very popular store, as that is proverbial; suffice it to say, everything that is desirable in their line of trade is almost sure to be found there, and every year finds the assortment increasing in quantity and character. The additions during the past year have been very marked. Particularly has this been the case in the cloak department and in the carpet department, which is carrying double the stock it did during the year previous. It is also needless to say to this community the prices of all commodities with this house are surprisingly low, when taken in connection with the qualities of the goods. This feature grows out of, in the first place, its being a strictly cash house, we believe the only one in its line, absolutely so, in Chicago; and next, in the firm being direct purchasers from domestic manufacturers and heavy importers direct from Europe from the manufacturers, and in this way are enabled to avoid the commissions of middlemen, and sell over their counters goods at the same prices retail merchants generally pay for the same lines to jobbers; a business proceeding on the "nimble penny" principle that speedily disposes of their wares, and consequently keeps their stock fresh and free from shelf-worn and *passe* goods. In evidence of this it can be said many families who have unlimited credit extend their patronage to Messrs. Pardridge & Co. rather than to obtain them elsewhere where they could have thirty or sixty days' credit. As an instance of the prosperity of the house we may say the trade of Messrs. Pardridge & Co. was 25 per cent better for 1881 than it was in 1880.

Parisian Suit Co.

One of the most elegantly fitted-up establishments in Chicago is the store of the Parisian Suit Company, in the Palmer House, corner State and Monroe streets. This store is abundantly provided with light, so that the most delicate shade can be displayed in the most advantageous manner to the purchaser. They occupy two extensive floors and basement, and a finer display of ladies' wearing apparel is seldom if ever witnessed in any country than can be found at this popular emporium. They make a specialty of the manufacture of ladies' and children's dresses and garments, and make to order outfits of the most elaborate description. The Parisian Suit Company is a specialty house in this respect, being the only establishment in Chicago which conducts this branch of business exclusively. During the year 1881 the sales of this house have increased 50 per cent over those of 1880. We are informed that the business is constantly increasing, and the prospects for 1882 are most encouraging.

FANCY DRY GOODS, ETC.

C. A. Coutant & Co.

Is there a citizen of Chicago who has not time and again in his or her down-town peregrinations halted before the mutable display of unique goods continually on exposition in the crystal windows of C. A. Coutant & Co's. beautiful store, No. 145 State street; or one who has not been enticed within its artistically conceived façade, if for nothing more than to look upon the bewildering yet harmonious array of tempting wares in the various specialty departments, representing the workmanship of every civilized and semi-civilized nation under the sun?

"There be" gloves of every tint and shade there; silks and satins; ribbons and millinery goods; leather goods; hosiery, ladies', children's, and gents'; men's and ladies' furnishing goods; laces, real and imitation; trimmings and buttons; notions and small wares; jewelry; perfumery, soaps, and toilet articles; worsted and worsted goods; ladies' muslin underwear; corsets; fancy goods; and an endless variety of Bohemian glasses, Vienna brass goods, Japanese laquer wares, and *je ne a si quoi*—a very "Exposition" of the arts and sciences combined, forming the product "utility" in such variety that the people are pretty sure of finding with Messrs. Coutant & Co. what they can't find anywhere else.

They claim, as a new departure from ordinary department stores, theirs has no counterpart in Chicago or New York, and from the throngs that daily visit them, constituting some of the best patrons of Chicago, the general public apparently indorse the claim.

A prominent feature of this house is the standard quality of the goods maintained; being direct importers in all the lines of foreign goods, and buyers direct from domestic manufacturers, they eschew everything "shoddy" or "cheap." This, in connection with the low prices placed upon all articles, and the endless, almost, variety of the stock in its ever freshness and novelty, in a large degree accounts for the marvelous business done by the firm since the date of the opening up of their store, June 2, 1881.

Such a consummate success is an anomaly in the annals of trade here or elsewhere. There was no waiting to build up a trade with Messrs. Coutant & Co. It came to them in full maturity on the first day they opened the doors of their very popular mart to the public, and has continued unabated ever since, without any perceptible change, except possibly an augmentation scarcely discernible in the quality of its quantity.

Perhaps that which has as much to do with the popularity of this splendid store as any other thing of its rare characteristics lies in its internal arrangements and adaptation to the conduct of the business. The several floors are unusually high-ceiled, the ventilation perfect, and the light excellent, while the department counters are so conveniently and harmoniously arranged as to give the ensemble an air of cheerfulness that renders "shopping" there a pleasure rather than a wearisome task. The facilities, too, for reaching the several floors are in keeping with the rest of the details. In short, everything indicates there has been a special study of this subject, and all things that could possibly tend to the ease and comfort of patrons has been religiously furnished.

Still there is another thing quite as noticeable a feature at this establishment, on account of its rarity, as either of the others mentioned, and perhaps it is *the* secret after all of the immense success of Messrs. Coutant & Co., as goods, however attractive, will not sell themselves, and that is, the affability and courtesy of the salesladies and gentlemen who preside over the several department counters, or are in charge of the departments and floors. While there is no Uriah-Heep-ism manifested by any member of the corps of 300 attendants employed in the store, there is a very sensible recognition of what they are there for, and they render their duties with a cheerful ready service that cannot fail of commending itself to every person visiting the store, for information or purchase, be their standing in society what it may. And, too, there appears to be an air of mutual confidence between the attachés and the employers which banishes even the suspicion of servility or domination; an air, so to speak, worn by the employé as if it were said in so many words that none in the line of his or her duty was expected, by inference or representation, to say or do aught that would cause them to lose their self-respect.

This spirit of accommodation extends its atmosphere outside of the establishment, not only in the prompt and careful delivery of purchases in any part of the city, but also in the willingness to send samples and purchases to inquirers and purchasers at a distance, who may buy by their proxy as fully as by personal visitation, as the integrity and responsibility of the house is not confined by municipal limits.

The buyers of Chicago may reasonably expect the inventive enterprise of the firm will during the ensuing year afford them still further surprises, as such men have no such word in their lexicons as "retrograde."

NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, &C.

Jacob Meyer & Bros.

This is one of Chicago's flourishing business houses, and are importers and jobbers of notions, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, white goods, etc. On May 1, 1882, they will occupy the entire five-story building at Nos. 200 and 202 Monroe street, their present location, they having found that the four floors which they at present occupy are inadequate to the demands of their rapidly growing trade. Since their embarkment in business they have built up a trade which extends over the entire country, and the quality of goods sold by them are such that commend them to the trade. By close attention to business and by untiring efforts to please their customers, they have established a reputation which ranks in the column of the prosperous houses of the city. After the 1st of May next this firm will be better prepared than ever before to accommodate the trade, and feel confident that they will be able in the future as in the past to meet all orders with as fine a stock of goods as can be found in their line.

CLOAKS, SUITS, ETC.

F. Siegel & Brothers.

The manufacture of ladies' ready-made apparel is a mercantile entity of only a few years' existence. In the matter of ladies costumes particularly, when it related to the fashioning of the most costly fabrics into dresses for the home, street, or occasional purposes, the modiste was deemed indispensible, and no lady was without her favorite costumer. Today all this has been changed through the general costumer, who turns out ladies' suits by the thousands; and the ladies have learned that the manufacture of these goods, by their large experience and the employment of artists and designers, and inventing new styles, are continually opening up avenues of "dressmaking" never conceived by the old-time modistes, and are able to afford them at prices impossible under other circumstances. One of the most extensive establishments in Chicago devoted to the manufacture of cloaks, dolmans, and outside garments for ladies, as well as for misses and children, and which has done its part in creating this order of things, is the manufactory of F. Siegel & Brothers, corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, which occupies four full floors, 60 by 80 feet each, and giving employment to from 350 to 400 hands, whose wages cause a weekly pay-roll of from $1,800 to $2,000. The firm commenced the business six years ago, and make cloaks, dolmans, and suits exclusively, giving predominance to the former, making them of all grades, from the cheapest to the very finest, and of the best workmanship and perfection of styles. Seven men are kept constantly on the road to meet the wants of their patrons and to keep them apace with the *modes*. The trade of the house extends all over the West; reaches California, and ramifies the Southern States, where they have a large and growing trade. Every year has brought this enterprising firm a handsome increase of business, taxing their great facilities to the utmost, and the pressure of their trade has forced them already to arrange for doubling their facilities in the spring. The sales of the house for 1881 aggregated almost half a million dollars.

Julius Stein & Co.

This firm consists of Julius Stein, Carl Dernburg, and John C. Morper. This very prominent commercial house, located at Nos. 274 and 276 Madison street, is well known to the reading public as among the leaders in their department in ladies' and children's cloaks, dolmans, suits, etc. This comparatively young firm have succeeded in making an immense success, which is mainly attributed and authoritatively conceded to their production of perfect-fitting garments and excellence of style and finish. The firm of Julius Stein & Co. has been established only four years, and marvelous though it may seem the business of the house has increased over 300 per cent per annum during that time, a growth which we do not hesitate to say has perhaps never been excelled and certainly rarely equaled.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills Co.

This is by succession the oldest boot and shoe house in Chicago, established in 1846, when Chicago was a town of but 12,000 people, when dry-goods houses kept boots and shoes, and grain came to town only in wagons. What changes in Chicago and the great West in thirty-six years! And this house has seen it all, survived it all, and, reorganized in the spirit of the resurrection and life of the new era, is making for itself a name and a place worthy of the new Chicago. An incident came to the knowledge of THE TRIBUNE representative which illustrates the value of a good name. A salesman of this house was exhibiting samples of its goods to a merchant in a Missouri town not familiar with the character of the goods, when a customer examining them saw the letters "D., B. & H." stamped on the bottom of the boots. "Ah, ha!" said he, "I know these goods; they are made to do service, and can always be depended on." And, on the strength of this good name, a large order was given to this house. The trade of this house extends over the Northwest into the Territories, and is especially large in the neighboring States, where it did an unprecedented business during the War. Its specialties are custom kip boots and men's fine shoes, which they make in large quantities.

Greenfelder, Rosenthal & Co.

This house has been noted for probity, enterprise, and thrift, and has taken an active part in the wholesale trade of this city for the last twenty years. They were tried in the fiery furnace of 1871, and proved their title to public confidence by quickly building up a larger business than before, and their sales have been steadily increasing for the last ten years. They are now counted among the substantial, reliable, enterprising, and prosperous boot and shoe houses of this city, having the best class of customers, and doing a large, safe, and profitable business. They manufacture largely, make a specialty of the Whitney boot, which is a great favorite, and highly prized by both dealers and consumers. Their trade has grown to large proportions, and now extends to all parts of the West. The character and past record of the house give assurance of an increasing and prosperous business in the future.

TRUNKS.

Vogler & Goodtner.

This is undoubtedly the largest and most extensive manufacturing trunk firm in the West. Their business has been established since 1868, and has year by year increased until it has reached its present gigantic proportions. The main office, sales and warerooms of the firm are at Nos. 210 and 212 Madison street, occupying the whole of that substantial four-story and basement brick building. An idea of the magnitude of this firm's business may be gathered from a reference to their new factory, Nos. 407, 409, 411 North Wells street, just completed, as a necessity to the demands of their growing trade. The building is of brick, four-stories and basement 50x235 feet, and constructed with an eye single to its special purpose. It is admirably lighted by a plentiful supply of spacious windows on every side. Each department is isolated from the other by fire-proof walls and double iron doors. The building is heated throughout by steam. The motive power is furnished by a fifty horse-power engine built by the Columbian Iron Works, of Chicago. The steam is generated by Babcock & Wilcox sectional boilers, made in New York. The furnace of the engine-room is provided with a "smoke-burner." The capacity of this new factory is 10,000 trunks monthly, and the firm gives employment to from 150 to 200 hands. The product of the factory comprises all grades and styles of trunks. The trade of the firm extends to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Pacific slope.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

Keith Brothers

is not only the oldest house in this city, but probably the largest house in their line in the United States. Their warerooms are located at Nos. 246 to 252 Madison street. The business is divided into two grand divisions. One, including their great display of hats, caps, gloves, furs, robes, and fur overcoats; the other, everything pertaining to gents' furnishing goods, and in this division the exposition is, if anything, more imposing than the former. They are large manufacturers and large importers, and find plenty to do for their 500 hands. The inexhaustible resources of the house and unchallenged reputation of the firm as honorable dealers, offering goods equal to those of any other market whatever, and at unrivaled margins, has extended their trade eastward and westward over a territory equal to an empire. Eminent as have been the successes of previous years, and notably so that of 1880, the business of the house for 1881 surpassed it 30 per cent.

Gimbel, Flersheim & Co.

This firm, wholesale dealers in hats, caps, gloves, etc.—goods pertaining to the specialty—has been established in the business for twenty years, and are consequently one of the oldest houses in their line in Chicago. The trade of the firm, as might be expected of a house so many years in the business, extends all over the Western and Southwestern country. The firm has just removed from the old location, Nos. 109 and 111 Wabash avenue, to Nos. 190 and 192 Fifth avenue, new and more spacious quarters; a double six-story brick building, erected especially to meet the exigencies of their very flourishing business.

CLOTHING.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer.

Another young, vigorous, and energetic house has wheeled into line to add its quota to Chicago's prosperity and make its presence felt in the future as it has already done during its brief advent in our midst. Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, manufacturers of clothing and jobbers of woolens, have located at 183, 185, and 187 Fifth avenue, where they occupy a handsome five-story and basement brick building, sixty feet front. Though only one year established they have done a remarkably fine trade during that time, such as many of our older houses would have been proud to boast of many years after they had started. The individual members of the firm are all men of extensive experience in their line, and this, coupled with an unflinching adherence to strict business principles, tells the secret of their success. THE TRIBUNE bespeaks for the firm that success which characterizes the mercantile and manufacturing houses of our city, and upon which the very stability of Chicago so largely depends.

Thompson & Wetmore.

These well-known specialty clothiers' manufacturing and jobbing sales-rooms, Nos. 151 and 153 Fifth avenue, have been no "sleepy hollow" during the year just closed, but a very hive of industry, the business exceeding their most sanguine expectations. They make specialities of uniforms for telegraph operators, railroad conductors, post-office employés, firemen, bands, military companies, police, schools, and public institutions, and have gained a celebrity therefore which has no narrow confine, as orders come from all parts of the compass. "Progress" being the watchword of Messrs. Thompson & Wetmore, they adopt all things having that tendency. They have been in business in this city for thirty years, which, with their large trade, is all the commendation necessary.

Putnam Clothing House.

The average citizen of Chicago does not require to be told this popular clothing house is located at Nos. 131 and 133 Clark street, with a Madison street wing, No. 117. It was established in 1859 by its proprietors, Messrs. Miner, Beal & Co., of Boston, who rank with the clothing potentates of the country, and are the manufacturers of nearly all of the "nobby" and artistically made clothing sold at the "Putnam," by which it has gathered its unrivaled reputation.

During the past four years the "Putnam" has been under the management of Mr. William H. Furlong, who has largely added to the fame of the house during his administration by an intuitive perception of the tastes and needs of the people and anticipating them. The salient points of the house are the make-up of the goods (equal to merchant tailoring and at half the cost), low prices (no profits to middlemen), and the gentlemanly courtesy extended to all who enter its portals. During 1881 the "Putnam" has been unexceptionally prosperous.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Lindauer Bros. & Co.,

importers and jobbers of men's furnishing goods and manufacturers of shirts, overalls, etc., compose one of the representative houses of the West in their special line. Established in Chicago for the past fifteen years their trade has reached such vast proportions that they have been obliged to seek more spacious quarters, and during next month will move from their present location, Nos. 75 and 77 Wabash avenue, to the new and handsome building Nos. 183 and 185 Monroe street. This fact alone bespeaks in strongest terms the stability and enterprise of this well-known house.

Rice, Friedman & Markwell.

Among the leading jobbers and manufacturers of men's furnishing goods we cannot omit to mention this well-known firm. Owing to the energy, ability, and experience of the individual members of the firm, as well as their ample facilities, they are enabled to report a most flattering trade for 1881, with still more brilliant prospects for the coming year. The firm will remove May 1 from their present quarters, Nos. 109 and 111 Wabash avenue, to their new and elegant building, Nos. 160 and 162 Fifth avenue, now being erected.

A. C. Mather & Co.

This firm was established in 1875 at No. 254 Madison street, but subsequently moved to more spacious quarters at No. 174 Madison street, their present location, where they occupy the large room, 25 by 180 feet, with room above for storage, packing, etc. This firm confine themselves to specialties in their line, and the concentrating of all their business, ability, and energy on this one feature forms the secret of their success.

STATIONERY, ETC.

The J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company

deserve mention as the leading representative house of the printing and stationery business of Chicago. Their great store on Monroe and Dearborn streets—with six floors—is fully occupied with goods, machinery, and workmen, every floor being utilized to its utmost capacity with the processes and products of industry.

The bindery is on the fifth floor, where ten large ruling machines, five heavy cutting machines, six standing presses, seven numbering machines, a job sewing machine of their own invention—the only one extant—for cutting the backs of books, and 140 hands are constantly employed, and more men and machines are to be added.

The fourth floor is devoted to railroad and coupon ticket printing. Here are six coupon presses, each capable of printing and numbering 10,000 tickets an hour, and one built especially for this purpose prints tickets forty-four inches long—the only machine in the country that can do this. Two numbering machines made from their own designs number each 100,000 tickets in ten hours. The most perfect machinery that human skill could invent is employed in this department, and the typographical department, which occupies the rear half of the second floor, employs fifty hands. This railroad-ticket department is the outgrowth of an imperative demand for prompter and better work than could be obtained elsewhere, and it fills large orders from all parts of the United States and does a larger amount of railroad printing than any house in the country.

On the third floor is the pressroom, where fourteen cylinder and some twenty Gordon and rotary printing-presses do the immense newspaper and job press work which constitute a leading feature of the house. On the second floor is the typographical department and the private office of the company. The first floor contains the offices and salesroom. The basement is the stock and shipping room.

Every portion of this large building, from top to bottom, is occupied to the best advantage by machinery, workmen, stock, and salable products, and everything moves forward with the regularity and precision of clockwork. It is strictly a retail house, its goods are sold only to consumers. Its sales reach the large sum of $750,000 a year, or $14,448 a week. It is without doubt the largest exclusively retail house of its kind in the United States.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

J. E. G. Scott & Co.

Prominent among the manufacturers of neckwear in Chicago is the well-known firm of J. E. G. Scott & Co., located at 174 Madison street. Long identified with the furnishing trade, this house probably does as large a business in fine goods as any other firm in this country. Mr. Scott informed us that the production of neckwear in Chicago had become quite a large business, and estimated at over a million of dollars per annum.

This firm does an exclusively wholesale business, and with the aggressiveness characteristic of Chicago has not only pushed its trade in the West to the Pacific, but invaded the Eastern States, where the manufacturers of that favored section were supposed to hold undisputed sway.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Phenix Insurance Company.

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been making up its record since 1853, the date of its organization, and it can be truly said for soundness, correct and conservative business habits, thorough understanding of its relations to the insured, and the prompt and equitable fulfillment of its obligations no company has a better record. In the company's last semi-annual statement, July 1, 1881, the following healthful exhibit of its status was made: Gross assets, $2,568,562.21. Liabilities are as follows: $1,009,481.26 is reserve for reinsurance, $104,435.36 reserve for all unpaid claims; all other liabilities, $2,606.67; leaving a net surplus for policy-holders of $1,452,038.92. Since the publication of this statement the accumulations of the gross assets have been considerably increased and the net surplus largely augmented.

During the company's twenty-eight years of experience it has been under one continuous management—the President, Stephen Crowell, Esq., and the Secretary, Philander Shaw, Esq., having held their positions without intermission—an incident worthy of more than a mere passing consideration, as it indicates the efficiency of those officers, and as well the wisdom of the company in retaining such men at the helm of its affairs, appreciating that nothing is more conducive to permanency than business familiarity and experience, supplemented by executive ability. This progressive company has its Western and Southern department headquarters located at No. 160 La Salle street, under the Superintendency of General-Manager T. R. Burch, who has been identified with the company since 1866 and held his present position since 1874. This department constitutes a very important integral of the aggregate business of the company, as the area of its territory embraces all west of Pennsylvania, including the Pacific coast and most of the Southern States, and business men throughout this large domain are aware the Phenix affords a reliable fire-insurance—a judgment based upon the eighteen millions of paid-up claims and the prompt adjudication of losses.

Liverpool & London & Globe.

To the prudent business-man or owner of building properties there is nothing that touches his pecuniary interests more nearly than fire-insurance. It is not sufficient that he holds a policy guaranteeing him against losses by fire, but he must *feel* the guarantee is something more than a paper promise—that the guarantor has the ability to make good the declaration beyond a reasonable peradventure. In this light we call attention to the Liverpool & London & Globe Fire-Insurance Company, whose home office is in Liverpool, Eng., the grand money centre of the world, and whose Chicago office, from which its business throughout the entire Northwest is controlled, is at No. 134 La Salle street. The reputation of this great company is coextensive with civilization. It is known for its conservatism in business, taking no chances outside of careful and judicious judgment, and as well for the stringency of its laws of organization, wherein every stockholder's liability is unlimited. During the company's American business experience, covering over thirty years, its substantiability has been tested in some of the greatest conflagrations intervening, notably the great Chicago and Boston fires, where the company's losses aggregated four and a half million dollars, which were paid in full without deducting interest. No company in the world has a better record for the prompt payment of losses than the Liverpool & London & Globe. The last statement for the United States branch shows: Total cash assets in the United States, $4,463,434.16; total liabilities, including reinsurance, $2,653,392.69; which leaves a net surplus of $1,810,041.47. The company's local Board of Directors comprise some of Chicago's most influential and wealthiest citizens, viz.: John Crerar, of Crerar, Adams & Co.; Levi Z. Leiter, late of Field, Leiter & Co.; and Ezra J. Warner, of Sprague, Warner & Co. Its resident Secretary, William Warren, Esq., has been connected with the company for nigh thirty years, and it is owing to his efficiency and able supervision through over 400 agencies the people of the Northwestern States have been put in a position to avail themselves of the protection assured by this stanch and stable company.

Charles W. Drew & Co.

The severe losses sustained by insurance companies during the past year have induced all classes of business-men to more carefully investigate the character and standing of companies seeking their patronage.

There is perhaps no better evidence of the responsibility and character of the companies than is to be found in its representative. A high-toned company naturally seeks a high-toned firm to represent it. For this reason many houses are selecting offices of established character and reputation to take the entire charge of their business, which from their knowledge of the companies they are enabled to do. There is probably no office in Chicago with so large a patronage of this character as that of Charles W. Drew & Co., who, by the exercise of care and judgment, have placed themselves in the front rank of the profession. Their record of the past fifteen years is without a blemish. A judicious selection of companies of a remarkably high order and a uniformly fair and honorable method of dealing has established them in the confidence of their customers and fully explains their phenomenal success. We heartily commend them to all who desire either fire or marine insurance of a reliable character. They are always at home at 158 La Salle street.

LUMBER.

Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company.

Prominent among the heavy operators whose aggregate business has made Chicago the chief lumber market of the country, is the company whose name heads this notice. This company not only handles all the products of the pineries, as a dealer in lumber in proportions that gives it rank among the leading lumbermen of the city, but is equally notorious as a heavy consumer at their factory, corner of Twenty-second and Fisk streets, in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, balusters, newels, stair-railings, mouldings, in fact everything that enters into the wood-work internally and externally of houses and buildings, including ash, oak, walnut, and maple floorings, ceilings, wainscotings, etc.; a product that gives employment to 500 hands. A great deal of this manufacture is of artistic and elaborate design, and many of the most elegant dwellings and public buildings of this and other cities throughout the country owe much of their beauty and elegance to this company's having had their wood-work equipment. The company's facilities in this direction are equal to any emergency; with an extensive substantial factory supplied with the latest perfected labor-saving machinery, skilled hands, and [illegible] of material it cannot be otherwise, notwithstanding the present business is one [illegible]

[illegible] annual supply of hard and soft lumber of 14,000,000 feet.

The Soper & Pond Company,

Twenty-second street, near Laflin, was established in 1868, incorporated in 1878, ranks among the largest and most successful of the Chicago lumber companies—their annual sales reaching 40,000,000 feet. They have two large yards and docks on Laflin street, and one near their very complete planing-mill, making a specialty of all kinds of dressed lumber. Having three separate railroad switches, their shipping facilities are unsurpassed by any firm in the Northwest, if indeed in the United States. They handle only the choicest of Muskegon stock, and their receipts the past season will average of higher grade than those of any other Chicago yard. This gives them a fine line of "uppers" of all thicknesses, and a stock of "strips" for flooring, siding, and ceiling very complete.

Their new propeller, the Albert Soper, has carried for the company 26,000,000 feet the past season, making seventy-nine trips.

Another important feature of their business is their immense dry-kilns, by the use of which they are enabled to fill their orders for dry lumber with dispatch and to the satisfaction of their customers.

Their trade is constantly increasing, but they depend very largely on the orders of country dealers, who have made their purchases of them during the past ten years, and who have found them always correct in quantity and quality.

They employ 350 men under competent foremen.

The officers of the company are Albert Soper, President; Walter M. Pond, Vice-President and Superintendent; Alexander C. Soper, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. H. A. Nelson superintends their receipts and shipments, and Messrs. H. E. Perry and Jesse Adams are their genial salesmen.

The Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company.

Mr. A. G. Van Schaick, Vice-President and Manager of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company, informs us that the winter business of that company is larger than usual, and the large city consumption of lumber is rapidly reducing their stock. The new viaduct of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, east of Michigan avenue, at the foot of Randolph street, leads directly to the Illinois Central dock of this company, and has caused an increased demand for large timber and long joist, of which they carry a large stock at all times. During the present winter this company will provide 60,000,000 feet of saw-logs for 1882, which they expect will find ready sale. They occupy the docks at Illinois Central Depot, and on Sampson's Slip in the lumber district, on which they have been located twelve years past, with their city office, 314 South Water street, in Lumber Exchange Block.

C. C. Thompson & Co.,

[illegible] Archer avenue. To mention the above firm is an acknowledgment of the powerful interest they wield in the lumber business of Chicago. Enough to say C. C. Thompson & Co. are one of the most popular firms in the trade. We understand they have purchased about 25,000 acres of standing pine, and built an extensive saw-mill on the same during the past year. This land is situated on the lower peninsula of Michigan, which produces the finest pine in this country. They now have the largest and best stock of lumber ever carried by them at their yards. The past year they have built a new and elegant office, which is reached as easily as any other yard in the city, by taking the State street and Archer avenue cars.

J. M. Pearson & Co.

This firm of wholesale and retail dealers in general lumber, lath, and shingles, located on the corner of Canal and Lumber streets, is one of the oldest in the city, Mr. Pearson having commenced business in 1853. Mr. Pearson is a mill-owner at Saginaw and an extensive owner of pine lands. The firm handles over 30,000,000 feet per annum, owning their own yard and dock, and have always had the reputation of serving their customers with satisfaction. They are considered an old and reliable firm.

HOTELS.

The Grand Pacific Hotel.

In marking the progress of events in our ever-changing city there is nothing that strikes the mind more forcibly than "the change of localities." In this connection we may cite the locality of the Grand Pacific as furnishing an illustration of the immutable law which causes all things to tend to the centre, and that Chicago has found its legitimate centre, and now all things are tending that way. It is but a few years ago when the Grand Pacific stood almost alone in its glory. Today its surroundings are of a character commensurate with its own grand presence, and what with the United States Post-Office on the east, the new Chamber of Commerce on the south, with the many other palaces of trade bidding for a site in its vicinage, who will say that its projectors erred? This hotel under the able management of John B. Drake & Co. has made a National reputation, but the question of locality was one against which it always had to fight. That question has now been settled, and the Grand Pacific, long known as the hotel of railroad officials, of conventions, and of all popular and stirring movements, must, with all things in its favor, be ranked as the hotel *par excellence* of Chicago.

THE SEWING-MACHINE INTEREST.

Sewing-Machine Attachments.

The largest manufactory of sewing-machine attachments in the world is owned by H. C. Goodrich, occupying the spacious building 68, 70, and 72 Ogden place. In addition to this, and closely connected with his business, he is the owner of eighty valuable patents on sewing-machines and sewing-machine attachments.

Established in 1867, and starting with a capital of only $40, with which to purchase material for the manufacture of articles of his invention, he has become the most successful inventor and manufacturer of this kind of goods either in this country or the Old World.

His principal invention is called the tuck-marker, the yearly production of which, in 1867-'8, was from 7,000 to 10,000, but which has now reached the enormous figure of 800,000 per annum.

Of hemmers and binders, articles of less value, he manufactures over 2,000,000 yearly.

A new invention, whose sale promises to transcend the above figures, is the new thread holder and cutter combined, a very novel and useful attachment, so constructed that *one form alone* is readily applicable to any sewing-machine.

In our investigation at this factory we were never more profoundly impressed with a fact than that Mr. Goodrich is the most successful inventor in novel and labor-saving attachments we have ever met.

Numerous automatic machines ingeniously constructed for doing this work, make successful competition in this line of manufacture next to impossible.

Upwards of fifty tons of sheet brass and wire are used here annually—more than is used by any other house west of the Hudson River.

The New Home Sewing-Machine.

In this special line of business there is no company which has made more improvements or added more to its well earned laurels than the above company. So popular has "The New Home" become through judicious advertising and living up to and fulfilling all they claim in their advertisements, that the trade of the company has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, having manufactured and sold upwards of 75,000 New Home machines the past year. The company's Western office is located at 248 State street, where any one wishing can call and examine for themselves, or send their address and have a New Home sent to their residence for examination.

PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.

Reed's Temple of Music.

This widely-known music house is one of the most favorably known of any in Chicago, and enjoys the trade and confidence of a large territory. This house was established in 1842, making it one of the oldest firms in the city. They deal almost exclusively in the higher grades of pianos and organs, and keep a large and choice stock of other musical instruments, besides the latest sheet music for all musical instruments. One reason why this firm can offer extra inducements to purchasers is that they buy exclusively for cash and sell on a cash basis, thus giving the purchaser the advantage of their cash terms, and can offer instruments at much less than the ordinary prices. In consequence of this policy, their trade during the year 1881 has largely increased, almost doubling that of 1880, and with the present outlook 1882 promises to be a more prosperous year than they have ever before enjoyed since their embarkment in the musical business. The local agents for this popular firm also report a large increase in trade throughout Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, and other States. In addition to the above branches they have lately established a fine trade in California, Colorado, and the Territories of Wyoming and Utah.

The above plainly shows the extensiveness of the business done at Reed's Temple of Music, and also that to thus enlarge their business it must be necessary for them to sell superior instruments, and sell them at low prices.

The "Peerless" Organ.

The present state of perfection in organs must be accorded to the United States, as in every contest for superiority Americans have borne away the honors. A few years ago all the organs in the West were the product of Eastern makers, and Western people thought it necessary that an organ to have any merit must bear an Eastern maker's name. This idea, through the workmanship of Mr. J. G. Earhuff, the maker of the "Peerless" parlor organ, is rapidly losing ground. Commencing in 1873, Mr. E. has since placed over 8,000 of his organs in as many happy homes of the West, and is now at the head of a factory, at the northwest corner of Wells and Superior streets, with a capacity for 100 to 150 organs per week. All this success has come through the unrivaled excellence of the "Peerless" organ. Having heretofore confined himself to wholesaling exclusively, he now proposes to open a retail department, where the public will be able to purchase a first-class piano or organ cheap for cash or on the "installment plan."

FURNITURE.

Seng & Schoen Manufacturing Company.

This company, manufacturers of parlor furniture, holds rank with the leading manufacturing enterprises of Chicago, the sales of 1881 amounting to $325,000, as against $285,000 in 1880. Their patronage extends from the Alleghenies to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Canadas to the Gulf of Mexico. The company utilizes the large building, Nos. 265-267 Canal street, having a frontage of 80 by a depth of 180 feet. Such a business as this can only have been built upon merit, which in this case means select materials, artistic designs, skillful building, upholstering, and finishing. The company employs in the handicraft 125 of the most skilled workmen obtainable. They are the sole manufacturers of the "Russell Patent Solid-Comfort Rocker," which is now being introduced all over the world as the ne plus ultra of rockers.

A large share of the success of the Seng & Schoen Manufacturing Company is unquestionably due to the efficiency of the President, J. Schoen, and Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Hafner.

J. A. Colby & Co.

This long-time established furniture house, 217 and 219 State street, has gained its notoriety almost entirely through its lines of fine and well-made wares, to which has been attached by the public a legend that the prices corresponded with the marked elegance and superiority of the goods. The firm is selling all lines at popular prices, without deterioration in either style, material, or workmanship—a fact now more generally known, accounts for the business of the firm during 1881 having doubled that for the preceding year.

PUBLISHERS.

Belford, Clarke & Co.

The publishing business of Belford, Clarke & Co., 192 and 194 State street, Chicago, has very largely increased during the past year in all its varied departments. The amount of business transacted, especially during the later months of 1881, was wholly unprecedented. The business connections of the house have extended through all the States and Territories of the Union. During the year B., C. & Co. have published Green's History of the English People, in four volumes; McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, in four volumes; the Self-Help Series, by Samuel Smiles, in four volumes, comprising Self-Help, Character, Thrift, and Duty; beside about forty other works of standard literature. In the month of January, 1882, B., C. & Co. will issue sixteen new books of varied interest. One from the charming pen of Franc B. Wilkie (Poliuto); and one each from America's favorit humorists, George W. Peck and Bill Nye; and a series of Irish books—biographical and historical—which at this period will be sure to prove of thrilling interest.

The Union Catholic Publishing Co.

This company commenced business at 89 Randolph street on the 1st of October, 1881, and since then their prospects of business have been very encouraging indeed. They manufacture vestments and church goods, publish their own books, and import direct from Europe. The company is a stock one, chartered under the State, and composed entirely of Chicago men, under the able management of F. Corbett Fédou, who is treasurer also. As purchasers have hitherto been obliged to go to New York, where they had to pay fancy prices, we hope that, now that this company have undertaken to produce superior goods at reasonable prices, they will receive, as they surely deserve, a share of public patronage.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College

This institution is so intimately connected with the business interests of Chicago that an annual review of the city's various industries would not be complete without a statement of the part which this school has taken in the remarkable development of the Western metropolis.

This institution was founded in the year 1856, and has had a steady and continuous growth of twenty-five years. The good results are observed in the thousands of systematic and well-regulated offices in which the records of the commerce of the city are formulated and preserved for ready reference—enabling purchaser and seller to strike the exact balance and effect a settlement of differences which shall be just to all parties concerned.

Without this systematic record the great business interests would run into confusion and dismay.

There are at the present time thousands of well-trained experts from this institution who, as proprietors or employés, are managing the records and guiding the policy of the great houses that make Chicago one of the foremost cities of the world.

The far-reaching oversight and breadth of view that is developed by these trained business-men as they grapple with the mysteries of commerce and trade for a series of years are observable in all the avenues of active business life. It would surprise the reader to know how many of the most prominent business-men of Chicago obtained their first introduction to business life through the help of this institution.

And today it stands higher in the estimation of the public and is more universally patronized than ever before.

The past year has been one of the most remarkable in the growth of this institution. It has nearly doubled its patronage, and more than doubled its facilities.

Chicago owes this school a debt of gratitude for the good work it has done and is still doing towards preparing its young men and young women to meet the business responsibilities that are placed upon them.

THE FAIR.

E. J. Lehmann's.

An annual review of the business interests of Chicago would be incomplete without a reference to the large commerce carried on at the "Fair," one of the most remarkable combination-stores on this or any other continent, occupying ten full building widths on State street and the entire Adams-street front from State to Dearborn, a very commercial centre in and of itself, a confederation, so to speak, of forty stores in one, wherein the stock of each is complete in its specialty, and where, in the aggregate, more goods are sold in one day than many other houses sell in a year. It would be futile for any one to attempt an itemizing of what may be purchased in this great institution, and happily at this late day there is no necessity to essay the describing of the indescribable, as there is not a man, woman, or child in Chicago, and for miles around, that has not had experimental knowledge of what is to be found and participated in the benefits of the bargains always to be had there, and such as are to be had nowhere else. It is sufficient to say there is scarcely a necessary luxury or novelty known in modern "storekeeping" that has its liberal representation in this great emporium of trade. This applies to the wholesale department as well as to the retail departments in the above general reference. How Mr. Lehmann, the Aladdin of this wonderful palace, has been able to build up so great a trade and to maintain his system of giving unrivaled bargains is no longer a secret. It is known he keeps his agents at the East continually on the alert for bankrupt stocks of first-class goods that must be sold, and his bank account enables him to buy for spot cash all such stock, which he invariably marks down to the lowest possible margin of profits; hence the bargains, hence The Fair's ever-increasing trade, and how the business of '81 came to be increased 50 per cent over 1880, aggregating $1,500,000 worth of sales.

CARRIAGES.

F. L. Smith & Co.

There are hundreds of men all over the Northwest who know by experience the superior quality of work turned out by this live firm at their carriage factory, Nos. 302 and 304 Wabash avenue. They make all their own vehicles, and a specialty of heavy carriages, coupés, landaus, etc. They claim they can sell cheaper than houses who are not manufacturers. Their factory is four stories and basement, and covers an area of 70 by 180 feet, ground dimensions, giving employment to from sixty to 100 workmen. The business last year showed an increase of 25 per cent over 1880.

H. J. Edwards & Sons,

manufacturers and wholesale dealers, make all styles of carriages and road-wagons, but their specialty is the Edwards patented lightning jump-seat buggy, which is exceptionally popular, and has an extensive sale. Have been in business twenty-seven years—the last thirteen in Chicago. This popular house is constantly growing in public favor. Their salesrooms are at 294 and 296 Wabash avenue.

TYPE-FOUNDERS.

The Great Western Type-Foundry, 115 and 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

The extraordinary growth of this house was noticed in our review of 1880. THE TRIBUNE then stated that it had been established eleven years, and had developed from a very small beginning into one of importance, occupying a double building five stories high, and giving employment to a large force of skilled workmen. As a matter of fact, THE TRIBUNE now notes with pleasure that, under the able management of the proprietors, Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, the Great Western has taken rank with the most extensive type foundries in America. Its increase of business the past year is estimated at not less than 25 per cent, and it has been found necessary to establish branch houses at St. Paul and Kansas City to accommodate the growing trade. This satisfactory showing is attributable largely to the very superior quality of copper-mixed type manufactured only by this house, of which, by the way, THE TRIBUNE is one of its many liberal consumers. Another feature is the enterprise of Messrs. B. B. & S. in producing new designs in types. Their productions in this line are greater than all other Western type foundries combined, and some of their patented faces are very fine, and are meeting with extensive sale not only in the Western States, but in the Eastern and Southern as well. Besides its own productions this house keeps in stock a large supply of presses, paper-cutters, inks, printers' furniture, and in fact every description of material used in a printing-house.

ROUNDS' PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

Western Branch Johnson Type Foundry.

This well-known and popular house has now been in steady and successful operation for over thirty years, and numbers its friends and customers in every village and city from the Ohio to the Pacific Slope. A great number of the principal newspapers of the West have been fitted out from this house, as well as hundreds of job offices, and from the well-known excellence and superiority of its type and material, and the energy, liberality, and honorable dealing with which it has been managed, have built up a business which is well and favorably known to the craft of the country. In July last a branch of the house was established in Denver, Colo., which is now doing a large and successful business. Mr. Rounds has been steadily in this business for three decades, and has seen the population of the city grow from 25,000 to over half a million, and has done as much or more than any other man to help build up the press of the country.

If, as the indications now are, he is made the Public Printer of the United States—one of the most important Bureaus of the Government—his long and most thorough experience will enable him to discharge its duties in an eminently satisfactory manner; and raising himself by his own exertions from a "roller-boy" up through every grade in a printing-office to the control of the most extensive one in the world, he may well be proud of the record he has made; and in this case his "mantle" and the business he has spent a lifetime in building will doubtless fall on the shoulders of those he has reared and educated in it, and who will keep the name as it now is, a "household word" among the printers of the land.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Deere & Company.

Stretching along the banks of the Mississippi River at Moline, like a young city, lie the plow-works of Deere & Co., the largest steel plow factory in the world. It is hard to realize in the contemplation of this immense establishment, and the magnitude of the traffic in its fabrications, it had its beginning in the handiwork at the forge of one man, John Deere, and his helper, in 1837, at Grand de Tour, Ill., who there made the first plows that have since become so famous the world over.

It is unnecessary at this late day to recount the excellencies of the plows stamped "John Deere, Moline, Ill.," as they are as familiar as household words to every American farmer, and the verdict of the nations has been in perfect accord with the home sentiment, as exemplified in the highest premiums being awarded them at the several international competitive expositions down to the latest, the Sydney, Australia, Exposition of 1881.

The daily product of these works consists of 150 Deere Spring Cultivators, 50 Advance Cultivators, 50 Peerless Cultivators, 55 Gilpin Sulky Plows, 150 two-horse and 150 one-horse plows, requiring a force of 700 men in the fabrication. The growing demand has compelled the company during the past year to increase their facilities by erecting an additional factory building, 40 by 225 feet, five stories high. Of these productions the Deere gang-plow has attained a marked celebrity, being acknowledged as the standard implement of that class. So, too, of commensurate fame is the Deere spring cultivator, of which 20,000 were made during the current year.

The various productions of the company, prodigious in the aggregate, are distributed over the twenty-eight States and Territories of the home trade, through the media of local dealers in the considerable towns, who are supplied by extensive branch houses and wholesale distributing depots situate at all the principal centres, the more prominent being located in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Pittsburg, San Francisco. The Chicago house or agency is represented by the enterprising firm of E. S. Bristol & Co., Nos. 30 and 32 South Canal street, who have a large business, not only in Deere & Co. machines, but in standard implements generally.

Chicago Scraper & Ditcher Co. and Maywood Company.

These companies—the first a manufacturing company, the second a real-estate company—were consolidated in 1878 under the special charter by the Legislature of the State to the Maywood Company. The city office is at 83 La Salle street, but the business is done almost entirely at the works at Maywood.

The business has been established for twelve years, and has grown to considerable proportions from small beginnings. They employ over fifty men the year around, and their sales have doubled in the past year.

Their factory is 240 feet long by 110 feet wide, brick, three stories high. Engine 110 horse-power. They make the Chicago Screw Pulverizer, a very effective farm implement, which bids fair to become of as much value to the farming public on dry level lands as the self-binder or in fact any modern invention in the way of farm machinery, and also make the Chicago Scraper and Ditcher, a simple but valuable tool for road work, broad open ditching, and general farm purposes, of which they have made and sold some fifty thousand—one dealer in the far West having bought the past season over 1,600 for railroad use. The twelfth annual circular of this company, a pamphlet of fifty pages, will give all information desired, and will be sent on application to the company.

SEEDS.

Hiram Sibley & Co.,

now at No. 174 Randolph street, the only exclusive seed and implement house in this city, handle everything in the way of garden, field, flower, and grass seeds. They have a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, and are thus enabled to give their customers the benefit of lowest prices on grass-seeds, etc. The growth of their business has been such that they have purchased and are now fitting up the large building Nos. 200 to 206 Randolph street (Sibley Block), which they will occupy before May 1. This firm make it an invariable rule to test all seeds before offering them for sale, and as most of their seeds are raised on their own farms their purity and reliability are undoubted. Their annual catalogue, now ready, sent free on application to any address. They also carry the most complete line of garden and horticultural implements of any other house west of New York. The head of the firm, Mr. Sibley, is said to be the largest farm-owner in the United States. The well-earned reputation of this firm as the largest and wealthiest seed house in the world make them a reliable and desirable house to deal with.

Albert Dickinson.

As in most things that pertain to general commerce, Chicago is the admitted headquarters for the sale of field seeds, and the trade extends all over the Union; also to foreign countries. The house of Albert Dickinson is the representative house of the West in this line, handling annually large amounts of timothy, red clover, and flaxseed; also white Alsike and Alfalfa clovers, millet, Hungarian, red-top, blue grass, orchard grass, bird seeds, and pop-corn. His warehouses are located at Nos. 115 to 119 Kinzie street and Nos. 104 to 110 Michigan street. The office is at No. 115 Kinzie.

RUBBER PAINT.

The Rubber Paint Company and Its Achievement.

The assimilations of India-rubber with oil, lead, zinc, and colors for the purpose of making an impervious and elastic paint was a problem that baffled the skill of chemists for years, but at last was solved by processes of which the Rubber Paint Company, of Cleveland, O., is the possessor of under letters patent. This brand of paint, in addition to its extraordinary elasticity and waterproof qualities, has proved to possess greater tenacity and durability than any other, also the property of developing clearer and more brilliant tones of color less liable to fade, and hardening with a beautiful and permanent gloss. Its great covering capacity and durability makes it much cheaper in the end than ordinary paints. In 1875 the company established a branch house in Chicago, and the trade has grown so rapidly that, although they had two factories with large capacity, one each in Cleveland and New York, it became necessary to establish a factory here. This factory is conveniently situated corner of Market and Quincy streets, and is four stories high, with basement, and has a working floorage aggregating 22,960 feet, furnished with the very finest mills and latest improved machinery and appliances used in the manufacture of paint; in fact, they have made a special effort to make it the largest as well as the finest producing factory of mixed paints known, and with their chain of factories extending across the continent—Cleveland, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco—certainly should be credited as one of the largest manufacturing institutions of its kind in the world.

The business of the year just closed shows a large appreciation and that the public are becoming educated in the matter of a better quality of mixed paints.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

John W. Masury & Son

are the oldest and largest manufacturers of paints, colors, and varnishes in this country. Mr. Masury commenced the business in New York in 1835, and has continuously conducted the same for nearly a half-century. The goods of this house are standard everywhere. The Chicago house was established Jan. 1, 1878, under the present manager, Mr. Byron A. Baldwin, and the business of the branch has increased in the ratio of 33⅓ per cent every year. During this month the Chicago house will remove from its present location on Wabash avenue to their new building, Nos. 190, 191, 192 Michigan avenue.

De Golyer & Brother.

This firm conducts the largest manufactory for varnishes and japans in the West, making all kinds of varnishes. The business was originally started in Troy, N. Y., in 1840, and established in Chicago in 1862. The factory of the firm is located on Indiana and Illinois streets, near the lake, having a frontage on each street of 100 feet and a depth of 200 feet. Large additions to the capacity of the factory were made during the past year, rendered imperative by the demands made upon the establishment, the business showing a very large increase over any preceding year. Both members of the firm are practical manufacturers, and give their personal attention to the production of their goods.

J. C. Bond & Co.

This house does an extensive business in fine oils for machinery, making a specialty of engine, flouring-mill, spindle, and extra white oil for fast-running machinery. Mr. Bond, the senior member, has had eleven years' experience in the oil business, and is thoroughly conversant with the wants of manufacturers. He is the originator, and the house is the sole producer of "Bond's non-corrosive cylinder oil," which is rapidly displacing all other brands. They also keep in stock a general line of lubricating oils. Samples and prices free on application. Address 20 South Canal street.

MACHINERY, BOILERS, ETC.

Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company,

manufacturers of wrought-iron pipe, steam pumps, and hydraulic elevators, steam hoisting engines for furnaces, mines, etc., and stationary engines, have been prominent representatives of the manufacturing industry of Chicago for twenty-five years. They make pipe by both the Lapweld and the Butweld process, and are noted for the superior character of their goods. They make a specialty of elevators, and the large number of public and private buildings in this city, New York City, and elsewhere, furnished with them, attest their great popularity. There is no house in this country, combining as great a variety of standard goods as they make, that approaches them in the volume of business.

"The Babcock-Wilcox" Patent Water-Tube Steam Boiler.

In September, 1880, "The Babcock-Wilcox Company," of New York, established a branch office at No. 48 South Canal street, Chicago, under the management of Mr. George E. Palmer. Notwithstanding the prejudice against sectional boilers, due to so many failures of the same, the "Babcock-Wilcox" boiler has by merit obtained such recognition that the factory has been unable to keep pace with the demand. We learn that it has been adopted by the Chicago City Railway Company, the new glucose works, the Pullman Palace-Car Company, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and others. The sales of the company during the past year were over 50,000 horse power, amounting to over $1,000,000.

Greenlee Bros. & Co.

Messrs. Greenlee Bros. & Co., Nos. 229 and 231 West Twelfth street, general manufacturers of woodworking machinery, giving special attention to that for the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, have developed a very large business, which extends not only to all points of the United States but foreign countries. This year their orders aggregated one-third more business than in 1880. These results are all the more striking when it is borne in mind it is only within the past four or five years that machinery of this class has been purchased in the West, the East supplying the needs of the country. Hence it will be seen this prominent firm has had no small share in the credit obtaining to Chicago's artisanship.

John Kennedy,

manufacturer of hoisting machines, elevators, and dumb waiters, Nos. 92 and 94 La Salle street, is the pioneer elevator house in the West. The product of his factory is unexcelled—a fact worthy of remembrance by all who contemplate improvements of this character in their business houses. Parties wishing anything in his line will do well to send for catalogue and prices.

Vulcan Iron-Works.

Among the heavy iron-machinery manufactories of Chicago the Vulcan Iron Works, No. 86 North Clinton street, W. H. Warrington, President, hold a prominent place. The specialties of these works are steam dredging-machinery, steam pile-drivers, and especially Skinner's steam pile-hammers, which are rapidly coming into an unprecedented popularity, and are used universally by the Chicago dredge-owners. The trade of the Vulcan Iron-Works extends over the lakes, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and the West generally, and in the styles and character of this class of machinery are without a peer in the West.

Ames Iron Works.

The Chicago house of these celebrated steam-engine and boiler builders, under the management of Collins Eaton, Esq., who has been identified with the firm as its agent for fifteen years, is located at No. 18 South Canal street. These works have been established since 1856, and are perhaps the largest in the country, having a capacity of two complete engines per day. For the past two years the works have been running fifteen hours a day, and are now about 100 engines behind their orders. The specialty of the works is portable and mounted engines and boilers.

Chas. Kaestner & Co.

This firm conducts one of the most conspicuous manufacturing enterprises of Chicago. They are the largest manufacturers of brewers' and distillers' machinery in the United States. The factory, corner of Canal and Harrison streets, occupies 50,000 square feet of working flooring. Among leading specialties of manufacture is the Kaestner patented mash machine and grains remover; improved malt mills; portable grinding mills, and general special machinery, including that for starch, glucose, and vinegar factories. Mill furnishing is also a prominent feature, as also French burr stones, of which they are extensive importers. The public appreciation of this enterprising firm is indicated by the large patronage they are receiving.

Mamerow, Lowe & Co.

These designers and makers of standard and special machine tools, such as lathes, planers, shapers, drills, etc., have just built and equipped at corner of La Salle and Indiana streets one of the completest shops for their specialty to be found anywhere, and, as pioneers of fine tool building here, deserve the large patronage they are receiving from users of the best tools.

Center Avenue Foundry.

This is one of Chicago's well-known foundries. Mr. Thomas Love, the proprietor, has built up a trade in this line that reflects credit on our manufacturing interests. All descriptions of castings are made at this foundry, and a specialty of rolling-mill and heavy machine castings. The books of the concern show 1881 to have been a "red-letter" year, as the trade doubled that of its predecessor.

TEAMING.

A. M. Forbes.

Prominent among the teaming and transfer companies of Chicago is that of A. M. Forbes at No. 7 Wabash avenue and 22 and 24 Adams street. Established in 1867, the business has grown and developed to large proportions, till now thirty teams are constantly employed, and even this number is scarcely equal to the requirements of the business. Besides moving merchandise, furniture, etc., by the single load or otherwise, Mr. Forbes makes a specialty of furnishing merchants with teams by the year, an arrangement which to them is one of the greatest possible convenience and economy.

Worthy of mention as a special feature of his facilities are a number of large six-spring wagons with high stakes, which ride just as smoothly as a carriage and are specially adapted for moving furniture.

C. T. Transfer Co.

This company, located at Nos. 128 and 134 Michigan avenue, was established in 1866, and its business is one of the most flourishing in the city. A special feature of the business is that of furnishing wholesale houses with single or double teams by the year at a large saving, and also moving furniture by experienced men, besides large lines of merchandise from depots and docks.

BRUSHES.

Gerts, Lumbard & Co.

The well-known and popular firm of Gerts, Lumbard & Co., established in 1850, is recognized throughout the country as one of the most reliable brush manufacturing establishments, having carried on a most prosperous business since its first organization. In their factory they employ upwards of 100 hands, who have employment during the entire year. The goods manufactured by this firm find ready sale in the Northwest, and are noted for their superior quality and durability. Gerts, Lumbard & Co. are the only manufacturers of the solid back hair brushes in this country. They also manufacture paint brushes, whitewash brushes, and varnish brushes. The long standing of the firm and their widely extended trade has brought them before the public in a manner to be recognized as one of the most flourishing establishments in the country. On the 1st of May, 1882, Gerts, Lumbard & Co. will remove to their old site, 204 and 206 Randolph street, where they carried on business for thirteen years previous to the great fire of 1871.

MEAT INTEREST.

F. W. Sipper & Co.,

butchers, established five years ago, are at Eighteenth street, corner Wabash avenue. They conduct an extensive business, employing eleven men to wait on their trade. This firm furnishes meat to some of the largest restaurants and hotels in the city. During the past year business has greatly increased. Their market is 45x100 feet, and always presents a neat and inviting appearance.

P. O'Donnell

has been established in the meat business for the past twenty years on the West Side, but now has his market at No. 119 Fifth avenue. Mr. O'Donnell furnishes hotels, restaurants, and vessels with meats at the lowest prices. His market is the picture of neatness, and his clerks attentive and obliging to all. All orders are promptly filled.

OTHER LARGE INTERESTS.

Cotton Duck, Cordage, and Twines.

Chicago is not only the head centre for the sale and shipment of agricultural products, but it is the chief distributing point for the necessary machinery to gather and protect the magnificent crops of the West. It is a surprising fact that it requires from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of manilla fibre alone to handle the grain crop this year, beside the fabulous amount of cotton duck requisit to equip the harvesting machinery in the West.

George B. Carpenter & Co.,

corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street, successors to the old firm of Gilbert Hubbard & Co., will do their full share in supplying the Western demand. No small item of their industry is the manufacture of tents, for which there is a constantly increasing call for all uses, both for pleasure and business. For other summer needs they have awnings, hammocks, and flags, and to cover horses and goods exposed to all kinds of weather their rain-proof goods are unequaled. The business continues under the same management, and will maintain its reputation as by far the largest house of the kind in Chicago or the West.

Western Bank-Note and Engraving Company.

In the line of what is termed commercial engraving, including steel-plate and lithographing, the Western Bank-Note and Engraving Company of Chicago have kept up to their standard, and with the general increase of all classes of business have increased their trade, and year after year reached out still further in all directions for a share of the business of the country. With their large experience and manner of conducting business, the generally acknowledged superiority of their designs and workmanship, has placed them in the front rank, and they do not hesitate to go to any section and enter competition with the best engravers and printers in the country.

J. W. Butler Paper Company.

This is the pioneer paper house of Chicago and the West, having been established some thirty-five years. It is a manufacturing and jobbing house, dealing very largely in all kinds of printing and writing paper, and is one of the largest and most responsible paper establishments in the Northwest. It reports a steady and healthful trade during the year, with a good prospect for a successful business the coming year. This is a prudent, conservative, reliable house, not given to rash ventures, and is a pretty good thermometer of the paper trade and of the general condition of business in Chicago and the West. It is an eminently safe house for honest and fair-minded purchasers to deal with.

The Wilmington Coal Association.

This association, with general offices at No. 206 La Salle street and 161 Adams street, is composed of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company, the Eureka Coal Company, the Wilmington Star Mining Company of Coal City, and the Wilmington Coal Mining & Manufacturing Company.

They handle exclusively the celebrated Wilmington coal, the product of these four companies' mines in the Wilmington field. The four companies have ten shafts, with a total producing capacity of 6,000 tons of coal per day.

Their large producing capacity and close proximity to Chicago as a distributing point enables them to fill all orders from all points of the Northwest at short notice. Their production in 1881 was 703,853 tons, as against 683,917 tons in 1880.

Thorn Wire Hedge Company.

The manufacture of barbed wire for fencing is becoming a wonderful industry. The Thorn Wire Hedge Company, of this city, which is probably the largest in this line, almost doubled its sales and manufacture last year. During the year the company purchased and moved into their present factory, Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21 Clinton street, and furnished it with the latest improved machinery for making their popular brand, and through its efficiency are now daily turning out over 100 miles of wire fence. This prosperity is what may be called a practical indorsement of the company's goods.

Chicago Desk Manufacturing Company.

The organization of this company for the purpose of manufacturing desks exclusively dates back to a little over one year ago, yet in that short space of time, through the executive ability of Mr. John H. Minges, the manager, a splendid business has developed. The factory of the company, Nos. 65 to 71 North Desplaines street, occupies 18,000 feet of working flooring, and gives employment to fifty workmen. Over fifty styles of desks are made, and the trade extends all over this country, and, through agents, to foreign countries. The sales are made to dealers only.

Bicycles.

Bicycling for locomotion and healthful outdoor exercise is popular with both youths and adults. A lively demand from youths for sizes suitable to their wants is shown by a visit to the factory of T. B. Jeffery, 38 and 40 South Canal street, the only exclusively bicycle factory in the West. The large capacity of the works is taxed to the uttermost in the manufacture of youths' bicycles and supplies for a wholesale trade extending to all parts of the United States.

Western Leather Manufacturing Company.

In reviewing the trade of the year just closed we cannot omit to briefly mention the progress made by the Western Leather Manufacturing Company, located at No. 56 State street. Established in 1878, its business has grown to large proportions and is today one of Chicago's most thrifty and promising enterprises. This company manufactures all kinds of fancy leather goods required by travelers, tourists, etc., including the celebrated Pullman pocket dressing-cases, on which they own the patent for the United States.

Writing Machines.

The caligraph, or writing machine, is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and ranks with the first inventions of the age. Its speed is three times that of the pen in the hands of even the fastest writer, while its work is always neat and legible. It is the perfection of writing machines. John M. Fairfield, 279 State street, is the agent for the Northwest.

Northwestern File Works.

This establishment is located at Nos. 65, 67, and 69 South Canal street. Metal workers know the value of a good file. Mr. Holden, by using the finest cast steel, and doing his work by hand, meets this great demand. A specialty of the works is to recut old files, making them as good as new. The business of the factory is very flourishing.

Chicago Zinc Works.

Inaugurated before "the fire" for the production of metal ornaments for architectural ornamentation (interior and exterior decoration), the establishment has always held a respectable rank, but the business has been wonderfully increased by the present proprietor, Mr. I. Atkinson, who came into possession two years ago, and who, in despite of his facilities, is unable to keep up with his orders.

George F. Braun & Co.,

produce commission merchants, No. 37 Market street, do a very extensive and rapidly-increasing business, where making export lines of butter a specialty. We heartily commend all our country friends, either in the immediate vicinity or in neighboring States, to give this house a trial, convinced that this will make them regular customers.

BEER.

Valentine Blatz,

proprietor of the Milwaukee City Brewery, which covers nearly a block on Broadway and Division streets, Milwaukee, first made the beer which has attained such a world-wide reputation for purity and excellence that it was awarded the highest premium at the Centennial Exposition. And this verdict of professional experts has since been confirmed by the judgments of millions of people who have made practical test of its quality. And this explains why the business, begun on a small scale over thirty years ago, has grown to such large proportions that he now employs a hundred workmen—brewers, maltsters, coopers, carpenters, engineers, etc.; uses annually 375,000 bushels of barley and 300,000 pounds of hops, at a cost of $400,000; makes 150,000 barrels of beer a year, ships eight car-loads a day, and has invested in the business over a million dollars.

His sales extend to all parts of the Union, and are especially large in the South and West. He established the first bottling department in Milwaukee in 1875, which was superintended by Messrs. Torchiani & Kremer, who are now the proprietors. They put up 20,000 barrels of beer in quart and pint bottles—5,000,000 bottles or more in a year. This bottled beer, brewed by a skillful foreman after the process of the world-wide known brewery of Dreher, in Schwechat, near Vienna, is very finely flavored, a great favorite, and is sold in all parts of the United States, in Mexico, South and Central America, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia, and circumnavigates the globe.

The Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company.

The brewery of this company, located on Canalport avenue and Eighteenth street, is one of the largest in the Northwest. The reputation of the company's beer among consumers is unsurpassed. Nothing enters into its composition but pure malt and hops and a little rice. Not anything of a deleterious character receives any countenance or recognition with the managers of this establishment. As an evidence of the prosperity of the company's business, accruing from this honesty of purpose, we may mention the managers have been compelled, "in order to meet the demand," to remodel the brewery, adding another large kettle, which gives it a present capacity of 60,000 barrels annually; also to build a new ice and storage house 100 by 100 feet during the past year.

MILWAUKEE INTERESTS.

Blair & Persons,

importers and dealers in crockery, china, glassware, and cutlery, have been in business thirty-eight years, and for volume of trade, excellence of goods, and financial standing compare favorably with any house in Chicago or the Northwest.

They import all their English, French, and German goods directly, without [illegible] agents, their ample means enabling [illegible] buy in the world's best markets [illegible] cash prices.

Their goods at 334 and 336 East Water street, tastefully arranged, fill five floors forty feet by 110 and a warehouse of duplicate stock forty feet by 150 feet.

Their sales extended over Northern and Western Michigan, Northern Illinois, and Iowa, Wisconsin, Dakota, Minnesota, and all the country tributary to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The house through all these years has maintained an unimpeached and unimpeachable reputation for the strictest integrity, for equitable dealing and fair prices, and for its ability to meet the wants of all classes and furnish the cheapest and commonest wares, as well as the richest, most elegant, and unique. And every customer can have the satisfaction of knowing that he is purchasing goods that are paid for, and that have been bought so judiciously and cheaply that no house can undersell them, make a fair profit, and pay their debts.

There has never been an hour in the history of this house when their paper was not worth 100 cents on the dollar, and its trade has kept steadily increasing, till it has reached such proportions that its business and character would do credit to any crockery-house in any city anywhere. The management of the house represents the elasticity and enterprise of youth, the vigor of manhood, and the wisdom of age.

The Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.,

manufacturers and wholesale dealers in leather, findings, hides, and beltings, have been in the business since 1847. They have steadily increased their business till they have become one of the largest manufacturers of upper leather in the Northwest. They are about finishing a large addition to their works, which will give them 300 liquor vats, double their capacity, increase their force from 185 to 250 men, and the amount of bark consumed from 4,300 to 7,000 cords, and make one of the most complete tanneries in the United States. They tan annually 50,000 hides and 100,000 skins, worth $400,000; use $150,000 worth of material in the process, pay $130,000 in wages, and produce $1,000,000 worth of leather. Their thorough knowledge of the business, long experience, and upright dealing have made the name of the firm a guaranty for the character of their goods. And their improved facilities, abundant capital and enterprise, will increase their prominence as leading factors in the leather trade of the Northwest.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE.—Standard of best Eastern Colleges. ACADEMY.—[illegible] One of the few Western Schools that give thorough and complete preparation for college according to Eastern standards.

FERRY HALL.—Seminary for ladies only. [illegible] Mrs. E. S. Thompson, formerly of Wellesley College. Thorough training in the solid branches and in Music and Art.

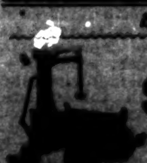
Winter Term opens Jan. 11, 1882. For [illegible] address President D. S. GREGORY, D. D., Lake Forest, Ill.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

There are a few vacancies to be filled in this institution at the opening of the next term, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, [illegible] application should be made to CAPT. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

SCALES.



STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., [illegible]

LIVER PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

[illegible]

SCALES.

U. S. STANDARD Scales.

CHICAGO SCALE CO., 147, 149 & 151 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago.

300 Different Varieties.

THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

2-Ton Wagon Scales [illegible]

All other sizes [illegible]

The "Little Detective," for Family or Office [illegible]

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

COMPLETE BEDS.

Iron and Brass [illegible] Woven Wire Mattress [illegible]

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO. [illegible]

GOLD CURE.

To All Who Intend to

Swear Off on New-Year's Day.

With Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of GOLD CURE [illegible] in from THREE TO NINE DAYS [illegible]

SWEARING OFF

[illegible]

FOLDING BED.

[illegible] Parlor Folding Bed

Office Desks, Bank Counters, Etc.

A. H. Andrews & Co. [illegible]

FRUIT.

Fruits [illegible]

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All Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange. Cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange. Grain and Provisions bought and sold in the Chicago market.

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Bankers and Brokers,
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CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

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STOCKS AND BONDS,
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Special Telegraphic Facilities—Direct wire from my office to the offices of my New York correspondents. Local Securities handled on commission.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 4½ per cent coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. extended 6s (3½ per cent)	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. extended 5s (3½ per cent)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook Co. 5s, due 1892, int. to seller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 4½s, due 1895, int. to seller	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. 5s, due 1921, int. to seller	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Members of the N. Y. Stock and Mining Exchanges.
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TRY IT
$10 WHEAT. $200
$10, $20, $50, $100, $500,
invested in our new and only safe plan of Speculating in Wheat Stocks, etc., quick and profits large. Now is the best season to take hold. Write for our pamphlet, etc., giving particulars. Sent Free. FLEMING & MILLER, Brokers, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.
$250 STOCKS. $500.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, secure STOCK PRIVILEGES at reasonable rates in which $5 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

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Chas. A. Mair & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 122 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Orders for Cargo or Car Lot Shipments of Grain promptly filled. Futures in this and other markets bought and sold on usual margins. Circular reports sent on application.

THE COURTS.

Criminal Court.

It will be sentence day in Branch No. 1 (Jameson's) today.

The grand jury finished its business yesterday, and will return about seventy indictments and make their report this morning.

Counsel for Samuel and Henry Sellinger, who were convicted several months ago of receiving stolen goods and sent to the penitentiary, notified the State's-Attorney yesterday that he had completed the record, and would have the case taken up by the Supreme Court the first Tuesday in January.

State Courts.

John V. Steger commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Mathias Heiderich, laying damages at $5,000.

J. M. Smith & Co. began an attachment suit against D. Struvin to recover $2,575.

D. W. Arnold sued Edwin Hall for $1,500.

Samuel J. Goodwin began a suit by attachment against Rufus G. Starkweather and William T. Crim to recover $1,589.21.

Probate Court.

In the estate of John E. Owsley, letters of administration were granted to C. C. Brown and Heaton Owsley, under bond for $120,000. The estate is valued at $750,000, and the deceased left no will. The bond simply covers the personal property.

United States Courts.

C. C. Everett began a suit for $4,000 yesterday against the Town of Fox.

William J. Miller commenced a suit against the Town of Amboy to recover $12,000.

Items.

None of the Judges of the Superior or Circuit Courts will be in court today.

All the courts and clerks' offices will be closed Monday.

Tuesday will be the first day of the January term of the Superior Court.

Judges Smith and Barnum go to the Criminal Court next week, and Judges Tuley and Jameson return to their civil business.

Judge Williamson will take up Judge Smith's call where the latter left it off, and go on with it, calling five cases a day.

Judge Hawes has a calendar of passed cases which he will begin to call next week.

Judge Barnum granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Ophelia P. Samuel from George P. Samuel on the ground of extreme and repeated cruelty.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

CHICAGO distillers exported 310 barrels of alcohol yesterday.

JOHN GAGE, of Plainfield, Ill., was held in $500 bonds by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for selling liquor without a license.

COLLECTOR SPALDING'S notice of appointment has been made out at Washington, and he will probably take hold of the office in about ten days.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $51,425, of which $20,591 was for spirits, $25,250 for bank taxes, $1,834 for cigars, $120 for tobacco, and $2,913 for beer.

THE Federal offices will be closed all day Monday. The Post-Office and stations will close at 10 a. m. Night and afternoon mails will close at the same hour. The carriers will make one delivery and collection in the morning.

THE case of John Collins, suspected of complicity in the robbery of the Belvidere Post-Office, was taken up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning. Collins was fully identified by the brakeman on the train and by the proprietors of a restaurant and a billiard-hall at Belvidere. He is supposed to be the fourth man of the gang who escaped when the rest of the crowd were captured. "Skinny," as he is called, has not the best of reputations. He claims he is able to prove a complete alibi, but no fellow criminals are considered good evidence before Commissioner Hoyne. The Dixon case has been dropped, and Jim Morrissey, who was arrested with him, was yesterday discharged.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A GROCER named Krueger, living at the northwest corner of Indiana and Wells streets, where he formerly did business, attempted to commit suicide Wednesday afternoon by cutting his throat with a pocketknife. He had been drinking heavily, and was suffering from delirium tremens at the time. It is feared, however, that his insanity has become permanent; at all events, he has not yet been restored to his right mind, and owing to his ferocity his chances for recovery are not of the best.

Once rheumatism was the bane of a man's existence until St. Jacobs Oil came to the rescue. If it is crowned in the opening years of its career, where will a decade place it? "Mr. Herman Johnson, of Great Bend, Kas., is subject to frequent attacks of rheumatism. Mr. Johnson states that he can find no relief except from the liberal use of St. Jacobs Oil. He keeps it in his house all the time, and has discovered that it is useful for more complaints than rheumatism. He uses it on his feet, and he says it prevents them from scalding when plowing in the summertime. He also says it is just the best thing in the world for burns, sprains, cuts, and bruises. As for his back, which was for a long time lame from rheumatism, why that is a thing of the past."

BUSINESS.

Remarkable Prosperity of 1881, Despite Extraordinary Setbacks.

Such as the Terrible Winter, Short Crops, Railroad War, the Assassination of the President.

Advance of Twelve Points in Pullman—Stocks Generally Dull.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active in Changes, with Little Trading on Outside Account.

The Feeling Easier, but Steady, Except a Rush on No. 3 Barley for December.

FINANCIAL.

A survey of the general business history of the year just closing is made by the New York *Public* in a very interesting article. It points out that a remarkable series of untoward circumstances threatened the trade and industry of the country one after the other, but that, taken altogether, they were not able to prevent a wonderful exhibit of prosperity. The year 1881 has been in many respects the most remarkable in our history. The most extraordinary weather on record has tried all industries severely. The assassination of a President of rare popularity, merit, and promise subjected the Government and its credit to a terrible strain. The passage of an act unsurpassed in foolishness caused a sudden contraction and sharp panic in February. A partial failure of crops caused a loss of about $400,000,000 in the value of the yearly products. The building of nearly 8,000 miles of new railroad, surpassing the unprecedented and fatal 7,379 miles of 1871, drained the financial resources of the country heavily, and made a vast change of floating into fixed capital. A war of rates surpassing in severity all that had preceded strained the railroad system to the utmost. And yet, in spite of all these trials, each severe enough to have caused in other times serious disasters, the business of the year has been wonderfully large, and manufactures and trade have prospered on the whole more than in any other year of the history of the country.

In reviewing the operations of the year, climatic influences must be regarded as more important than all others. It has been the worst year ever known for weather. A winter of extraordinary severity was prolonged almost into summer, so that some roads were still blocked with snow and ice long after crops should have been under way. Much grain was winter-killed, the loss in cattle was enormous, the injury to track and machinery of many railroads was very severe, and trade and transportation were for months greatly interrupted. Then came a sudden summer, destructive floods, a season too short and too wet for planting, and quickly following, the longest and severest drouth ever known in this country. Records of rainfall extending back for many years do not show that so severe and long-continued drouth has ever prevailed over so broad an area. Hay and crops were burned up, springs were dried, animals were starved or killed to escape the cost of feeding, and manufactures at many points were arrested by lack of water. This extraordinary succession of unfavorable weather, extending through the greater part of the year, must be regarded as the primary cause of many of the disasters, and especially of the loss of crops and the railroad war. For the extraordinary weather led railroad managers to expect a greater loss of crops than actually resulted. They sold their stocks early in the year, and have been waging a great war of rates for six months in order to get back the same stocks at lower prices.

Strictly speaking, the actual loss of crops did less harm, considerable as it was, than the exaggerated expectation of loss of crops. Early in the summer it was very generally believed that there would not be half a crop of wheat. The whole world was carefully advised that this country would not have wheat enough for its own consumption, and that the bad planting season would make the corn crop a failure also. Even with the terrible drouth which followed, the yield of all grains proved greater than was anticipated in May or June. But the expectation of great disaster set on foot gigantic speculations, not only in railroad stocks, but in wheat, corn, oats, and cotton. Prices were soon rushed up to a point at which, it is now evident, they cannot be maintained. High prices here caused foreign consumers to supply their needs as largely and quickly as possible from other sources, and thus deprived us of markets for our surplus. The enormous speculations absorbed immense capital, and caused monetary pressure. The actual decrease in yield, now supposed to be over 90,000,000 bu of wheat and 440,000,000 bu of corn, was largely neutralized by stocks left over from last year, so that there is now little reason to expect that markets can be found for the surplus actually on hand. Thus, while the real decrease in yield, at last year's prices, would involve a loss of over $300,000,000 in wheat and corn, and a very large sum in other grains, hay, vegetables, fruit, animal food, and cotton, the loss was greatly increased by speculations based upon expectation of much heavier loss.

The passage of the Carlisle bill in February was a piece of inexcusable folly which threatened almost incalculable disaster and actually caused severe loss. Its effects in the stock market quickly passed; in the money market it contributed to cause lack of currency throughout the year, and prevented an expansion of the banking system to meet the local needs of growing industry and trade. It is impossible to determine, of course, how far the development of industry and commerce has been in turn retarded by lack of adequate banking facilities.

The assassination of the President gave a tremendous shock to business. The first alarm disturbed all values and created great distrust; the prolonged uncertainty, while he lay battling with death, retarded business and checked enterprise for nearly a quarter of the year. Apprehended evils vanished, but the greatest loss is one from which the country has not escaped—the loss of all the benefits which a wise and great ruler would have secured for the country. It was expected that the signal ability and great power of President Garfield would obtain from Congress legislation of vast importance to business interests. His successor, even though he should be equally wise in recommendations, will not be able to lead a great party in the adoption of a sound financial policy.

With a great decrease in the annual production of wealth by agriculture and profound financial disturbance by speculation and political causes, there came also an unprecedented diversion of active capital into fixed and, for the present at least, partially unproductive forms. The latest weekly report by the *Railway Gazette* shows that 7,808 miles of railroad have been opened for use this year, and these statements are necessarily a week or two behind the actual construction. It is safe to say that over 8,000 miles of road have been built this year, at a probable cost of $25,000 per mile. An expenditure of $200,000,000 in new roads has been supplemented by very heavy outlays in improving and more largely equipping roads previously built. Very many of the new roads are expected to be unprofitable for the present. Others are profitable only because they have diverted traffic from older roads, in which a larger capital has thus been made unprofitable. The growth of the country will in time render most of the new roads valuable and needful, perhaps sooner than any one expects. But for the present we have put away $250,000,000 of active capital into railroads not now comparatively remunerative.

When the managers of the old trunk lines saw that there was to be a short crop, imagined that it was to be still shorter, and realized that roads in progress would soon subject their lines to severe competition, they proceeded to sell. Some were earlier and some later; some waited until after the assassination, and some until the thirtieth effort to make peace with Mr. Vanderbilt had failed. The effect has been that the men who control the railroads, and decide whether rates shall be high or low, have not the same interest in many cases as the stockholders. The cheapest transportation ever known has been kindly provided for the people of this country by the managers of railroads. Millions of tons of freight have been taken from the West to the East for 15c to 18c per 100 lbs, or one-quarter to one-third of one cent per ton per mile. That rate is not pretended by anybody to be profitable, and the railroads have therefore been managed for more than six months confessedly for the purpose of rendering them less valuable to owners. The resulting increase of business has been small; from Chicago, 1,304,147 tons were shipped from Jan. 1 to June 11, or 8,282 tons daily, and 1,511,774 tons from the latter date to Dec. 10, or 8,817 tons daily, so that the traffic in summer and fall at low rates has been only 17.4 per cent greater than the traffic at fair rates in the longest and worst winter and the shortest spring on record. The smaller traffic at 30c paid $50,172 daily; the larger at 15c has paid $39,443 daily, with largely increased expenses. It is a proof of wonderful confidence in the growth and prosperity of the country that railroad stocks, under such management as this, have not sold for a song.

This confidence has had much to sustain it. In spite of a most extraordinary combination of unfavorable events, the commerce and industries of the country have made astonishing progress. Evidence of this fact may be given with some detail. Receipts of flour and grain at the Atlantic ports from Dec. 27, 1880, to Dec. 17, 1881, nearly the full year, were roughly about 7,300,000 tons in 1881, against about 9,380,000 tons in 1880. There was a decrease, therefore, of about 2,050,000 tons in the eastward movement of grain alone, in comparison with the year of the largest railway traffic ever known. But the railway and canal reports already prove that the aggregate tonnage moved of all kinds was far greater in 1881 than in any previous year. Part of the increase was due to the great coal movement of this year, but we think it already safe to say that the tonnage of other freight has been much larger this year than in 1880. Yet this implies an increase of over 2,000,000 tons in the movement of other freight, exclusive of grain and coal. In petroleum alone there has been an increase of about 500,000 tons in the quantity exported. A very large proportionate increase will remain for general merchandise. But the most conclusive proof is given by the exchanges. With returns for only one week in December to come, we can state with safety that the aggregate exchanges this year will be over $64,000,000,000, against $51,634,000,000 in 1880, an increase of 25.6 per cent. At New York, where the transactions have been more largely speculative than elsewhere, the exchanges will probably exceed $49,400,000,000, against $38,614,000,000 last year, a gain of 28.3 per cent. But the aggregate exchanges at other cities, judging from present reports, will be over $14,780,000,000 for 1881, against $12,069,000,000 for 1880, a gain of 22.5 per cent. After all allowance for speculation, a great increase in the other business of the country is evident.

The great fact plainly visible is this: In spite of many obstacles so serious that, in any ordinary times, almost any one of them would have produced wide-spread and prolonged disaster, the business of the country in 1881 has been larger than ever before, and continues remarkably prosperous to the end. This fact has powerfully impressed all observers at home and abroad. And it is one that cannot safely be overlooked in any judgment as to the future.

In the stock market the special feature was an advance of 12 points in Pullman. It closed Thursday at 123, and rose yesterday to 135. It was stated that this was due to negotiations in New York which would add greatly to the value of the stock. There were also rumors of some new stock privilege. At the close there was good buying, and orders were in the hands of brokers to buy without limit. The last quotation was 135 bid and 137 asked. Some shorts are said to have been selling the stock in anticipation of a decline on account of the withdrawal of the Pullman cars from the Iron Mountain. If short sales have been made they will be difficult to cover, as there is no stock on the list now more closely held than Pullman.

Stocks generally were strong, though not active. Lackawanna declared a dividend of 2 per cent, instead of the usual 1½ per cent, but the stock did little more than hold its own. Canada Southern was run up by the shorts from 53½ to 56, but closed at 54¼. Lake Shore was steady. New York Central fluctuated between 131¾ and 133¼, closing at 132¼. Those who have good facilities for information assert that the Lake Shore has increased its floating debt $2,300,000, and New York Central its debt $6,300,000 during the past year. Erie was 41¾@42@41¼@41¾. The officials of the road are declared to be growing gray over the effect of the railroad war on its finances. Reports of this sort will come thickest just before the settlement of the fight. Transactions in Wabash were very large, and the price showed a handsome gain. New York advices were bearish at the close.

In regard to Wabash, the important announcement is made that on the 5th of next month Jay Gould will become President and A. L. Hopkins General Manager of the Wabash Road. This explains the recent drive at the stock, and makes it look like another Manhattan deal.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	131	131	131	131
American District	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West. Union Tel. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	137	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. & I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	116	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chattanooga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I., B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lack. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San Fran. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	71¾	[illegible]	71	71¾
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. Elevated bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Tennessee	14	14¼	14	14¼
Norfolk & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manitoba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond & Danville	169	169	169	169

Foreign exchange was higher. Bankers' sterling was 481 and 485; actual rates, 480¼ and 484¼; commercial sterling, 477½@478¼. French commercial bills on Havre were 529¾; and Antwerp commercial bills were 530. German commercial marks were 93¾ for 60 days.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,700,000. Loans were active at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was again in demand for remittance to New York, and sold as high as 50c per $1,000 premium, closing at par.

Chicago bankers and loan agents report that payments of all kinds on liabilities due Jan. 1 are being met with unusual promptitude. Large amounts are being remitted every day to New York to meet obligations maturing there with the beginning of the year, and delays were never less, and default is almost unknown. A banker who was asked about the loans made by his bank during December replied that by Saturday night they would amount to a round $1,000,000, and when asked how much the loans had been increased by this liberal discounting, stated that there had been an actual decrease during the month of $250,000 in the total of the discounts of the bank. This single fact speaks volumes for the soundness and elasticity of the financial condition of both the bank and its customers, and it may be fairly considered symptomatic of the general financial condition of our banks and business-men.

The Northwestern National Bank's Directors have resolved to declare a dividend of 100 per cent. The dividend will be paid in Government 4 per cents at par, making the dividend nearly 118¾. The bank has over $300,000 of undivided profits, out of which it will make this dividend of $200,000. This will leave over $100,000 of undivided profits on hand. This extra dividend of bonds will be left by the stockholders in charge of the bank, which has authority to use them if necessary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange continues strong in tone, owing to extensive purchases to cover outstanding shorts, as well as for investment at a rise, and values are generally higher than at last night's closing. The market opened 2 per cent higher for Chesapeake & Ohio second preferred, 1¼ per cent higher for St. Louis & San Francisco, 1 per cent higher for Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, Ohio & Mississippi, and Illinois Central, 4 per cent lower for American District Telegraph, 1¼ per cent lower for Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 1 per cent lower for Rock Island, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further advance of ¼ to 2¼ per cent, Wabash Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Denver & Rio Grande, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, St. Paul, Chattanooga, and Western Union being prominent in the rise. This was followed by a decline of ¼ to 1¼ per cent, the latter Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, but it was of short duration, and before noon prices had recovered ¼ to 1½ per cent, Western Union and Wabash Pacific preferred leading. Early in the afternoon the market became heavy, and there was a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ per cent, Wabash Pacific preferred and Western Union being the greatest sufferers. Later on, however, renewed strength was infused into the dealings, and prices advanced ¼ to 2¼ per cent, Chattanooga and Wabash Pacific being conspicuous in the upward movement. The market closed strong.

The money market was active all day on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 6 per cent to 1-32 of 1 per cent per diem in addition to legal interest. In exceptional cases toward the close as high as 1-16 of 1 per cent commission was exacted. The closing rate was 6 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@3½ per cent. Time loans are quoted at 6 per cent on stocks and 3@3½ per cent on Government bonds. Prime mercantile paper is nominally unchanged. The sterling exchange market was firm; the nominal asking quotations were marked up ½, to 481 for sixty-day bills and 485 for demand. Actual business was done at 480@480¼ for sixty-day bills, 484@484¼ for demand, 485@485¼ for cable transfers, and 478¾@479 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active, but at irregular prices. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts rose from 68¼ to 69¾. Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s declined from 53¼ to 53, sold up to 53¾, and reacted to 53½. Denver & Rio Grande Construction advanced from 105 to 105¼ and receded to 105¼. Erie consolidated seconds fell off from 100 to 99¾, recovered to 100, and returned to 99¾. Texas Pacific incomes rose from 73½ to 74, reacted to 73¾, and returned to 74. Scioto Valley firsts advanced from 100 to 103; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio incomes from 44 to 45½; Louisville & Nashville firsts (Nashville & Decatur Division) from 117 to 118½; Richmond & Danville 6s from 104¼ to 105; Wabash general 6s from 88 to 88¾; Texas Pacific firsts (Rio Grande Division) from 88 to 89; Southern Pacific of Missouri firsts from 105¾ to 106½; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts from 90 to 91¼; Ohio Central firsts from 98 to 99¼; Oregon Navigation firsts from 109 to 109¾; Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield Division) from 118¼ to 119¾. Northwestern firsts from 109½ to 110. Michigan Central 7s from 123¼ to 124. Lake Erie & Western incomes from 56¼ to 57. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago firsts from 103 to 103¾. Kansas & Texas general 6s from 82 to 82¼. Indiana, Bloomington & Western seconds from 80¼ to 81¼. Erie consolidated from 128½ to 129¼. Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 111¼ to 112½. Central Iowa firsts from 114 to 115½. Chesapeake & Ohio (Class B) from 81½ to 84¼. Atchison, Colorado & Pacific firsts declined from 99 to 97. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes from 75½ to 75. Lake Shore seconds coupon from 124 to 123½. New Orleans & Pacific firsts from 94¼ to 93. Ohio Central incomes from 44½ to 43¼. St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 110 to 109¼. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba seconds from 106 to 105½. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw firsts from 116 to 114¾. Ohio & Mississippi sinking fund consols sold at 120 and 119¾. Alton & Terre Haute incomes at 102¼. Hannibal & Central Missouri firsts at 105. Lake Erie & Western incomes (Sandusky Division) at 55, and Texas Central sinking fund 7s at 106.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The stock market was active and stronger in tone, although prices have not been sustained in all cases. In railroad shares, Atchison lost ¼ of the advance of yesterday, selling at 94¼. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, however, advanced ½, selling up to 137. Iowa Falls & Sioux City advanced ¼, selling at 83. Pullman advanced from 125 to 131. Union Pacific from 116¾ to 118. Sandusky from 28¾ to 29¼. Connotton Valley from 18¼ to 19. Wisconsin Central from 20¼ to 20¾@20½. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington from 8¼ to 9@8 3-16. The earnings for the third week in December show a gratifying increase. Summit Branch advanced from 10¼ to 12. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon common does not seem to stand up very firmly, and declined today from 64 to 62. Chicago & West Michigan declined from 80 to 79; Fort Scott from 85¾ to 84¼; Flint from 28¼ to 22. Sonora Blocks No. 5 sold at 100. Oregon Railway & Navigation advanced to 15¼. Boston & Lowell was steady at 106. New York & New England advanced from 66¼ to 66¾. Boston & Albany from 160¾ to 161¼. Eastern from 36 to 37¾. Old Colony declined from 127 to 125½.

In bonds, Atlantic & Pacific income 6s advanced from 35 to 36, but receded to 35. Mexican Capital 7s advanced from 87 to 87¼. Union Pacific 6s from 113 to 114. Hartford & Erie 7s from 68¾ to 70@69¾. Atchison guaranteed 7s from 115¼ to 116. Wisconsin Central seconds from 49 to 49¼. New York & New England 7s from 117¾ to 117¼. New York & New England 6s sold at 107, as before. Eastern 4½s advanced from 105¾ to 106. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy old 4s sold at 88¼. Burlington & Missouri exempt 6s at 115, as before. Connotton Valley 7s (Straitsville Division) declined ¾, to 75.

In land stocks Water-Power advanced from 6¼ to 6¾, and Boston land from 7¾ to 8¼. Bell telephone sold at 142.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	[illegible]	Eastern Railroad	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Little Rock & F. S.	[illegible]
Boston, H. & E. new	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. England	[illegible]
Boston, H. & E. 4½s	[illegible]	Old Colony	[illegible]
Atchison & T. S. F.	[illegible]	Wisconsin Central	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	161	Flint & P. M. pfd	[illegible]
Chicago, B. & Q.	[illegible]	Osceola	[illegible]
Cin. San. & Cleveland	[illegible]	Huron	4

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 99 9-16; account, 99¾.

American securities—United States 4s, 121; Illinois Central, 135¼; Pennsylvania Central, 63¾; New York Central, 135¼; Erie, 43¼; seconds, 104¼; Reading, 35¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £102,000.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Rentes, 84f 2½c.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—In mining shares, Quincy advanced ½, to 50, and closed strong, with 50½ bid, and no stock offering. Calumet & Hecla advanced from 237½ to 238; Pewabic from 16 to 16¼; Phoenix from 2¾ to 3; Catalpa 6¼, to 56¼c; Bonanza development ½, to 5¼; Brunswick Antimony ⅛, to 9¼. Orford Nickel sold at 10; National at 3; Franklin at 14¼; and Copper Falls at 4¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	[illegible]	Pewabic	[illegible]
Calumet & H.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Catalpa	9-16	Ridge	[illegible]
Copper Falls	4	Silver Islet	[illegible]
Franklin	14¼		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alta	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
B. st & Belcher	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Con. Virginia	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Eureka Con.	[illegible]	Union Con.	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	4	Navajo	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	Scorpion	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Mt. Diablo	[illegible]

Sierra Nevada levies an assessment of $1.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Friday morning: 1 car No. 3 winter wheat, 7 cars No. 2 spring, 42 cars No. 3 do, 21 cars rejected (71 wheat); 13 cars No. 2 corn, 6 cars low grades; 17 cars No. 2 mixed and white oats, 21 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 6 cars No 2 barley, 14 cars No. 3 do, 27 cars low grade do (44 barley). Total, 246 cars, or 125,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,380 bu wheat, 28,063 bu corn, 4,449 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, except numerous changes from January into February, in order to provide for the deliveries of next Tuesday. There was a little strength early, but it did not last, and the general feeling was tame, with not much change in prices. The British markets were reported stronger on wheat and corn, and private advices were even more encouraging to holders, but there was not enough demand here to follow suit, the outside public holding aloof for the holidays. Mess pork closed steady, at $16.85@16.87½ for January and $17.02½@17.05 for February. Lard closed 2½@5c lower, at $11.02½@11.05 for seller January and $11.17½@11.20 for February. Short ribs closed 2½c lower, at $8.77½@8.80 seller February. Wheat closed ⅛@¼c lower, at $1.27¾@1.27⅞ for January and $1.28¾@1.29 for February. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 61½@61⅝c for January and 67½@67⅝c for May. Oats closed unchanged, at 44¼@44⅜c for January and 46⅝@46¾c for May. Rye closed unchanged, at 96¼c cash and 97½c for February. Barley closed 5c higher on No. 3 and unchanged on No. 2, at $1.03 cash and December, and 85c for January No. 3, and $1.04 for No. 2. Hogs were strong, with sales at $6.00@6.40 for light and at $5.85@6.60 for heavy. Cattle were firm at $2.50@3.75 for inferior to extra.

The grocery market was without new features. Owing to the unsettled state of the country roads there is but little trading in the interior and few orders are coming. Collections are reported slow from the same cause. Dry goods were ordered in a hand-to-mouth way, prices ranging about as before. Boots and shoes and clothing were dull. No improvement in the demand for dried and canned fruits and fish were noted. Dairy products also remain extremely quiet. There was a small demand for tobacco, leather, bagging, and coal at nominally steady prices. The pig-iron market continues active and strong. The supply is inadequate.

The hay market continued inactive, and though the receipts were somewhat lighter, the prices of the early days of the week generally ruled. There was no change in green fruits outside of oranges, which were firmer for choice lots. Hides, grease, and tallow are reported in very light demand at nominal prices. Poultry was selling higher, most of the poor stock having been disposed of, though there is some still on the way that will be kept from the eagle eye of the health officer. Potatoes were unchanged. Wool shows fair activity at the figures ruling for the past month. Flaxseed was a trifle stronger, selling at $1.24@1.25, closing at the latter figure. Clover and timothy seeds were unchanged. Dressed hogs were higher, selling at $7.15 for 200 lb averages.

Rail freights to New York were quoted at 12½@15c per 100 lbs for grain and provisions; through to Liverpool is about 24@25c on grain.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 108,000 bu, and the shipments 54,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 49,000 bu.

Two other candidates for the Presidency of the Board of Trade are spoken of by their friends. They are Alexander Geddes and C. A. Trego.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain at the periods named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Dec. 24, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 17, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 25, 1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27, 1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 21, 1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 22, 1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Also 1,317,978 bu rye, Dec. 24, against 1,323,341 bu the week previous.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, but mostly in changes, there being very little new business done. Parties having January contracts yet unplaced were anxious to provide for Tuesday's deliveries, and this involved some trading for March as well as February. There was, however, a moderate shipping inquiry for meats, at full previous prices.

MESS PORK—Declined 5c per brl, advanced 10c, and closed on 'Change about the same as the previous afternoon, at $17.05@17.07½ seller February. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller December at $[illegible]; [illegible] brls seller January at $[illegible]; [illegible] brls seller March at $[illegible]. Total, [illegible] brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Mess pork.	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
December, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Also 500 brls extra prime pork at $12.50.

LARD—Declined 10c per 100 lbs, and closed on 'Change 7½c below the latest prices of Thursday, at $11.15@11.17½ seller February, advancing 2½c in the afternoon. Sales were reported of 65 tcs spot at $[illegible]; [illegible] tcs seller December at $[illegible]; [illegible] tcs seller January at $[illegible]; [illegible] tcs seller February at $[illegible]; [illegible] tcs seller March at $[illegible]; [illegible] tcs seller May at $[illegible]. Total, [illegible] tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
December, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—Were a shade easier, on local futures, while green hams were stronger, the recent demand for the latter having worked the packers bare. Sales were reported of [illegible] lbs green hams at [illegible] for 16 lb average, and [illegible] for 20 lb average; [illegible] sweet pickled hams, average 16 lbs, at [illegible]; [illegible] shoulders seller April at [illegible] loose; [illegible] tcs sweet pickled shoulders, fresh packed New York cut, at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs short ribs at [illegible] spot; [illegible] seller January; [illegible] seller February; and [illegible] seller March. Prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

[illegible]

[illegible] bu at [illegible] in store; [illegible] cars by sample at [illegible] for rejected mixed; [illegible] for rejected white; [illegible] for No. 2 white on track; [illegible] Total equal to about [illegible] bu. The following were the closing prices of Thursday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RYE—Was fairly active and steady. No. 2 spot selling at [illegible], January at [illegible], February at [illegible], closing [illegible] and [illegible] asked, and March nominally at [illegible]. Cash sales were made of [illegible] cars at [illegible] for No. 2 in store; [illegible] cars by sample at [illegible] for rejected on track. Total equal to about [illegible] bu.

BARLEY—Was active, excited, and higher, the special occasion being the culmination of the corner in No. 3, in which the short interest was variously estimated at from 150,000 to 175,000 bu. The market opened with December No. 3 at $1.01, and advanced just before the close to $1.03. Cash barley was offered freely at the above range, and sold to the extent of 50,000 to 75,000 bu. The outcome of the December corner is as yet problematical, as it is not yet known to what extent the shorts have covered, or what the holders of this high-priced barley are going to do with it. The general impression, however, is that the unexpected influx of cash barley at the eleventh hour surprised if it did not sadly disappoint the "ring." Samples were largely absorbed by the cash market. Cash sales were made of [illegible] cars and [illegible] bu at $[illegible] for No. 3; $[illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for No. 4 in store; [illegible] cars by sample at [illegible] for No. 3 and [illegible] for No. 4 on track; [illegible] cars at [illegible] for No. [illegible] free on board. Total equal to about [illegible] bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was weak at the opening at $1.24, but subsequently strengthened, closing firm at $1.25. Clover and timothy seeds were steady, the former being quotable at $[illegible] for prime, and the latter at $[illegible]. Sales were made of 47 bags clover-seed at $[illegible]; 120 bags timothy seed at $[illegible]; [illegible] cars and [illegible] bu flaxseed at $[illegible] cash, and $[illegible] seller February.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed unchanged, at $1.27¾@1.27⅞ for January, $1.28¾@1.29 for February, and $[illegible] for March. Sales were made of [illegible] bu at $[illegible] seller January, $[illegible] seller February, $[illegible] seller March, and $[illegible] for No. 3 seller January. Corn closed unchanged, at [illegible] for January, [illegible] seller for February, [illegible] seller for May, and [illegible] for June. Sales were made of [illegible] bu at [illegible] seller January, [illegible] seller February, [illegible] seller May, and [illegible] seller June. Oats closed unchanged, at [illegible] for January, [illegible] for February, and [illegible] for May, with no sales. Mess pork closed a shade firmer, at $[illegible] for January, $[illegible] for February, and $[illegible] for March. Sales were made of [illegible] brls at $[illegible] seller January, $[illegible] seller February, and $[illegible] seller March. Lard closed easier; December $11.00@11.02½, $[illegible] for January, $[illegible] for February, $[illegible] for March, $[illegible] for April, and $[illegible] for May. Sales were made of [illegible] tcs at $[illegible] seller January, $[illegible] seller February, $[illegible] seller March, and $[illegible] seller May. Short ribs closed at $[illegible] for January, $8.77½@8.80 for February, and $[illegible] for March. Sales were made of [illegible] lbs at $[illegible] seller February and $[illegible] seller March.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE—The market was strong. There was an active general demand, and the advance of the day before was easily sustained. The supply amounted to less than 3,000, and by midday the yards had been cleared, at $2.50@4.90 for poor to good butchers' stock, at $2.75@3.75 for stockers, and at $4.25@6.50 for common to choice shipping steers:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upward	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 900 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]
Veals—Per 100 lbs	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—The market was active and strong, but without noteworthy advance. The supply being small, an early clearance was made, poor to best light selling at $[illegible], poor to extra heavy at $[illegible], and skips and culls at $[illegible]. The larger part of the business was done at $[illegible] for light and at $[illegible] for heavy. Among the day's sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in good demand and sold as well as on any day of the week. We quote inferior to common at $[illegible], medium at $[illegible], and good to extra at $[illegible].

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 325; shipments, none; supply very light, but equal to demand; not expected there will be any market here before the middle of next week; a car-load of native steers averaging 1,234 lbs, sold at $5.15 and a few native cows at $[illegible]; butchers' steers salable $[illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none; no demand; values nominal; good to fancy, $[illegible].

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

sales, [illegible] bales; speculation and export, [illegible]; American, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] Western mixed, [illegible].

PEAS—Canadian, [illegible].

LARD—American, [illegible].

TURPENTINE—Spirits, [illegible].

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester [illegible] steady.

RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, [illegible] quarters; American, [illegible].

ANTWERP, Dec. 30.—PETROLEUM—[illegible].

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receding rather sharply from the buoyancy of yesterday, the markets for wheat and corn developed here today heaviness and depression, as influenced by the unfavorable drift of the accounts from the West and the less decided pressure here for supplies, particularly from speculative sources, the demand of the short interest having covered or made provision for maturing contract obligations, while from shippers less inquiry was noted, the advices by cable not having been deemed of sufficiently encouraging tenor. Prices fluctuated considerably early in the day, but through the afternoon tended unmistakably downward, leaving off at about the lowest point of the day. Winter wheat fairly active, mostly in the speculative connection, but has been again quite unsettled, opening on the option line a trifle higher, soon reacting sharply, and [illegible] the offerings increased in volume and urgency in view of the depression and irregularity at the West, closing at the lowest quotations made during the day. Much less call reported from shippers, due in part to the decided and extreme firmness with which really desirable lots were held, particularly stock of railroad receipts. Spring wheat varied little, but attracted little attention. [illegible]

[illegible]

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; market firmer; [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—[illegible] Corn dull and firm; [illegible] Oats neglected. Rye neglected.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 white, [illegible]

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high mixed, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]. Oats firm; No. 2 white, [illegible]. Rye easy; No. 2, [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat [illegible]. Corn quiet; Western mixed, [illegible].

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat [illegible]. Corn firm; [illegible]. Oats steady; [illegible].

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—COTTON—Sales of the week, [illegible] bales; American, [illegible]; speculators took, [illegible]; of which exporters took [illegible]; forwarded from ship side direct to spinners, [illegible]; actual export, [illegible]; total receipts, [illegible]; American, [illegible]; total stock, [illegible]; American, [illegible]; amount afloat, [illegible]; American, [illegible].

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, [illegible] bales; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—COTTON—[illegible]

GALVESTON, Dec. 30.—COTTON—[illegible]

WOOL.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—WOOL—Market continues active and prices well sustained; Ohio and Pennsylvania [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—WOOL—[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[illegible]

Try Carmeline for corns. It will remove corns [illegible]. Fuller & Fuller, 24 Market street.

BUCKSKIN UNDERWEAR.

TO PRESERVE HEALTH

[illegible] WERE WORN. [illegible]

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

[illegible]

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Chicago's Commercial Relations with European Countries.

Business Transacted in the Custom-House for the Year 1881.

Value Of and Duties Collected On Goods Imported into This City.

Receipts and Shipments by Lake—Exports to Canada—Shipping Statistics.

The following is the official statement of the business transacted in the United States Custom-House in this city during the year 1881:

DUTIES COLLECTED.

Statement showing the amount of duties collected at Chicago for the last three years:

Months.	Collected in 1879.	Collected in 1880.	Collected in 1881.
January	$ 94,160.01	$ 198,356.87	$ 165,400.73
February	160,298.28	227,880.77	246,267.39
March	198,487.54	281,662.31	238,323.07
April	221,222.97	182,102.41	212,111.18
May	160,288.91	150,880.15	181,288.68
June	94,415.96	154,445.50	193,279.75
July	101,150.54	179,907.48	193,465.93
August	240,655.47	220,078.80	397,288.74
September	228,106.60	338,902.17	407,760.25
October	179,750.18	233,482.43	275,756.28
November	148,591.74	159,390.34	250,008.40
December	122,787.34	106,017.96	147,208.14
Total	$1,807,952.71	$2,548,406.87	$2,922,219.45

IMPORTED GOODS.

Statement showing foreign invoice value and duties collected on imported goods at Chicago during the year 1881:

Class of goods.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, beer, and porter	$ 78,017	$ 23,504.13
Artists' materials	12,890	3,778.05
Barley	465,273	72,004.54
Books and printed matter	49,828	8,581.70
Brushes	16,677	6,200.60
Cheese and cheese coloring	1,050	206.20
Chemicals	283,158	92,606.78
China, glass, and earthenware	311,009	115,612.37
Cigars and manufactured tobacco	150,280	150,858.68
Condensed milk	8,450	1,690.00
Cutlery	6,471	2,850.65
Dressed furs	54,424	11,414.95
Dried fruits and nuts	48,441	9,269.73
Drug sundries	35,153	10,837.92
Dry goods	2,224,587	1,574,802.96
Fish	28,301	3,226.47
Gelatine	1,455	519.25
Guns and sporting goods	45,468	17,056.10
Hops	6,221	2,452.80
Horses	9,331	1,888.00
*Household goods	19,361	......
Ink	1,717	600.95
Jewelers' goods	67,013	12,270.45
Kid gloves	177,967	88,993.50
Leaf tobacco	76,153	49,703.84
Leather manufacture	12,368	3,891.20
Looking-glass plates	6,300	2,095.67
*Lumber (railway ties and telegraph poles)	179,019	......
Maple sugar	10,170	3,105.89
Metal manufactures	78,671	30,383.93
Millinery goods	7,278	1,390.75
Musical merchandise	250,001	67,696.00
Mustard	1,822	618.24
Needles	22,063	5,491.15
Paintings	15,567	1,069.40
Paper hangings	5,019	1,756.65
Paper manufactures	17,525	6,117.30
Pepper and spices	2,113	811.80
Pickles and sauces	2,150	739.80
Pig-iron	212,045	82,145.78
Plate and window glass	14,715	9,052.63
Preserved vegetables	6,850	2,375.08
Rice	1,497	1,540.25
Salt and saltpeter	124,528	47,676.75
Scrap-iron	28,047	8,375.83
Seeds, bulbs, and plants	24,299	3,127.50
*Skeletons	1,100	......
Smokers' articles	32,058	24,949.34
Statuary	3,651	513.00
Steel bars	1,594	956.07
Steel blooms	109,291	40,180.95
Stone and marble	9,791	2,344.75
Tea	9,694	46.70
Files	899	222.10
Tin-plate	467,590	129,866.73
Toys and fancy goods	100,677	46,500.00
Varnish	3,777	1,333.96
Wines and liquors	177,035	118,688.27
Wire-rope	23,412	11,949.53
Wood manufactures	21,983	4,184.65
Miscellaneous	58,466	8,814.90
Total	$7,244,015	$2,922,219.45

*Free.

FOREIGN GOODS WAREHOUSED.

Statement showing the value of and duty on foreign goods warehoused each month during the year 1881, the value of and duty on goods withdrawn each month, and the value of and duty on goods remaining in store Dec. 31, 1880:

Months.	Value.	Duty.
Amount in warehouse Dec. 31, 1880	$ 594,929	$ 321,726.39
Warehoused in—		
January	191,105	82,888.46
February	217,265	98,711.78
March	180,440	97,529.97
April	170,167	81,112.90
May	71,281	35,029.06
June	128,397	59,780.23
July	109,229	74,410.89
August	280,003	194,904.47
September	182,023	107,761.58
October	197,291	114,926.71
November	176,011	108,016.97
December	270,187	129,361.84
	$2,715,531	$1,505,228.17

Withdrawn from warehouse in 1881:

Months.	Value.	Duty.
January	$ 223,535	$ 102,162.21
February	269,285	133,002.43
March	262,968	133,709.34
April	232,737	112,064.67
May	137,760	69,208.58
June	125,911	63,065.81
July	113,975	68,584.81
August	279,012	102,138.27
September	209,775	122,217.67
October	126,561	112,747.63
November	180,293	114,987.62
December	194,385	91,447.74
Balance in warehouse Dec. 31, 1881	363,007	109,896.41
Total	$2,715,531	$1,505,228.17

IMPORTS.

Following is a list of articles imported at Chicago, duty paying, during the year 1881:

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Ale, beer, and porter casks	6,912	Musical merchandise, cases	1,673
Artists' materials, cases	73	Marble and granite, pkgs	101
Anvils, No.	150	Maple sugar, pkgs	1,367
Buckwheat flour, sks	1,396	Metal roofing, cases	4,841
Books and printed matter, cases	234	Needles, cases	39
Brandy, casks	604	Oil-paintings, cases	27
Brandy, cases	259	Oakum, bales	268
Barley, bu	673,000	Paper and paper-hangings, cases	91
Barbed wire, spools	240	Plums, pkgs	2,345
Bottles, crates	546	Potatoes, bu	4,626
Cement, casks	677	Raisins, boxes	1,030
Caustic soda, drums	3,506	Railroad ties, No.	449,721
Cedar posts, No.	237,391	Rum, casks	381
Clay pipes, boxes	1,059	Seeds of all kinds, pkgs	2,322
Condensed milk, cases	2,019	Steel-rails, No.	12,747
Cod liver oil, brls	14	Steel-blooms, No.	11,528
Chemicals, pkgs	1,224	Steel-springs, bdls	128
Champagne, cases	2,032	Salt, tons	3,416
Cutlery, cases	[illegible]	Salt, sacks	124,520
Dry goods, cases	3,162	Sausage casing, casks	155
Drug sundries, pkgs	[illegible]	Smokers' articles, cases	349
Earthenware, pkgs	4,130	Soda-ash, casks	3,918
Fish, pkgs	2,314	Saltpeter, bags	136
Fancy groceries, pkgs	3,631	Toys and fancy goods, pkgs	1,506
Glassware, pkgs	[illegible]	Tin-plate, boxes	41,759
Gin, casks	125	Tea, chests	217
Grease, casks	[illegible]	Telegraph-poles, No	11,515
Gin, cases	[illegible]	Tan bark, cords	3,024
Gin, cases	1,020	Tarred-felt, rolls	632
Glass plate and window glass, cases	1,127	Tobacco, leaf, bales	1,309
Household g'ds, pkgs	346	Wine, casks	1,291
Hides, bundles	286	Wine, cases	4,037
Horses, No	64	Whisky, casks	112
Iron, pig, tons	6,251	Whisky, cases	197
Iron, wire rope, coils	120	Wood and willow-ware, pkgs	67
Iron, old railroad, tons	1,388	Wrought nails, kegs	110
Iron, bundles and bars, No.	3,412	Wood, cords	674
Jewelers' g'ds, cases	126	Varnish, pkgs	29
Lumber, m feet	596	Miscellaneous, pkgs	493
Leaf, pieces	1,026		
Lead, pigs, No.	380		

DIRECT EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following statement exhibits the quantities and values of various articles of domestic produce shipped from Chicago during the year 1881 consigned to foreign countries on through bills of lading issued in Chicago:

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Corn, bu	2,763,065	$1,484,857
Wheat, bu	1,598,679	1,730,680
Pork, lbs	539,350	49,587
Beef, salted, lbs	18,000	715
Bacon, lbs	37,900	2,721
Hams, lbs	7,979	946
Flour, brls	868	2,007
Corn-meal, brls	680	1,867
Oats, bu	152	46
Seeds, lbs	480	[illegible]
Lumber, m	19,551	780
Lard, lbs	2,967	318
Oil-cake, lbs	2,985	30
Oil, illuminating, gallons	75	15
Fruits	......	363
Hides	......	9,658
Grass-seeds	......	1,461
Household furniture	......	3,309
Preserved meats	......	318
[illegible]	......	335
[illegible]	......	690
[illegible]	......	33
[illegible]	......	10
[illegible]	......	29
[illegible]	......	40
[illegible]	......	15
[illegible]	......	40
[illegible]	......	54,207
[illegible]	......	233
Drugs	......	100
Fish, cured	......	1,280
Sundries, manufactured	......	1,069
Sundries, unmanufactured	......	12,708
Total		$3,343,215
Portion of values carried in American vessels		$1,147,849
Portion carried in foreign vessels		2,195,366

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts by lake during the year 1881:

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Merchandise, pkgs	3,142,000	Pig-iron, tons	24,628
Sugar, pkgs	439,316	Misc. iron, tons	40,379
Sirup, pkgs	22,546	Nails, kegs	1,323
Lumber, m ft	1,461,830	Coffee, sacks	64,616
Shingles, m	772,464	Tea, chests	8,237
Lath, m	87,944	Liquors, pkgs	5,498
Timber, m	3,979	Pork, brls	13
Posts, No.	3,220,000	Lard, pkgs	6
Railroad ties, No.	3,477,268	Tallow, pkgs	242
Telegraph poles, No	77,016	Hides, pieces	55,868
Wood, cords	55,000	Hides, lbs	20,689
Bark, cords	30,287	Potatoes, bu	50,612
Anthra. coal, tons	540,517	Wool, bales	90
Bitum. coal, tons	288,161	Hay, bales	643
Salt, tons	11,296	Flour, brls	28,344
Salt, brls	494,787	Wheat, bu	414,955
Salt, sacks	1,380	Oats, bu	1,676
Butter, pkgs	7,035	Rye, bu	1,124
Cheese, pkgs	6,139	Barley, bu	302,514
Lead, pigs	520	Grass-seed, sacks	1,171
Iron-ore, tons	264,381	Flaxseed, bu	509

Shipments by lake during the year 1881:

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Merchandise, pkgs	215,354	Oil-cake, sacks	48,404
Flour, brls	1,164,972	Potatoes, bu	6,736
Wheat, bu	4,272,912	Anthracite coal, tons	669
Corn, bu	42,472,756	Bituminous coal, tons	345
Oats, bu	4,997,469	Hay, bales	14,760
Rye, bu	2,069	Cured meats, bxs	3,921
Barley, bu	15	Cured meats, pkgs	414
Grass-seed, sacks	22,586	Tallow, pkgs	1,173
Flax-seed, bu	2,334,615	Nails, kegs	16,776
Broom-corn, bales	3,355	Miscellaneous iron, tons	4,036
Pork, brls	26,161	Pig-iron, tons	133
Beef, brls	4,517	Salt, brls	7,855
Oat-meal, brls	2,572	Salt, sacks	63
Corn-meal, brls	11,720	Butter, pkgs	242
Lard, pkgs	7,400	Cheese, boxes	72
Lard, tcs	23,461	Lead, pigs	10,638
Coffee, bags	2,416	Lumber, m	161
Tea, chests	4,440	Shingles, m	179
Sugar, brls	5,167	Lath, m	50
Sirup, brls	7,340		
Hides, pcs	73,084		
Liquors, brls	4,719		

EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Statement showing the quantities and values of articles of domestic produce exported from Chicago to Canada by lake during the year 1881:

Articles.	Number.	Value.
Corn-meal, brls	680	$ 1,838
Wheat, bu	1,215,881	1,286,508
Corn, bu	2,692,838	1,447,856
Oats, bu	152	46
Flour, brls	448	2,007
Feed, bags	170	287
Beef, brls	65	715
Pork, brls	2,646	49,587
Cured meats, lbs	35,800	3,595
Lard, lbs	6,200	318
Hams, lbs	9,479	1,071
Hides, No.	1,759	9,658
Broom-corn, bales	643	13,377
Black-walnut logs, cub. ft.	66,707	54,207
Black-walnut lumber, m. ft.	40	750
Grass seed, lbs	224	15
Timothy seed, bags	200	1,446
Miscellaneous, pkgs	1,056	9,663
Total value		$2,882,868

VESSELS OWNED HERE.

Statement showing the number, class, and tonnage of vessels owned at the port of Chicago on the 30th day of December, 1881:

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Side-wheel steamers	3	317
Propellers	28	7,945
Steam canal-boats	25	2,457
Steam tugs	62	1,916
Barks	3	702
Schooners	229	58,003
Sloops	2	18
Yachts	5	311
Total	366	71,670

LAID UP HERE.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels laid up in the port of Chicago Dec. 30, 1881:

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
American vessels—		
Schooners	346	114,739
Steamers and propellers	89	77,018
Tugs	56	1,968
Yachts	4	226
Steam canal-boats	4	410
Foreign vessels—		
Sail	17	4,751
Steamer	1	329
Total	497	199,513

VESSELS BUILT.

List of vessels built during the year 1881 and documented in Chicago:

Class and name.	Tonnage.	Class and name.	Tonnage.
Schr Alice	297.16	Tug W. H. Wolf	42.68
Schr Thos. L. Parker	529.41	Tug Thomas Hood	39.48
Prop Albert Soper	418.59	Tug J. V. Taylor	40.25
Prop G. F. Burroughs	185.25	Tug Chas. Halladay	38.05
Prop Arrow	9.66	Tug O. B. Green	36.95
Prop Alice	8.93	34 canalbt Imperial	68.48
Prop Pearl	24.17		
Prop Alpha (iron)	38.64	Total, 14 vessels	[illegible]

VESSELS LOST.

List of vessels belonging to Chicago reported lost during 1881:

Name.	Tons.	Value.	Ins'rance	Where and when lost.
Scow Trinidad	88.50	$10,000	$ 8,000	12 miles east of Ahnapee, Lake Michigan, May, 1881.
Stmr Granite State	492.80	15,000	None	Clay Banks, Lake Michigan, Sept. 2, 1881.
Schr William Sturges	204.68	6,000	2,000	North Pier, Ludington, Mich., Sept. 23, 1881.
Schr D. A. Van Valkenburgh	295.75	20,000	12,000	North Point, Whitefish Bay, Lake Michigan, September, 1881.
Schr Louis Day	201.30	7,000	None	Plum Island, Lake Michigan, October, 1881.
Schr Monsoon	121.94	5,000	None	Lake Michigan, November, 1881.
Schr Belle	185.11	4,000	None	Michigan City, Ind., November, 1881.
Schr Nancy Dell	90.89	4,000	2,000	Lake Michigan, November, 1881.
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	$24,000	

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived in the District of Chicago during the year 1881:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Vessels in coasting trade	12,687	4,415,391
Foreign vessels for foreign ports	291	104,008
American vessels for foreign ports	48	14,169
Totals	13,026	4,533,558

The largest number of arrivals in any one month was 2,143 in June, and of foreign 58 in June.

Statement showing number and tonnage of vessels which cleared from the District of Chicago during the year 1881:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Vessels in coasting trade	12,511	4,106,130
Foreign vessels to foreign ports	377	101,637
American vessels to foreign ports	69	20,922
Totals	12,957	4,228,689

MARINE COLLECTIONS.

Statement showing the marine collections at the Chicago Custom-House during the year 1881:

Tonnage dues	$ 5,318.43
Hospital dues	6,993.80
Steamboat fees	8,049.75
Report and clearance fees	12,831.75
Recording and official fees	145.50
Enrollment, license, and admeasurement fees	834.85
Fines and penalties	90.00
Total	$34,174.08

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

It was just in the edge of the evening
That I reached the old homestead.
A frightened peasant saw me:
"Nay, go not in!" he said.

"There are none to give you shelter,
And at night a ghost walks there!"
Then he hurried away and left me
With my foot upon the stair.

Back on its rusty hinges
I swung the oaken door.
How loud my footstep sounded
Upon that dusty floor!

The black eyes of a spider,
And the questioning face of a mouse,
Were the only ones to welcome me
Back to the dear old house.

I went up to my chamber,
And the dreams that glorified
The morning of my life came back
To mock its eventide.

I loitered in the hallway:
Where was that gay young throng
Who gathered there with laugh and jest—
With merriment and song?

I listened for their laughter—
I spoke their names aloud.
Alas! not one could answer me
From the coffin and the shroud.

Then in a distant mirror
I caught a sight of my face;
Like a faded ghost of the olden time
It seemed there in that place.

Alone in the dear old homestead
Of all that vanished host,
Ah yes! the place is haunted,
And I have seen the ghost.

ELLA WHEELER.

THE FARM.

Why the Foreign Shipments of American Cattle Are Declining.

An Increased Demand in Europe for American-Bred Horses.

Michigan Farmers and Their Fight Against Patent-Right Sharks.

President Scott, of the Illinois Board of Agriculture, on Sorghum Patents.

Decline in the Shipments of American Cattle.

A reporter of the New York Tribune recently endeavored to ascertain if possible the cause of the reduced exportation of live cattle and beef during the present season, and also to ascertain the views of cattle dealers in regard to the foot and mouth disease appearing among American cattle on landing in England, a report in relation to which was made by Dr. Charles P. Lyman, of New York, to Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture. In an interview with Mr. Francis H. Ralph, one of the heaviest shippers of American cattle, that gentleman said that the present small exportation of cattle was due simply to the fact that there was no money in the business. At this time last year cattle could be bought at 10 cents, dressed weight, and could be sold in Liverpool and Glasgow at 16 cents per pound, which would pay the exporter a profit of nearly $15 a head. Good American beef was now worth 13 cents, which run the cost of a good bullock up to about $24 more than last year's prices. Short crops in England had forced a very large increase in the sales of native beef, which of course affected the export trade.

Mr. Ralph also said: "That supply cannot last, however, and eventually prices must go up on the other side. At present we are exporting scarcely any cattle, while last year one dealer shipped 10,000, another 20,000, and a third 24,000 head of cattle. One reason for the higher price of cattle in this country is the short corn crop. For the same cause farmers are sending their cattle to market only half fattened, and the best cattle have already been marketed."

In regard to the "foot-and-mouth" disease, Mr. Ralph said:

I never heard of the malady appearing on this side of the water. The cattle that were condemned on being landed in England from the steamer France on Jan. 1 caught the disease, as I know, from the germs in the steamer, infected cattle having been brought from England on the previous voyage, and the ship not having been properly disinfected. Another vessel, which I will not name, brought over in the early part of this season a lot of sheep, the manure from which was not removed, but spread in the stalls in which cattle were placed immediately after for export to England. As a result, over 180 out of 450 cattle were afflicted with the disease when they reached the other side. Sheep will carry the germs of the disease in their wool after coming in contact with the infected cattle, and persons will also convey the epidemic in their clothing. The recommendation of the veterinary surgeon in his report that no ropes or other articles that could possibly be infected be allowed in the steamers is a good one. The disease is essentially an English one, and seems to be carried by the atmosphere. It is as epidemic as the lung disease in Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, where, when the disease first appeared, from 60 to 75 per cent of the cattle died with it. The epidemic was started in Australia by a diseased animal from Holland being landed at Melbourne. The cow was driven some sixty miles into the country, and all along the road the cattle became infected, the disease being transmitted through the drinking troughs. The Australian farmers now inoculate the cattle so that they take the disease in a milder form, the mucous being inserted in a split in the tail. Some of the inoculated animals die, and the tails drop off from the others, but those that recover are proof against the epidemic. Ten years ago this disease made cattle very high-priced in Australia, but now fat bullocks can be bought in the ranges for from three to four pounds sterling each. Quarantine measures and effective legislation do a great deal to keep the cattle healthy. The Australian are naturally better cattle than the Texans, as they came originally from England. The cattle of Brazil and the Argentine Republic are not liable to be diseased, but I believe there are no healthier cattle in the world than those of our Western States and Territories.

M. H. Gillett said to the reporter that he did not think any American exporter of cattle could say that he had made money in the business this year. He never saw or heard of a case of "foot-and-mouth disease" among cattle in America, but believed they were infected with it on the steamers. Sheep, he said, were sometimes affected with a similar disease in this country. The present small exportation of cattle, he thought, was due to low prices abroad, and not to the seizure of diseased cattle made during the early part of the season. Joseph Eastman expressed in substance the same sentiments.

American Horses for Europe.

Within a comparatively few years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of heavy draft horses imported by American dealers, and this increase is the outgrowth of the contest as to merit between the different breeds of foreign draft horses. The heavy horses have thus far been practically confined to the Percheron or Clydesdale; yet there are many fanciers who claim remarkable characteristics as strong, durable animals for the Derby and the Cleveland Bay, the latter possessing, beside his weight and uniform color, a gait and action that commends him as a roadster also. The American running horse has succeeded in establishing himself abroad, and his present enviable position has resulted from a demonstration of his good qualities, although it has taken years of patience and hundreds of thousands of dollars to remove the prejudice that has always existed abroad, especially in England, where it has been the custom until recent years to look upon American horses as of no particular consequence as turf horses. The performances of American thoroughbreds has dissipated this idea pretty effectually, and it now appears that American roadsters and team horses are becoming popular on the other side.

The New York Tribune recently published the following on the subject of the shipment of American horses to foreign countries, and its reproduction in these columns will be of great interest to horse breeders and buyers:

Shipments of horses from this country are considerable, but their character is not so well known. One of the largest lots ever shipped from this country was sent to England in the summer of 1878 to fill an order from the Metropolitan Tramway Company of London. About 1,000 horses were shipped on this order. C. A. Smith, President of the Company, in a letter to the shipper of the horses on this side, wrote:

"The American horses are the toughest and most hardy of any that we can get. I would give two French horses for one American one any day."

Since their merits have become known many American horses have been shipped abroad annually, though in smaller lots than that mentioned. The class of horses that it pays to export is either composed of low-priced but hardy and fair-sized animals, such as are used on street railways, or else is made up of stylish and handsome coach-horses. For the latter there is a continual demand, and a French buyer has recently paid as high as $450 each for coach-horses at the Bull's Head Market in this city for shipment to Paris. These horses are $50 higher than at this time last year. Car horses are about $10 higher on an average. The street-car companies are now using a better class of horses than a few years ago. On the Sixth avenue line, for instance, many fine teams can be seen, some of which cost $350, the price for single animals varying from $125 to $175.

A French company, which has a contract with the French Government, is now buying horses extensively at St. Louis and elsewhere in the West, the animals being destined for the use of French cavalry. This demand, if the horses can be got to fill it, will be the largest shipment of horses, probably, that has been made from this country in many years.

Francis H. Reiph, the broker who attends to shipping the horses from this port, said to a Tribune reporter recently that the company wished to ship 5,000 horses. Persons familiar with the horse market, however, say that so many cannot be got together. "We are shipping for the French cavalry," said Mr. Reiph, "a class of horses similar to those used on street-cars, about fifteen and a half hands high, and weighing on an average 1,000 pounds. The buyer at St. Louis writes that he has no difficulty in buying such stock at St. Louis at from $90 to $115. The 'pink-eye' affected the horses so generally there that the street-cars stopped running in some instances. On account of this disease shipments had to be postponed until the cold weather put an end to the epidemic. I expect the first lot every day now, and hope to ship 200 every fortnight. They will go by specially-chartered steamer to Havre. From there they will be taken to Marseilles, and afterward conveyed in transports across the Mediterranean to Tunis. The freight to Havre, with feed, costs $45 per head, and the insurance is 12½ per cent. There were 115 horses shipped last July to Havre from Baltimore, and the French authorities were well pleased with them. You see the French cavalry can use a lighter horse than the English, as the Frenchmen are light fellows, weighing about 125 pounds, while the English are men weighing 180 to 200 pounds, and require a horse 200 pounds heavier. I tried sending these light horses to England for the cavalry six years ago, and a dispatch soon came from Aldershot to Liverpool saying that they could receive no more such light animals. You see, we breed too much for racers and trotters, and the 999 animals out of a thousand who lack speed are miserable specimens, good for nothing hardly except for scarecrows. But they are just the thing to carry a Frenchman into or out of a fight, as they are hardy and spirited. They have some good blood in them, and by spurring can be made to cover ground at a good speed. You know that in England a gentleman would not be seen driving a speedy trotter. If they see a man driving a speedy horse they ask, 'What butcher is that?' Butchers use the fast trotters in order to get around to their customers quickly. A trotter that is worth $1,500 in America will not bring over $500 in England, while fine coach horses and running stock generally sell higher in England."

Michigan Farmers vs. Patent-Right Owners.

At intervals the public are informed through the press that some unprincipled patent-right swindler is abroad, endeavoring to palm off upon unsuspecting people either an utterly bogus contrivance, or with some apparently honest machine procuring from farmers notes upon what subsequently proves to be false pretenses. There is scarcely a township in the country in which one or more farmers have thus been swindled and deceived, and the evil has become one which calls for legislation of such a character as will severely punish the perpetrators of these swindling schemes. To be taken in and done for by some patent beat is bad enough, because in many instances the purchase of these things is done with both eyes open, and the purchaser ought to, if he does not do so, assume that he has been taught a lesson; but when the farmers are debarred from using something that in the nature of things should be public property, the matter becomes a serious one, and of a character to demand the interference of the authorities.

The farmers of Michigan are now engaged in making a fight in their own interest, which has already attracted very general attention.

The Tribune a few weeks ago called attention to the fact that the State Grange of Michigan had decided to contest the payment of royalty to certain parties in that State who claimed a patent for putting down drive wells, and it now seems that the Grange is disposed to make the contest regardless of cost. Some time since George W. Miller and John A. Stark, both residents of Grand Haven, commenced proceedings in several cases against parties whom they claimed had infringed upon their process of putting in drive wells, and the alleged patentees were disposed to force what they termed their rights in the premises by compelling the farmers to pay royalty for using the process. The Grange at its last session determined to fight the claim, and employed counsel to prepare a case and bring it before the courts for adjudication. Work was commenced at once, and the result has been that thirty cases have been brought in the United States Circuit Court of the Western District of Michigan. The test case, and the one in which the farmers are so deeply interested, is that of Nelson W. Green against Miller & Stark, which will soon be heard at Grand Haven. The Michigan people look upon the drive-well patent as being very similar to the slide-gate case, which attracted so much attention a year or two since, and which was pronounced a swindle by the courts.

In the interest of the farming community of the entire country, they insist that improvements of that character should be common property, and they state that the unfair Patent laws are responsible for the position in which they are placed, as the victims of cupidity at the hands of unprincipled patentees.

Profs. Weber and Scovill Defended by President Scott.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 30.—There has been considerable matter in the papers in reference to the obtaining of patents upon processes in the manufacture of sugar and sirup from sorghum cane, and glucose from the seed, by Profs. Weber and Scovill, of the Illinois Industrial University. And the statements contained in The Chicago Tribune of Dec. 17 and 24 were of such character that the reader would naturally conclude that the action of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University condemning the action of the Professors in securing the patents met with no opposition in the board. Some of my friends in private conversation have learned that this was not true, and have requested me to give to The Tribune my own views upon the subject.

I am of the opinion that the Professors had the legal, equitable, and moral right to patent the processes discovered by them and enjoy the fruits thereof. And that independent of this right, I think that it is to the best interest of our State and the university that the patents should have been obtained. That the processes have been patented is all that is necessary to show that they have invented or discovered some things in their investigations upon which the United States Government could and would issue patents.

It will certainly need no argument to convince any one that when some one has discovered a process or invention upon which the Government will issue a patent, that some one is entitled to apply for and obtain the patent. The laws of the United States are such that the applicants must make oath "that they verily believe themselves to be the original and first inventors" before they can obtain a patent. The Professors were the inventors of the processes, they could make the oath and obtain the patent. No one else could. It necessarily follows that they are legally entitled to the patents. But it is claimed that because they were Professors of the Illinois Industrial University, and the Board of Trustees made two small appropriations for the purpose of some experiments with sorghum cane, that therefore they are not entitled to property rights in their own discoveries or inventions.

The first appropriation of $250 was made at the March meeting, 1880, at the request of G. E. Morrow, Professor of Agriculture, and was for the purpose of "growing upon the (university) farm, and securing the growing on different classes of lands in the vicinity, different varieties of sorghum preparatory to chemical and other work in manufacture of sirup and sugar."

The next appropriation was made at the June meeting, 1881, and was for the purpose of purchasing pans to cost $30, bone black to cost $50, and $100 for traveling expenses, so that the Professors could analyze cane in different parts of the State.

At no time or place, nor under any circumstances, did the Board of Trustees direct or request those gentlemen to make any investigations or experiments. It is true that the expense of the experiments were paid for out of the funds of the university. But I am safe in saying that the processes patented by them did not cost the university so much as $10.

Their report shows the best kinds of cane to plant, when is the best time or stage of maturity to cut, the quality of cane-sugar in different kinds of cane, the kind of lands best adapted to its culture, and other things of great value to the people. None of these were patented. But while pursuing these investigations they incidentally and by their own skill discovered certain processes which were patentable in the manufacture, which can only be profitably conducted on a large scale. That these discoveries are their own property I entertain no doubt. Again, all the experiments made by them—and there were a very great many—did not interfere in the least with their duties as Professors in the university. They were made after school-hours, on Saturdays (when there was no school), and in the vacations of 1880 and 1881. The work done by them was voluntary. And unquestionably new discoveries made by them are equitably theirs.

But, independent of the question of the right of ownership, I am decidedly of the opinion that it was for the best interests of the university that the patents should have been obtained. It has been contended that the discoveries which were patented were very valuable, and I believe them to be so. But it must be remembered that they were on a small scale compared with a manufacturing basis. Now, then, suppose no patents had been taken out, and that it would require a capital of nearly or quite $50,000 to start a manufactory. When would the first one be started? Where would it be started? Who would furnish the funds? How would the discoveries "inure to the public benefit" and "become public property"? The State of Illinois would not go into the business of manufacturing sugar and sirup from sorghum. The Illinois Industrial University would not and could not go into such business, and private capital would be slow to take hold, if it ever did. "Become public property" sounds well, is a fine sentiment, but as a sentiment it would be just as nice to say the dear public should own as a public all the property in and out of the State. If no patents had been obtained it would be a long time, in my judgment, before any profits from this new industry "would inure to the public benefit," or to the benefit of any one. The way to benefit the people is to have manufactories erected in this new enterprise, have the cane planted, furnish a new product from the North for the markets of the world, and employ many persons in a new line of work. This may be brought about speedily by the protection the patents afford, and I trust it will; but if they had not been secured we would wait a long time if we ever lived to see the public much benefited.

So far as the University is concerned, the experiments and efforts of these gentlemen in this direction have given it credit and added to its reputation, and the very fact that able chemists who have discovered processes in this field new and worthy to be patented are connected with it will add greatly to its reputation. As a certificate to the value of their work in these experiments the patents will be regarded as of greater value than any number of copies of their report, and will give them and it greater prominence. So far as the reputation, standing, and advancement of the interests of the university are concerned, I would greatly prefer that the patents should have been obtained than not. What adds vastly to the standing and attendance of universities is a good National reputation of its Professors, and in this regard the patents will be a great aid.

As an illustration: It is well known that the older colleges and universities of our country have largely made their reputation on the inventions, discoveries, and authorships of their Professors in their various departments. It is this fact of eminent authorship and discovery that has made them national rather than provincial. It has never been heard of, I believe, that the boards of trust of these institutions have claimed the profits arising from such authorship or discovery, or that they objected to the protection of their authors and inventors by copyright or patent because these men were in their employ. On the contrary it has been their boast that they could count such men in their corps of instructors. There is no reason why this university should not follow in these historic footsteps with like results. Any other course tends to depreciation and decay.

The wisdom upon which our patent laws are founded has been shown to so great an extent in the past as not to have it questioned. The progress brought about by invention has had as its great stimulus the small advantages given to the patentee. And the spirit which condemns Profs. Weber and Scovill for having secured patents takes away from the individual the very stimulus which Congress in its wisdom by the Patent law intended to give.

The age of improvement is here; all say let us go forward to greater achievements and new industries, and it is to be hoped that the great Illinois Industrial University will not pursue such a policy that no man of inventive genius who can secure a patent, or of such profound learning as to be able to write a valuable book and secure a copyright, shall not be kept as a Professor therein. But let the Board of Trustees say to the Professors, "Go on; invent and patent, write good books and copyright them, and our institution will speedily acquire a great reputation through its able Professors."

JAMES R. SCOTT.

The Wool Clip of 1880—Interesting Statistics.

Bradstreet's publishes the following table, showing the wool clip of 1880, by number of fleeces and pounds of wool, also the average weight of fleeces. The table is taken from the census returns, and is reliable:

	Number of fleeces.	Pounds of wool.	Average weight of fleeces.
Alabama	347,538	762,207	2.19
Arizona	76,524	313,696	4.02
Arkansas	246,757	557,368	2.25
California	4,152,349	16,798,036	4.04
Colorado	746,443	3,197,391	4.28
Connecticut	59,279	229,338	3.86
Dakota	30,244	157,025	5.19
Delaware	21,967	97,946	4.45
Florida	58,009	166,645	2.87
Georgia	527,589	1,289,560	2.44
Idaho	27,326	127,149	4.65
Illinois	1,037,073	6,093,066	5.87
Indiana	1,100,490	6,167,019	5.60
Iowa	455,359	2,971,975	6.52
Kansas	499,671	2,355,822	4.71
Kentucky	1,009,209	4,592,576	4.50
Louisiana	195,631	406,678	2.09
Maine	565,918	2,776,407	4.90
Maryland	171,184	850,084	4.96
Massachusetts	67,979	290,139	4.20
Michigan	2,189,389	11,858,497	5.41
Minnesota	267,598	1,352,124	5.05
Mississippi	287,694	734,643	2.55
Missouri	1,411,298	7,313,924	5.18
Montana	184,277	998,484	5.40
Nebraska	199,453	1,282,630	6.43
Nevada	133,695	655,012	4.90
New Hampshire	211,825	1,060,589	5.00
New Jersey	117,020	441,110	3.76
New Mexico	2,088,831	4,019,188	1.92
New York	1,715,180	8,827,195	5.14
North Carolina	461,638	917,756	1.98
Ohio	4,902,486	25,003,756	5.10
Oregon	1,083,162	5,718,524	5.27
Pennsylvania	1,776,598	8,470,273	4.76
Rhode Island	17,211	65,680	3.81
South Carolina	118,889	272,758	2.29
Tennessee	672,117	1,917,268	2.85
Texas	2,411,887	6,928,129	2.87
Utah	233,121	973,246	4.17
Vermont	437,991	2,546,319	5.81
Virginia	497,289	1,836,673	3.69
Washington	292,883	1,389,123	4.74
West Virginia	674,789	2,681,444	3.97
Wisconsin	1,336,807	7,016,491	5.24
Wyoming	140,225	691,650	4.93
Totals	35,190,865	155,680,498	4.42

In Texas and Colorado, as well as in parts of intermediate regions, there are two clips of wool in a year—a spring clip and a fall clip. In some instances the census returns secured the spring clip only, and in some cases the schedules were answered so as to show the clip for both seasons of the year, a variation which still needs fuller revision.

A large number of sheep are not to be found on farms, and in their wide range in Western Territories have not been reached by ordinary enumeration. These only reached by special investigations are known as ranche sheep.

The sheep sold as lambs and as fat sheep to butchers carry some wool to the shambles not returned in the wool clip, but obtained through other returns as pulled wool.

The investigations of the Census Office are not so far completed as to give exact figures for the total wool product of the United States.

The regular returns of wool clip amount to 35,190,865 fleeces, 155,680,498 pounds, 4.42 pounds average weight of fleece. To this is to be added by estimate on data, largely obtained by Special Agent Gordon, 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds for the two annual clips where enumerators secured but one. Five million sheep are the estimated addition for ranche sheep, and 25,000,000 pounds a possible addition for their fleeces. From 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds are likely to be obtained as pulled wool. This will give a total wool product of from 220,000,000 to 228,000,000 pounds.

We import very few carpets. We import great quantities of coarse carpet wools, and give them new value by our manufacture. We also manufacture largely of carpet machinery and send the same to England for use there. The wool product might be profitably increased here, especially with the demand for carcasses for mutton, but it will be in better priced wools and in the rapid increase of population and demand for all the products of the sheep farm. There is not great danger of overdoing the business.

It will be noticed that Iowa ranks first in average weight of fleeces, being followed by Nebraska, Illinois, Vermont, Kansas, and Indiana in the order named. The importation of wool in 1880 amounted to 128,000,000 pounds, which was largely in excess of any previous year. From present appearances the importation for 1881 will fall short of 60,000,000 pounds, which has been about the average in years past, the reason being that home production has been very much stimulated, and also because it has been for a year or two perfectly apparent that American wool-growers can supply all the requirements of home manufactures. It is becoming very evident that the flock masters of this country have realized the utility of breeding and raising sheep that will guarantee profit both on mutton and wool, and this fact will eventually cut down the importation of foreign wool. The English and French sheep-raisers have been paying more attention to the raising of mutton, having found that America can supply herself from her own flocks with the necessary yearly supply of wool.

Commissioner Loring.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report to the President, says that on assuming the duties of his office on July 1 last he found an elaborate plan of operations for the year already laid out by his predecessor. As much of this prepared program as he considered of value he has been endeavoring to push forward to completion, and in this connection Dr. Loring gives the following information in regard to what he has projected:

"Provision had been made for investigating the agricultural condition of the Pacific Coast; for continuing the work on the artesian wells in Colorado; for proceeding with the experiment in the cultivation of the tea plant; for concluding the investigation into the manufacture of sugar from sorghum; for observations of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of animals, both in this country and in those English ports to which American cattle are exported; for continued examinations into the necessities and opportunities of American forestry; for tests of textile fibres, both animal and vegetable; for a scientific investigation of the habits of insects injurious to vegetation, and of the best methods of destroying them; and for the usual work of the various divisions of the department for which appropriations had been made by Congress."

Commissioner Loring has called a series of conventions to be held at the rooms of the Board of Agriculture, Washington, commencing Jan. 3, to which delegates from State Agricultural Societies and Industrial and Agricultural Colleges will be present. Questions pertaining to every branch of agriculture will be discussed, and it is part of the design of these gatherings to perfect some general plan by which the crop reports of the country may be made more general, accurate, and exhaustive than heretofore.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Returns from the Birmingham fat stock show indicate that the cattle at the recent Chicago exhibition gave better records as to average daily gain than any shown in the Birmingham ring.

At the recent Smithfield cattle show at London, England, the Queen and the Prince of Wales were, as usual, exhibitors of cattle, sheep, and swine. There were over 700 entries of live stock, and the show was the most successful in the history of the Smithfield Club.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, and all others interested therein, at Harvard, Ill., on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1882, to arrange a program for the next annual meeting to be held Feb. 15 to 17, and to determine where the meeting will be held. All who are interested in dairying are cordially invited to attend, or forward suggestions to the Secretary, stating such topics as they would like to have discussed.

The Hon. J. H. Pope, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, has just received a fine lot of Polled Aberdeen cattle, including "Sweetheart," the prize winner at the recent Highland and Agricultural Show in Scotland, and said to be the best cow of her age in Great Britain.

The Michigan Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association and the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association have been consolidated. At a recent meeting it was reported that a register of the flocks of thoroughbred Spanish Merino sheep was being rapidly completed, and that over 100 flocks had been offered for registry, of which number sixty-two flocks had been accepted by the Committee on Pedigree.

The British American Short-Horn Association, recently organized, is now ready to receive pedigrees for registration. No animal will be admitted to registry except those whose pedigree trace in all crosses to cows imported from Great Britain, and rejected in the English or American herd-book, but registry in the English herd-book of stock imported previous to 1865 will not be required. Maj. R. L. Denison, of Toronto, is Secretary of the new association.

The *Rural New-Yorker* keeps up the agitation in regard to Gov. Cullom's proclamation scheduling certain localities in the East where infected cattle are said to be, and seems to be industriously hammering away at Mr. J. H. Sanders, of the *Breeders' Gazette*, who, according to the *Rural*, has not been perfectly consistent in reference to the matter. It would seem that Mr. Sanders, being one of the Treasury Cattle Commission, is in a position to know all the circumstances that brought about the proclamation, and, being "within the circle," would naturally get rather the best of the controversy, if such it can be called.

The value of the Jersey cattle for dairy purposes is rapidly becoming appreciated in the West. Among the recent purchases is reported that of Mr. Clapp, of Kenosha, Wis., who has recently bought a car-load of fine-bred animals from Messrs. Kent & Harvey, of West Grove, Pa. The cattle were shipped by express, the company agreeing to deliver them at Kenosha in thirty hours. They were shipped in one of the Pennsylvania Company's palace stock-cars, supplied with cushioned stalls, troughs for feeding and watering, and a stove in the car for cooking food for the calves. The stock is valued at $5,000.

The tenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association will be held at Sheboygan, commencing Jan. 11, and continuing three days. Among the well-known gentlemen who will read papers upon dairy subjects are the following: George Lawrence, of Waukesha; the Hon. Hiram Smith, of Sheboygan Falls; the Hon. H. D. Sherman, of Monticello, Ia.; Prof. W. A. Henry, of the State University; W. D. Hoard, President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association; J. A. Smith, of Belgium; the Hon. R. D. Torry, of Oshkosh; F. C. Curtis, of Rocky Run. Miss Fannie Morley, of Baraboo, will read a paper on "The Dignity of Butter-Making from a Woman's Standpoint." A very large attendance is expected.

Nature's true assistant in curing urinary and digestive troubles is Brown's Iron Bitters.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK LEATHER POCKET book containing money and owner's card, in E. S. H. Please address V 51, Tribune office, and receive reward.

LOST—ABSTRACT OF TITLE MADE by Handy, Simmons & Co. for Baird & Bradley from United States to 1857. Liberal reward will be given on return of same to WM. M. STANLEY, 93 Fifth-av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, DEC. 29, BETWEEN Honore Block and 83 Cass-st., a shell locket, of no value except to the owner. Finder will receive $2 reward by leaving it at 38 Honore Block.

LOST—ON COTTAGE GROVE OR Randolph-st. car, or somewhere between Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. and St. John's-place, a pair of gold spectacles in an M. Bernhart case. Finder please address V 53, Tribune office, and receive suitable reward.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF 30 SHARES of stock in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Company, No. 322, dated Jan. 22, 1877, and made payable to C. H. Peltsch or order, and indorsed in blank by him. Any one holding the same or knowing the whereabouts of said stock will receive a reward by addressing the undersigned; and all parties are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. Address A C I, Room 25, 79 Dearborn-st.

LOST—IN PALMER HOUSE ELEVATOR room, a box containing diamonds and jewelry. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to WILLIAM HILL, ticket office, 108 Clark.

$100 REWARD FOR THE RETURN of seal sacque and muff taken evening of Dec. 28 from No. 151 South Sangamon-st., and no questions asked. Address V 81, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL, STYLISH, AND HIGH-bred trotting horse, Bay Prince, will be sold for $250; he cost $800 last spring in Kentucky, at which time he showed a full mile in 2:37¼ without any training or condition; he is 7 years old, 16 hands high, has full mane, and tail to the ground, fine clean limbs and good sound feet; needs no boots or weights; is well broke in all harness; fears nothing; is free from fault or blemish; he must be seen and driven to be appreciated. Was sired by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Kentucky Maid. Bay Prince is warranted perfectly sound and kind; has been driven the past season by present owner, a lady, who will explain to purchaser why she offers him at such a sacrifice. Call at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 136 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT SLEIGH, scarcely soiled; three Portland cutters, one swell body, all just as good as new, will be sold for any reasonable offer. Ten horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; also one landau, one five-glass do., one coupe, one coupe rockaway good as new, and all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seat, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; also a large lot of buffalo, wolf, and lap robes, horse blankets, and whips. Horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE GREAT UNION Stock Yard sale stables, 100 head of country horses of all grades, extra heavy draft and fancy drivers a specialty; consignments from the country daily; J. H. Truman's entire English draft horses always on hand. THOMAS EVERS, salesman.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW LEFT of our fine speeding cutters; also Portland four-seated pony and Russian sleighs. Own manufacture. Carriage factory, 30 and 32 Twelfth-st. H. WILLETTS.

I HAVE ADDED TO MY CARRIAGE repository and salesrooms (Nos. 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, and 259 State-st.) a manufactory in rear of 251 and 253 State-st., where I make all kinds of wagons, from the light, fancy-top delivery wagon to the heavy truck.

I employ the best workmen, and use the best material, and warrant all work for one year.

Should you purchase a wagon and it should not prove satisfactory after thirty days, you can return the same, and, by paying 50 cents per day, I will refund all money paid.

Will sell on monthly payments or exchange.

H. C. WALKER.

WILL RECEIVE FROM THE COUNTRY on New-Year's morning two car-loads of heavy draft, driving, and team horses; also one car-load of heavy draft mules. Please give us a call. KEW & TAUSIG, corner North Centre and Milwaukee-avs.

WANTED—THIS DAY FOR CASH ONE car-load of cheap large horses for farm use, at 207-209 State-st. JOHN B. TAYLOR.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$6,000 FIRST MORTGAGE and residence in Chicago, clear, for farm near county seat.

640 acres selected wheat land, Central Nebraska, and a 3-story brick building, clear, for Eastern property.

560 acres near Chicago, and within one-half mile of station, for residence or business building.

Highly improved farm, 440 acres, near Watertown, N. Y., for large tract of Western land or stock of goods.

Residence on Milwaukee-av. and 110 acre farm 50 miles of Chicago for stock of goods; groceries preferred. J. S. WOLFE, Room 63 Reaper Block.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE CLEAR farm with small town on one corner, store, etc., and other lands for city or suburban or small farm near city. F. S. BAIRD, 98 La Salle-st., Room 38.

TO EXCHANGE—A LIBRARY OF GOOD books for family carriage and horse; must be first class. Address for 10 days V 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LADY'S sealskin sacque 42 inches long. Apply at Saloon, 351 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.: State and county rights of Bangs' patent gas machines. For particulars call at office, Room 8.

FOR SALE—INFANT'S WARDROBE, complete except cap and cloak, trimmed with real lace; price $50, worth $175. Address V 21, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. E. STOREY, 26 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BUILDING MATERIAL FOR SALE—150 m. clean old brick near Lake and Clinton-sts., $5 per m. THOS. NICHOLSON, Contractor, Builders' Exchange.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—113X129 FEET ON CLARK-st., corner Nineteenth; also 200 feet, extending to Rock Island Railroad tracks. F. A. HENSHAW, 175 La Salle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKE, 361 West Madison-st., best advisor on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MRS. E. BOWEN, MAGNETIC TREATMENT and vapor baths. 63 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF HYLAS A. DOWNS will call at the Tribune office he will hear something to his advantage.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
90 LA SALLE-ST.

Purchase and sale of Real Estate on Commission a specialty.

NORTH DIVISION—IMPROVED.

24 Wisconsin-st., corner North Park-av., 2-story and basement octagon stone front, every convenience; lot 25½x124. Immediate possession. A bargain.
201 Orchard-st., 2-story brick, octagon front, flats.
143 Hurlbut-st., 2-story frame, brick basement.
343 Burling-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, lot 25x123; east front; frame barn.
63 Clybourn-av., 2-story and basement brick, store and flats, lot 25x125. A good investment.
71 Sedgwick-st., 2-story brick. A bargain.
95 Huron-st., 2-story and basement brick, arranged for two families, $6,000.
136 Market-st., 2-story and basement brick, $5,000.
275 Bissell-st., 2-story and basement brick, with good barn, lot 25x125.
135 and 137 Fremont-st., near Centre, 2-story frame cottages, 9 rooms, lots 25x125.
423 Belden-av., 1½-story brick cottage, 50-foot lot.
North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., 4-story and basement brick, store and flats, $17,000.
151 Kinzie-st., lot 25x100, with improvements.

NORTH DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.

La Salle-av., north of Huron-st., 40x100, west front.
La Salle-av., north of Chestnut-st., 25x125, west front.
La Salle-av., north of Oak-st., 25x125, east front.
La Salle-av., north of Division-st., 41.5x125, west front.
La Salle-av., north of North-av., 46x115, east front.
Dearborn-av., near Washington square, 64 ft.
Bissell-st., north of Clay, 4 lots cheap.
Burling-st., near Belden-av., 24x125, west front.
Centre-st., east of Mohawk, 25x100. Nice for flats.
Lincoln-av., corner Centre and Sedgwick-sts., a triangle, 114x200x234; would pay finely if improved with stores and flats.
Southwest corner Centre and Franklin-sts., 50x125.
Northeast corner Fullerton-av. and Clark-st., about 4 acres fronting on Lincoln Park, with elegant brick residence.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WEST DIVISION—IMPROVED.

209 and 211 Washington-boulevard, 2-story frame, lot 50x150, south front.
604 Washington-boulevard, a fine frame residence on brick basement, lot 60x125.
844 Washington-boulevard, 2-story and basement brick, with frame barn, cheap.
63 Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick.
222 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, octagon front, lot 25x124, south front.
225 Park-av., 2-story cottage, lot 25x124.
242 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, octagon front, with brick barn, lot 25x124.
507 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone front, cheap.
481 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement brick, octagon front. A good investment.
769 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, with attic; all modern conveniences.
220 South Morgan-st., 2-story and basement brick.
142 South Morgan-st., 2-story frame, brick basement.
233 South Wood-st., 2-story and basement frame, $5,500.
290 West Harrison-st., frame cottage; a good investment for $3,500.
7 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick, east front, $2,000.
8 Campbell Park, 2-story and basement brick.
144 North Western-av., frame cottage, $1,800.
111 North Western-av., 2-story frame.
155 North Western-av., frame house and barn, with two lots, east front.
67 Congress Park, 2-story and basement brick.
1129 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement frame, $3,000.
1098 West Congress-st., 2-story frame house and barn.
614 Hubbard-st., 2-story frame, lot 25x125.
551 Shober-st., frame cottage and two lots.
569 North Oakley-av., 2-story frame, three lots.
109 North Robey-st., 2-story and basement brick.
201 Clybourn-place, frame cottage, $1,800.
207 Clybourn-place, frame cottage, $1,800.
164 Wabansia-av., frame store and cottage, $1,650.
57 Artesian-av., 2-story frame, two lots.
271 South Robey-st., 2-story frame cottage.
Corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts., 50x125, with frame buildings; pays handsomely on price asked.

WEST DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.

Harrison-st., east of Centre-av., 25x127, south front.
Halsted-st., north of Kramer, 25x97, $3,000.
Hubbard-st., corner Seymour, 6 lots; cheap.
Kendall-st., south of Polk-st., 24x100.
Ada-st., north of Carroll-av., 48x125.
West Van Buren-st., near Francisco, 25x125.
West Van Buren-st., corner Wood, 25x125.
West Van Buren-st., corner Leavitt, 25x125.
Leavitt-st., south of Van Buren, 4x125.
Lots near Wicker Park on North Robey, Leavitt, and Bryson-sts., from $700 to $1,000.
West Huron-st., east of Oakley, 25x125.
Ayers-av., corner Indiana, near Central Park and Galena Railroad station, 10 lots.
Sixteenth-st., east of Paulina-st., south front, 6 lots.
Sixteenth-st., 4½ acres on line of Belt Railroad; cheap.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH DIVISION—IMPROVED.

2307 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick.
2301 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, lot 100x125; frame barn.
2155 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement brick.
2259 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, brick basement.
1229 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
2127 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick.
Corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., elegant 3-story and basement stone front, and 2-story brick barn.
2038 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, and Mansard roof.
2539 Indiana-av., a fine 2-story frame, lot 25x127.4.
2833 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement frame, Mansard roof, lot 25x170.
2204 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick.
3553 Prairie-av., 1½-story frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 25x125, to alley.
2938 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
2207 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
3029 Calumet-av., 2-story frame, brick basement.
74 and 76 Twenty-fourth-st., corner of Cottage Grove-av., 3-story and basement brick.
50 and 52 Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick.
126 Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement brick, and mansard roof, south front; cheap.
3229 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brick, with attic, 4 rooms deep.
3233 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
3743 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brick, cheap.
2814 Vernon-av., 2-story and basement frame, with barn.
3652 Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick, octagon front, cheap.
3745 Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick, finely finished, good barn, at a bargain.
2306 Rhodes-av., 2-story and basement brick, $4,000.
9 Groveland-court, 2-story and basement dwelling.
1138 Forty-first-st., near Langley, 2-story brick.
1136 Forty-first-st., near Langley, 2-story and basement brick, lot 25x131, cheap, $2,800.
3141 South Park-av., 2-story and basement stone front and brick barn, lot 40x200.
182 Fourth-av., 2-story brick dwelling.
30 and 34 Evans-av., 2-story frame cottages.
4512 Evans-av., 6-room cottage on brick foundation.
3120 Forest-av., 2-story and basement brick, brick barn.
3710 Ellis-av., 2-story frame, lot 25x165.

SOUTH DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.

South Park-av., south of Thirty-third-st., 50x125.
Calumet-av., south of Thirty-second-st., 50x123.
Calumet-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x124.5.
Forest-av., south of Thirty-second-st., 50x123.
Bryant-av., east of Stanton-av., 50x88.
State-st., north of Thirty-fifth, 50x161, east front.
State-st., south of Thirty-eighth, 48x125, west front.
Cottage Grove-av., south of Forty-second-st., 52x167.
Evans-av., south of Forty-second-st., 24x127.
Butterfield-st., south of Forty-second, 25x125, cheap.

QUICK SALES!

We have every facility for making quick sales of real estate in Chicago and suburbs. We shall be pleased to confer with any wishing to convert quickly.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

At Grand Crossing, a choice site; near all railroads; splendid for manufacturing.
On North Side, south of Chicago-av., 200x150; capital location for a factory.
On North Branch, corner Clybourn-place, 217 feet on the river; all docked.
On Ogden Slip, 250x200, railroad facilities; choice location for coal-yard.

We have some choice investments in business and residence property, paying good rate of interest; also some nice sites which would pay well if improved.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

We have a large list of properties in all of the leading suburbs, including Hyde Park, Grand Crossing, Englewood, South Englewood, Washington Heights, Hinsdale, Irving Park, Lake View, Ravenswood, South Evanston, Evanston, North Evanston, Glencoe, Highland Park, etc., etc. Notice especially the following:

A beautiful residence at Ravenswood, with lake water and nice yard; near depot.
Choice lots on Wellington-av., Lake View.
Fine corner lot near new South Park depot, 100x125.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Lot on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., 42x246, with improvements. Will exchange for improved country real estate or small farm.
West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick residence. Will exchange for Iowa land.
Hubbard-st., corner of Seymour, six lots. Will exchange equity for cottage and lot in good locality.
Forest-av., 2-story and basement brick, with brick barn. Will exchange equity for smaller place.
Vincennes-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story and basement brick with attic. Will exchange equity for West Side property.

AT OUR OFFICE

We have a large list of city and suburban property for sale, including some choice residences and investments.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT LOT, SOUTH front, on Wisconsin-st., between Sedgwick-st. and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 BRYANT-AV., LOT 25x125 feet; good frame house on brick foundations; parlor and dining-room on first floor, $3,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—278 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—50x150 FEET on Ellis-av., 250 feet north of Thirty-seventh-st., assessments all paid; $80 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST., from Dearborn-st. to Butterfield, 50x125. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE PIECES OF very choice unimproved business property on South Side, north of Adams-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DIVISION-ST., between Milwaukee-av. and Noble-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE RESIDENCES on Dearborn-av., north of Chicago-av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NOBLE-ST., BETWEEN Milwaukee-av. and Division-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.:
22 South Curtis-st., $5,500.
31 South Curtis-st., $4,500.
46 South May-st., $6,000.
[illegible] Park-av., $4,500.
[illegible] South Leavitt, [illegible].
A large list of houses at prices from [illegible] to [illegible].

FOR SALE—278 BISSELL-ST., CORNER of Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERNST PRUSSING,
Room 10 Borden Block,
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

NORTH.

North Clark-st. fine business block, 50x80 ft., on corner.......$30,000
Ontario-st., near Pine, fine residence; white stone front inc. shades, carpets, and screens.......15,000
A comfortable and spacious home with all modern improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot 54x150 feet; large stable; cheap.
Clybourn-av., corner, with two brick buildings.......9,000
Erie-st., east of Clark, brick residence and stable.......[illegible]
Erie-st., west of Franklin, with buildings.......[illegible]
North Branch Canal, near Oak-st., 50x150 ft.......[illegible]
Larrabee-st., near Clybourn-av., two buildings and large lot.......5,500
Larrabee-st., near Blackhawk, 27x128 ft. and fine building.......5,000
Larrabee-st., north of Clybourn-av., 51 ft. with buildings.......[illegible]
Larrabee-st., north of Clybourn-av., 25x100 ft.......2,000
Larrabee-st., north of Willow, 48 feet front, with building.......[illegible]
Weed-st., near Wells, with cottage and stable.......[illegible]
Fremont, near Webster-av., brick dwelling and barn.......[illegible]
Vedder-st., east of Halsted, 50 ft. with buildings.......[illegible]
Hickory-av., near Division-st., 2-story dwelling.......[illegible]
[illegible]-st., near Dayton, house and lot.......[illegible]
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 25x100 ft.......[illegible]
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 25x100 ft.......[illegible]
Grace-st., near Division, with brick cottage.......[illegible]
Hawthorne-av., south of Oak-st., 25 ft.......[illegible]
Orchard-st., south of Centre, house and barn.......[illegible]
North-av., east of Halsted-st., two lots, at $70 per ft.
North Market-st., corner lot and building.......[illegible]
Clybourn-av., north of Sheffield, 2 lots, each.......1,100
Kemper-place, near Fullerton-av. and Orchard-st., fine large lots at $40 and $45 per ft.
Manufacturing property: North Branch dock lot, [illegible] ft. near Clybourn-place, cheap.

SOUTH.

[illegible]-st., near Archer-av., with house.......$1,200
[illegible]-st., near Archer-av., 2-story brick.......[illegible]
Archer-av., near Joseph-st., with house.......[illegible]
Twenty-eighth-st., near Hanover, with fine cottage.......[illegible]
[illegible]-st., near Butler, 25 feet and house.......[illegible]
[illegible]-st., near Thirty-ninth, lot.......[illegible]
[illegible]-st., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet east front, at $40 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st., 25x170 feet, a splendid lot, east front, at $30 per foot.
Choice—[illegible] feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-second-st., opposite South Park; gardened for eleven years, set out with shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and small fruit; cottage and green-house.
Normal Parkway, near Sixty-ninth-st., 200 feet east front, cheap.
Lots on Charles (Eleventh)-av., north of Sixty-seventh-st.

WEST.

West Lake-st., between Paulina and Page, large store and dwelling.......$7,400
West Congress-st., near Throop, handsome residence, octagon front.......4,000
Washington boulevard, corner Leavitt-st., [illegible] ft.......10,000
Milwaukee-av., corner Indiana-st., 151x150 ft. improved business property.
Lake-st., near Halsted, [illegible] ft. with buildings.......[illegible]
Milwaukee-av., at head of Paulina-st., 25x100 ft.......[illegible]
Canal-st., near Bunker, store and dwelling.......[illegible]
Depuyster-st., east of Halsted, 50x119 ft.......[illegible]
West Erie, near Lincoln, fine basement cottage.......[illegible]
Evergreen-st., cor Hoyne, [illegible] ft.......[illegible]
Irving-place, near Polk-st., brick dwellings, [illegible] and.......[illegible]
Leavitt-st., cor Ewing-place, [illegible] ft.......[illegible]
Leavitt-st., cor Evergreen, 25x[illegible] ft.......[illegible]
Evergreen-st., east of Hoyne, 25x150 ft.......[illegible]
Chicago-av., east of Hoyne-st., 48 ft. north front.......[illegible]
North Morgan-st., with 2-story frame building.......[illegible]
Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame house.......[illegible]
Le Moyne-st., east of Leavitt, [illegible] ft.......[illegible]
[illegible]-st., cor Oakley, [illegible] ft.......[illegible]
Clybourn-place, near Ashland-av., 25 ft.......[illegible]
Central Park boulevard, near Sacramento Square, 25 ft.......600

LAKE VIEW.

Seminary-av., near Lincoln-av., with nice house.......$2,500
Sheffield-av., corner Montana, [illegible] ft. with cottage.......[illegible]
[illegible]-av., near Wrightwood, 2 lots.......[illegible]
Fine corner in Brown's Add. to Lagrange, [illegible] ft.......[illegible]
Improved farm, 40 acres, near Elmhurst, at $[illegible] per acre.
[illegible]-av., corner Jefferson-av., 4.31 acres, at $[illegible] per acre.
[illegible] acres extending along Twelfth-st., from Desplaines River to Maywood, [illegible] per acre.
Acre lots on Foster and Washington-avs., west of Lincoln-av.
Whiteside County, Ill., stock farm of [illegible] acres at $[illegible] per acre.
Adams County, Ind., Town Monroe, hard timber land, [illegible] acres, $[illegible] per acre.
Business property on the North Branch, improved; river-front docked.......[illegible]
Money to loan on improved city real estate at lowest rates.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP houses. Now is the time to buy. Rents are sure to advance in the spring.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., a first-class octagon stone-front, 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, stone steps, heavy stone coping, everything solid, lot 25x135 to 20-foot alley.
Adams-st., nice corner, 50 feet, with two good two-story frames, brick basement, houses, only $[illegible].
Adams-st., nice corner brick house, $4,[illegible].
Monroe-st., fine corner, with cottage.
Monroe-st., elegant stone-front, fine lot, $11,000.
Wood-st., 2-story and basement brick house, first-class order, nice locality, $7,000.
Jackson-st., very desirable 2-story brick, $[illegible].
Wilcox-av., fine cottage house, $[illegible].
Warren-av., choice locality, 2-story and basement stone-front house, brick barn, only $[illegible].
Washington-st., very desirable 2-story and basement stone-front.
Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, an A 1 strictly first-class frame house, 2-story and mansard, brick foundation, all modern conveniences, lot 30x115; a bargain if secured at once.
Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story and basement brick, with lot 25x125, brick barn, could not duplicate for money, [illegible].
Monroe-st., nice locality, cottage house, has hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc., $4,[illegible].
Jackson-st., a very desirable, well-built 2-story house, gas, bath, etc., lot 25x[illegible], frame barn, $4,[illegible].
Jackson-st., near Western-av., cottage house, 1½-story, 7 rooms, all newly-painted and nicely papered; gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; lot 24x125, frame barn, $4,[illegible].
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 111 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, south of Twenty-second-st., [illegible] rooms, [illegible] feet [illegible].
MICHIGAN-AV.—Large house, with 50-foot lot, north of Twenty-second-st., [illegible].
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Eighteenth-st., east front, $[illegible].
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Twentieth-st., west front, $[illegible].
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., only $[illegible].
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, on a choice corner south of Twenty-second-st., with south exposure, good brick barn, $[illegible].
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50-foot lot. Dining-room on parlor floor. This house is in perfect order, and is handsomely papered and frescoed. Furniture new about one year ago. With furniture, $[illegible]. Without furniture, $[illegible].
LAKE-AV.—Large house with 50-foot lot, south of Forty-third-st. [illegible]
WOODLAND PARK—Large house, with 50-foot lot; dining-room on parlor floor.
GROVELAND PARK—Brick house, with 40-foot lot.
ELLIS-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-fifth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., CORNER FORTY-[illegible], [illegible], with cottage and barn on rear of lot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 40 feet west front.
Michigan-av., corner north of Twentieth-st., [illegible].
[illegible] Michigan-av., 2-story and basement, marble front.
Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st., [illegible].
2534 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement, marble front.
1527 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement, brown-stone front. Cheap.
Wabash-av., second door north of Fourteenth-st., east front, 3-story and basement brick.
Inquire of GEORGE G. NEWBURY, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. PROPERTY:
[illegible]
GIBBS & CALKINS, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.:
[illegible] South Halsted-st., a two-story brick and lot, only $[illegible].
Also several pieces on Halsted-st., near Adams and Monroe.
[illegible] West Madison-st., with 25-foot lot, for $[illegible].
[illegible] West Madison-st., with 25-foot lot; price $[illegible].
Cottages and lots on West Indiana-st. at prices ranging from $[illegible] to $[illegible].
[illegible] and [illegible] West Taylor-st., corner of Sholto; well rented; price [illegible]. Look at it and make an offer. Houses are in fine repair; 2-story brick buildings, with all modern improvements; also brick barns.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH LA SALLE-ST., near Thirty-eighth, 50x125 feet east front, and 50x125 feet west front; very cheap.
GROVELAND PARK-AV., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., elegant residence lots at bargains to parties improving.
COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., two fine corners at low prices.
H. M. BACON, Room 32, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts., make a specialty of selling lots in the West Division. We have lots on all of the principal West Side streets. Call and look at our plats of cheap city lots. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES NEAR CORNER of West Madison-st. and Central-av., for a few days, at $1,000 per acre. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Adams and Morgan-sts., 125 by 83 with buildings; best corner to improve on the street.
Finest vacant lot on Lake-av., east front, 50 by 185.
Good frame house and lot on Forest-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.
M. WATKINS, 128 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV. NORTH OF Goethe-st., lot [illegible]. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick on Ontario-st., between Clark and Dearborn; [illegible] rooms. A fine investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS BETWEEN THIRTY-fifth and Thirty-ninth, Halsted and Laurel-sts., to be sold together to close an estate. We invite capitalists to examine this property, as the lots can be retailed at a large advance over price asked. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X188 FEET, EAST front, South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FOR MANUFACTURING purposes—That fine tract on Wentworth-av. just south of Stock-Yards' track, extending east to [illegible] tracks and crossed by "Y" to Stock-Yards track. This has unequaled railroad facilities, and can be had much below its value as it must be sold to close an estate. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER South Park-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., lot [illegible], with improvements thereon; renting for $[illegible] per annum; [illegible]. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., [illegible] Dearborn-st., splendid lot for manufacturing, being [illegible] feet, corner Seventeenth and La Salle-sts.; convenient to tracks of Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 101 La Salle-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Several vacant lots; also, houses and lots north of Twelfth-st.
[illegible] corner Twenty-ninth-st. Very choice.
[illegible] ft., east front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
A modern brick house, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.
Three brick dwellings, near Thirty-sixth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—A three-story and basement brick, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. East front.
A two-story brick basement, with barn, near Twenty-fifth-st. $[illegible].
[illegible] ft., corner Twenty-ninth-st. $[illegible] per foot.
Lot, 40-ft. front, near Thirtieth-st., very cheap to a party that will improve.
An elegant brown-stone, near Thirtieth-st., three stories and basement. Steam heating and every convenience. $[illegible].
FOREST-AV.—[illegible] ft., near Thirty-second-st. $[illegible] per foot.
OAK-AV.—50x150 ft., near Cottage Grove-av.
RHODES-AV.—5 lots, corner College-st.
4 lots, near Thirty-first-st. $30 per foot.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—A nice frame house, with 50-foot lot, near Thirty-first-st. $[illegible].
A stone-front, two stories and basement, near Thirty-third-st. $[illegible].
[illegible] ft. lot, near Thirty-second-st.
STATE-ST.—4 brick buildings, three stories, stores and dwellings, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.
[illegible] ft., near Thirty-first-st.
[illegible] ft. front, near Thirty-ninth-st.
50-ft. front, near Thirty-eighth-st.
[illegible] ft. front, near Thirty-first-st.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A nice frame dwelling and barn, with 44-ft. lot, near Vernon-av. $[illegible].
VERNON-AV.—A brick dwelling, two stories and basement, near Thirty-second-st. $4,[illegible].
2 vacant lots, near Thirty-third-st. $[illegible].
WABASH-AV.—[illegible] ft., corner Twenty-eighth-st. Cheap.
[illegible] ft., east front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
A fine stone-front house, three stories and basement, 15 rooms, near Harmon-court.
GROVELAND PARK-AV.—A stone-front, 2 stories, D.-R. and K. on parlor floor, near Thirtieth-st. $7,[illegible].
70-ft. front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
2 cottages, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 7 rooms. $[illegible].
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—[illegible]-ft. front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
2 cottages, with 25-ft. lots.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—20 acres at a great bargain. Only $[illegible] per acre.
HYDE PARK—[illegible] ft. on Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st. $[illegible].
[illegible] ft. on Greenwood-av., near Forty-seventh-st. $[illegible].
[illegible] acres, Vincennes-av. and Forty-second-st.
[illegible] acres, Fifty-fifth and Halsted-sts.
40 acres, Fifty-fifth and Wood-sts.
GAGE ET AL. SUB.—[illegible] lots, between Thirty-fifth and Stock-Yards, near Halsted-st.
Also, houses and lots on the West Side at low figures.
GEO. R. CLARKE & CO.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY.

SOUTH SIDE.

Washington-st.—27 feet, near Wabash-av.
Madison-st.—25 feet, improved, near Franklin-st.
State-st.—3-story and basement brick, No. 465, with lot 20x138 feet, one-half cash, $[illegible].
State-st.—Two three-stories frame, Nos. 1300 and 1302, with lot [illegible] feet, $[illegible].
State-st.—50 feet, east front, near Polk-st., to be vacated May 1, 1882, $600 per foot.
Third-av.—Improved lot, $[illegible].
Pacific-av.—[illegible] feet, near Harrison-st., cheap.
Clark-st.—25-foot lot, near Polk-st., $10,000.
Van Buren-st.—20 or 40 feet, near Fifth-av.
Calumet-av.—Fine improved lot, near Twenty-second-st., at a decided bargain.
Indiana-av.—Fine brown-stone front.
Wabash-av.—50-foot lot, corner Forty-eighth-st.
Wentworth-av.—House and lot, near Thirty-first-st.
Dearborn-st.—
No. 3715 for $[illegible].
Fine corner with 2-story house, east front, $5,500.
Vacant lot near Twenty-fifth-st., $1,[illegible].
No. 3756 for $2,[illegible].
Cottage Grove-av.—
Fine house and lot, near Twenty-fifth-st., with two houses on South Park-av., $7,000.
Fine corner, 132 feet, with buildings, cheap.
Prairie-av.—Northeast corner Thirty-second-st., 111 by 165 feet.
Woodland Park—125 feet, facing lake and monument.
Twenty-second-st.—20, 40, or 60 feet, near Archer-av.
Fourth-av.—25 feet, near Taylor-st., west front.
Michigan-av.—[illegible] feet, near Twenty-ninth-st.
F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY BARNES & PARISH Real Estate and Renting Agents, 157 La Salle-st.:
West Madison-st., 24 or 48x125, improved.
Randolph-st., near Elizabeth, 50x[illegible], improved.
West Van Buren-st., fine corner with two stores and flats above, and three two-story brick dwellings, now rented for $1,[illegible] per year; good investment.
Artesian-av., 3 brick cottages, together or separate.
Leavitt-st., near Adams, [illegible], improved.
Washington-st., near Peoria, 25x[illegible], improved.
[illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] Webster-av., two-story and basement brick houses, good brick barns, lots 25x125.
[illegible] Kruger-st., two-story brick house, only $[illegible].
Halsted-st., Lake View, two-story concrete brick house, two-story frame barn, lot 50x125.
Groveland Park-av., 3-story and base. stone-front.
[illegible] Prairie-av., 2-story frame, brick ex., brick barn.
[illegible] Wabash-av., two-story frame, brick basement, fine condition, lot 25x[illegible] feet.
[illegible] West Polk-st., two two-story brick houses.
Thirty-seventh-st., corner of Vincennes-av., lot [illegible], with two houses.
Thirty-seventh-st., corner of Stanton-av., lot [illegible], with two two-story and basement frame houses.
[illegible] West Erie-st., lot 25x125 feet.
[illegible] Wabash-av., two-story and basement frame. Will exchange for vacant city property.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:
Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st., octagon stone-front house with extension, brick barn, lot 25x[illegible].
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., octagon stone-front house, 10 rooms, $[illegible].
Monroe-st., stone-front house containing 13 rooms, brick barn, lot 25x[illegible] feet.
Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., octagon stone-front house with extension.
Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., stone-front house, dining-room on first floor.
Monroe-st., near Wood, brick house of 12 rooms, lot [illegible].
[illegible]-st., near Leavitt, octagon front brick house, lot [illegible] feet.
Monroe-st., near Hoyne, brick house, 12 rooms; price $[illegible].

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, [illegible]:
CENTRAL BUSINESS BLOCKS.
We have several such properties for sale at prices that give the purchaser a good one, and ranging from $[illegible] to $[illegible].
STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-FIRST.
[illegible] feet front at less than the market price. Bargain.
[illegible] feet near Thirty-sixth-st., cheap.
WOODLAND PARK.
Four 40-foot lots fronting Douglas Monument and overlooking the lake. Want an offer on 50 feet.
CALUMET-AV.
[illegible] feet near Thirty-third-st., [illegible] bargain.
[illegible]
WABASH-AV., NORTH OF TWELFTH-ST.
[illegible] feet and building for $[illegible]. A Bargain.

FOR SALE—
Three-story and basement octagon stone-front, West Side, near Union Park, $[illegible]; first-class order; bargain; will be sold this week.
5 acres fronting Humboldt Park Boulevard, [illegible].
[illegible]
Three-story and basement octagon, brick, South Side, near Thirty-first-st., $[illegible] to $[illegible].
[illegible] on West Madison-st., near Desplaines, with building, $[illegible]; can sell at all cash.
SUBURBAN.
[illegible] feet at Hyde Park, near depot, $[illegible] per foot.
[illegible] feet on Woodlawn-av., near Fifty-first-st., Boulevard, $[illegible] per foot.
[illegible] feet at Normal School, near depot, $[illegible] per foot.
[illegible] acres, South Side, $[illegible], bargain.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1363 FULTON-ST., 2-STORY brick residence; lot 25x125 deep to alley; corner of Francisco and Fulton; convenient to steam or horse-cars. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST.—25X100 feet, with frame improvements, which will rent for all locations to work; price, $[illegible]. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—142 FEET ON WEST JACKSON-st.; price only $[illegible] per foot. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25X110 FEET, ON NORTH Wells-st., near Ohio, at $[illegible] per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON West Lake-st., near Oakley; brick front; the best place on street. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR Jackson, [illegible] feet, at $[illegible] per foot; terms, one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—33X167 FEET, EAST front, South Park-av., opposite Thirtieth-st., $[illegible] per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—485 CARROLL-AV., OCTAgon stone-front, 3-story attic and basement; lot [illegible] feet deep to alley; a bargain. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., [illegible] Dearborn-st.: 3-story and basement brick houses on Arbor place, near Sheldon-st., for $[illegible] each; lots good size; houses alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—$6,500—ELLIS-AV., NEAR Fortieth-st., octagon brick residence, elegant gas-fixtures, furnace, large bath, 2-story barn; lot [illegible] feet deep to alley. This is one of the nicest places and localities on the South Side. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FORSALE—LOT ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., at $[illegible] per foot. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3533 LA SALLE-ST., near Thirty-fifth-st. station; lot [illegible]; house [illegible], 11 rooms on ground floor; has hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, stationary tubs, marble mantels, etc., finely finished, and very conveniently arranged; will be sold cheap and on easy terms if taken at once. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Halsted; these lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., commencing 75 feet south of Thirty-ninth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-st., [illegible] feet above northwest corner Blackhawk. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a home on the West Side call and look at the long list of houses for sale by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK ON West Madison-st., paying a good income; a good chance for capitalists. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] INDIANA-AV., NINE-room brick house and barn, with furnace, gas-fixtures, and all conveniences, $[illegible]. GIBBS & CALKINS, 159 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
[illegible], east front, with frame building, on Sherman-st., near Polk.
2-story house, new, 12 rooms, nice order, water up and down, baths, mantels, etc., lot [illegible], east front, on Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.
2-story store and 5 rooms below, 4 rooms above, with lot, on West Madison-st., near Leavitt.
Cottage, 10 rooms, nice order, and lot, on Ohio-st., between Clark and La Salle.
Cottage and lot on Portland-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., $1,[illegible].
South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second, 3 houses and lots.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, and lot.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 12-room house, modern improvements, and lot 30x125, east front.
CHEAP LOTS.
Vincennes-av., northwest corner Bryant, 50x[illegible].
5 lots on Twenty-fifth-st., near Hanover.
West Twelfth-st., between Lincoln and Wood, 4 lots, north front.
Thirty-first-st., near Dearborn, 1 lot.
Southeast corner Wood and Rebecca-sts., 50x[illegible].
Bushnell-st., southwest corner Portland-av.
Halsted-st., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Twenty-sixth, 1 lot.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., east front, 25x[illegible].
Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., east front, 25x[illegible].
Wentworth-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-st., 2 lots, sewer, water, gas, paving paid.
Market-st., near Congress, [illegible].
Archer-av., near Hanover-st., [illegible].
FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 153 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Washington-st., east of Union Park, a very fine stone-front house, with attic, brick barn; house 25 feet, with south front; the owner paid $18,000; price $12,000.
Washington-st., near Paulina, 2-story and basement brick house, finished in black walnut; price $7,000, with assessments paid.
Washington-st., near Robey, 2-story and basement brick, cheap for $[illegible].
Washington-st., near Hoyne, large frame house, with 25-foot lot, good barn.
Washington-st., west of Leavitt, 2-story and basement stone-front, with attic; one of the finest built houses west of Union Park, and the cheapest house on the street, for $[illegible].
Warren-av., near Oakley, 2-story and basement brick, cheap for $4,500.
Monroe-st., near Laflin, 2-story and basement brick, $[illegible].
Hoyne-av., near Adams, 2-story frame, lot 25x120, $[illegible].
Van Buren-st., near Robey, brick store and flat over; rents for $[illegible]; cheap at $[illegible].
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, brick barn, cheap; $[illegible].
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, lot 25x125, good barn; rents $[illegible]; $[illegible].
Some fine places on Wabash-av. cheap.
Lots on Adams-st., near Oakley, 25x[illegible].
Lot on Monroe-st., east of Ashland-av.
Lots on Jackson-st., near Laflin.
Lots on Honore-st., near Adams, very cheap.
Lots on Lake-av., east front, near Thirtieth-st.; very desirable location and cheap.
Lots on Thirty-fifth-st., fine corner, both streets paved, very cheap for $100 per foot.
Lot on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second, east front.
Lots on State-st., near Thirty-fifth.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.:
Improved business property centrally located
On South Water and East River-sts.
On Randolph and Lake-sts.
On Market and Status-sts.
On North Clark and Wells-sts.
Two beautiful residences near depots on Illinois Central.
Dwelling houses on Ellis and Lake-avs.
Dwellings on Oakwood-av. and Vincennes Railroad.
Dwellings on Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts.
And other streets and avenues in Hyde Park.
Also splendid residence property unimproved.
On Michigan and Prairie-avs.
On Ellis, Oakwood, and Union-avs.
On both Drexel and Grand boulevards.
And several other streets near city limits.
Call at office and examine property.

FOR SALE—BY ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block:
WEST MADISON-ST.
$125,000—Block of stone fronts paying 10 per cent.
$[illegible]—Block of 4 brick stores, will pay 11 per cent.
$[illegible]—3-story stone-front, 40x110 feet.
$[illegible]—Brick stores and flats, 42x115 feet.
$[illegible]—Frame stores and flats, 40x125 feet.
$[illegible]—4-story and basement marble-front, [illegible].
$[illegible]—3-story brick, stores and flats, 42x[illegible].
$[illegible]—3-story brick store and flats.
$[illegible]—24x[illegible] feet near river, frame improvements.
$[illegible]—25x125 feet near Winchester-av.
$[illegible]—25x[illegible] feet, frame improvements.
$[illegible]—24x125 feet, frame store and flats.
$[illegible]—50x125 feet, vacant, near Western-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
West Madison-st., A 1 corner, fine rents.
West Madison-st., [illegible], improved; good rents.
West Madison-st., [illegible], growing fast, $[illegible] per foot.
West Madison-st., [illegible], cheapest on street.
West Madison, [illegible], store; good locality.
West Madison, [illegible].
West Madison; brick stores, good rentals.
West Madison, elegant place, about $[illegible].
West Madison-st.; some of the best investments in the market; not advertised.
Halsted-st., north of Harrison, fine corner; also, inside lots cheap.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WALNUT-ST., 25 x124 to alley, vacant, adjoining Nos. 249 and 251, between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts., price $1,[illegible]. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3805 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house; lot 24x124 feet; $[illegible]. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—46X150 FEET, EAST front, North Clark-st., $[illegible] per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $[illegible]. [illegible] lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. [illegible], $[illegible]. HENRY WALLER JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE-FRONT 15-room residence on Ogden-av., facing Union Park. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., [illegible] Dearborn-st.: No. [illegible] West Van Buren-st., $[illegible]; elegant marble-front house; price very low.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS ON South Water, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State, Wabash, and Michigan-avs. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—282 PARK-AV., STONE-front residence, with brick barn; lot [illegible] front by [illegible] to alley. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, [illegible] feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES SOUTHWEST corner Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON MICHIgan and Indiana-avs., at Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 WITH TWO-STORY house at Maplewood; four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam-cars. Price $1,[illegible], on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 40-ACRE tract near depot on Ninety-fifth-st., east of [illegible] and one mile north of Pullman, [illegible]; and a tract of [illegible] acres adjoining the above. Price low; terms easy. [illegible], 140 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST IMPROVED and unimproved property in Evanston, Winnetka, Rogers Park, Ravenswood, and other good towns. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 9 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—220 FEET (10 LOTS), [illegible] and Forty-third-sts., $[illegible] per foot; will sell lots singly to suit each. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A 60-ACRE FARM, ONLY 12 miles from the city, joining the village of Park Ridge, with good house and barn and young orchard, convenient to depot. Very desirable. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT Railroad, [illegible] of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND 50-foot lot, 2½ blocks from depot, at Irving Park; $[illegible]. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 9 Tribune Building, or G. D. BARRETT, 11 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Prairie-av. and Forty-seventh-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CORNER INDIana-av. and Fiftieth-st.
GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDing lot on Hyde Park-av., overlooking the lake, north of Forty-seventh-st. This place will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE tracts between Cottage Grove and Woodlawn-avs., just south of Midway Plaisance. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON FIFTY-first-st., corner of Greenwood-av., two blocks east of Drexel-boulevard, at the point where Drexel fountain is to be located. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES ON GARFIELD (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard, southeast corner of Halsted-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRONTAGES ON Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., near Fifty-eighth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FRONTAGES on Grand boulevard, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and Fifty-eighth-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES GOOD HIGH-rolling land three miles south of Pullman very cheap. 95 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—100X114 FEET NORTHWEST corner Forty-seventh and Dearborn-sts.; will sell in one tract or in lots. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 acres, one block or all, Seventy-ninth-st., between R. & O. R. R. and [illegible].
GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—500 FEET, SOUTH SIDE Forty-fifth-st., from Greenwood to Ellis-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EAST AND WEST FRONTage on [illegible], near Forty-ninth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HAMMOND—40 TO 160 acres.
Garfield—10, 20, or 40 acres very cheap.
South Chicago—Three splendid tracts, bargains.
Pullman—40 acres or less just adjoining Englewood; several small tracts near Western Indiana Railway; also 10 acres at Humboldt Park; 7 acres on Milwaukee-av.; 5 acres corner State and Fifty-fifth-st., and 5 acres near South Park. All these just adjoin city improvements all around, and should have been subdivided years ago.
Also, genuine bargains at Hyde Park, South Englewood, Normal, on canal, Hinsdale, Riverside, Hawthorne, Maywood, Austin, Park Ridge, Norwood, Avondale, Maplewood, Evanston, Rogers Park, and in every direction.
Also, the choicest tract on north lake shore at half-price asked for land adjoining.
Also, 50 or less acres 3 miles from city at great bargain if taken at once. A prominent firm are retailing adjoining tract at more per lot than our party asks per acre. Look this up; such bargains are rare.
Acres a specialty. S. DELAMATER & SON, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75X170, WABASH-AV., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50x161, Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.
50x161, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
50x161, fronts South Park, near Fifty-fourth-st.
4 lots on Thirty-ninth-st., near Butler.
10 lots, South Dearborn-st., near Forty-fourth.
10 lots, State-st., near Fifty-third.
10 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av.
20 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.
24 lots, corner Leavitt and Moore-sts.
20 lots, West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Ashland-av.
40 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.
50 lots outside fire limits and adjoining city limits on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs., four miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
40 acres near Garfield, only $[illegible] an acre; a capitalist paid $1,[illegible] an acre for this valuable tract ten years ago. Also 10 acres at $[illegible] an acre, ¼ cash, balance on time.
Fine tract on Madison-st., near Oak Park, at a sacrifice.
A choice bargain on the Boulevard, very cheap.
Also two on South Park, small cash payment.
Choice acre tract at South Chicago and another one at Pullman.
160 acres on Calumet, $[illegible] an acre.
NELSON THOMASSON, 170 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for investment. I have for sale the N ½ of Sec. 36, 37, 14; this tract lies near the junction of Calumet River with Calumet Lake, and has a frontage of about [illegible] feet on Calumet River; in view of the great improvements on Calumet Lake and river this is a valuable piece of property for investment. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—118 FEET SOUTHEAST corner Cottage Grove-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., fronting the South Park near Drexel Fountain; also 21 lots in same block on Drexel and Madison-avs.; above property must be sold; want offer.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT KENWOOD fronting the lake, on east side of Hyde Park-av., opposite Fiftieth-st.
Also the 5-acre block on north side of Fifty-first-st., between Hyde Park and Jefferson-avs.
GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF Sec. 15, 38, 13. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 520 ACRES 18 miles from Chicago, on a good thoroughfare, convenient to railroad station. This is one of the best farms in Cook County; good orchard and buildings, supplied with fine spring water. Must be sold. A bargain can be expected. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad. HENRY WALLER JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HOME—The brick residence and brick carriage-house, occupying three acres of ground in the village of Park Ridge, convenient to depot; this is a choice home and can be bought cheap. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE agricultural, timber, coal, and mineral lands in West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Farms and unimproved lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.
A large list of wild lands and improved farms in Iowa to be sold at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. Inclose stamp for particulars.
D. C. BECKER & CO., 183 South Clark-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—640-ACRE FARM IN FORD County, Ill., 4 miles from depot. This farm has two houses and two barns; it is well adapted for stock or grain. $[illegible] per acre. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HAMMOND, IND., 160 acres favorably located on a new railroad near town. Bargain. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—A FARM containing 181 acres under cultivation, near Seneca, in the town of Brookfield, La Salle County, Ill., about 77 miles from Chicago. Address JOHN GALNAR, 241 Ninth-av., New York City.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 BRICK stores [illegible] in a pleasant town for farm or farming land in Iowa. CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH a favorably located residence on South side avenue; price $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Give full particulars. Address V 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—WEST SIDE PROPERTY. Can make quick cash sales. If you have any property for sale or to rent, list it with us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 405 Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON PIANOS, furniture, etc., without removal, and other collaterals; rates reasonable; no commissions. [illegible] Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1864.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—
At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.
Municipal bonds negotiated.
Mortgage bought and sold.
Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.
[illegible]
Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 120 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books and Scandinavian [illegible]. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upward, at 6 per cent. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 180 and 182 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards on real estate security. Inquire of E. M. SHANTNER, 22 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, [illegible] East Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 6 and 7 per cent; money on hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 159 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR PIANO call and look at the "Steck," and other good makes. HORACE BRANCH, 238 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

NO RENT TO PAY. CAN GIVE BARgains in 6 second-hand pianos and organs on time or for cash. Can be seen at 45 South Elizabeth-st., between West Madison and Washington.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
ON MONTHLY
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY STORY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY & PAYMENTS
MONTHLY CAMP, PAYMENTS
MONTHLY 188 and 190 PAYMENTS
MONTHLY State- PAYMENTS
MONTHLY st. PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
PAYMENTS.

THE POPULAR
KIMBALL PIANO,
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE,
AT W. W. KIMBALL'S

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and squares—established 1851—are equal to any manufactured; 23,000 now in use; sold on $10 monthly payments. Call at warerooms and examine and get price before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SHAAF, [illegible] West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND WILCOX & Gibbs sewing-machine. Must be in good order. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.: 8-room brick, near Ashland-av., $25; [illegible] North Sangamon-st., 10 rooms, $40; 482 West Adams-st., 11 rooms, $35; 29 North Irving-place, 6 rooms, $16; 380 Warren-av., brown stone, $50; 223 West Congress-st., $[illegible].

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Flournoy-st., near Campbell-av.; barn. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 63 NORTH SHELDON-st., corner of Fulton, two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale—[illegible] South Ashland-av., a 2-story and basement stone-front dwelling of 11 rooms. For terms apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3453 PRAIRIE-AV., 10-ROOM frame dwelling, in good condition. JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 157 La Salle-st.:
WEST DIVISION.
[illegible] Artesian-av., brick cottage; 4 rooms, water, etc.
Coblentz-st., near Western-av., flats of 3 rooms each in new building.
Francisco-st., near Lake, three 2-story bricks, six rooms each, modern improvements.
[illegible] Hubbard-st., 2-story cottage, 6 rooms.
22 North Irving-place, second floor, 6 rooms.
SOUTH DIVISION.
[illegible] Indiana-av., 2-story basement brick; 10 rooms; modern improvements; good barn.
[illegible] State-st., flat of 4 rooms on fourth floor.
[illegible] State-st., flat of 4 rooms on second floor.
[illegible] Forest-av., 2-story frame, brick basement; 10 rooms; modern improvements.
NORTH DIVISION.
[illegible] Fullerton-av., 2-story, basement, and mansard-roof stone-front, 12 rooms; all modern improvements.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
[illegible] State-st., 2 double stores and basements, [illegible] feet each.
[illegible] West Madison-st., store and basement, [illegible] feet.
Madison-st., second, third, and fourth floors, [illegible] feet, in brick building, centrally located, elevator and all improvements, from Jan. 1.
Jackson-st., four-story and basement brick building, [illegible] feet, elevator, from May 1.
La Salle-st., a fine room, suitable for banking office.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
[illegible] Johnson-place, 2-story and basement brick in nice order; 10 rooms; has furnace and gas-fixtures.
243 and 245 Thirty-seventh-st., new 2-story brick.
25 Winthrop-place, [illegible] and [illegible] Cypress-st., and 2 Ashland-st., cosy 2-story [illegible] brick.
24 Wisconsin-st., new 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] Warren-av., 2-story brick, heated by steam.
Stores 7[illegible] West Madison-st. and [illegible] Cottage Grove-av., with living rooms.
Evanston, a nice 2-story 10-room frame house, modern improvements, furnace.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house of 13 rooms, modern improvements, in first-class condition; to a desirable tenant favorable terms will be given. Apply to H. H. HURLBUT or F. F. STRONG, 207 West Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NEAT, NEW 7-ROOM COTtage, hydrant cistern, near station six miles out; half-hourly trains, 7 cents fare; $[illegible]. C. H. HALE, [illegible] Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts. Flats—6 new flats corner Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st.; 2 flats, 279 West Madison-st., 7 rooms each; 217 West Congress-st., 6 rooms, $[illegible]; [illegible] West Washington-st., 6 nice rooms, $[illegible]; [illegible] West Fourteenth-st., [illegible] South Green-st., 5 rooms, $[illegible], near Madison; 14 North Curtis-st., 5 rooms, $[illegible]; [illegible] Walnut-st., 5 rooms, $[illegible]; 3119 South Halsted-st., 5 rooms, $[illegible].

TO RENT—600 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., flat of three rooms, first floor rear, $[illegible]. A. T. GALT, 89 Randolph-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, THIRD story, [illegible] Madison-st. LEAHY, [illegible] Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED, pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BASEMENT and third floor. Call at 3747 Johnson-place. References required.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT ROOMS AT 116 Monroe-st., suitable for office or dwelling purposes. Price $[illegible] per month. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st., one large room, nicely furnished; fire, gas, and bath; also three rooms for housekeeping.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BARN No. 30 North Sangamon-st. Rent $[illegible] per month. Apply as per card on house.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BUILDING ON LAKE-ST., near Fifth-av., 20x150 feet. Building on Fifth-av., near Monroe-st., 20x[illegible] feet. Building on Wabash-av., near Washington-st., 20x[illegible] feet. Lofts on Lake-st., near Fifth-av., [illegible] feet; 255 Fifth-av., [illegible] and other buildings, stores, lofts, etc. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 286 HUBBARD-ST., corner North Centre-av., with store room, shed and barn; $[illegible]. PETERSON & BAY, [illegible] East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE 106 SOUTH CLARK-st. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 6, 115 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, NO. 157 EAST Van Buren-st. Inquire at 130 Dearborn-st., in bank.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF LOWER floor and basement office room, and two lofts in a South Water-st. store, near Wabash-av., with water elevator; good location and facilities for a butter and cheese or dried-fruit business; rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant and business. Metropolitan Block, [illegible] Randolph-st., Room [illegible]. E. S. HULBURD.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELEGANT store on Lake-st. for office room to proper party representing right line of goods; first-class location. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.: Part of an office on ground floor.

TO RENT—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; best down-town location in the city. Part or whole of furniture for sale. For further information apply at 126 State-st., Room 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—261 AND 263 STATE-ST., 1-story, 41 Michigan-av., third floor, with use of elevator. PERRY, Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATEly, furnished house till the 1st of May, by small family; rent not to exceed $[illegible] or $[illegible] per month; must be in good location. References given and required. Address V 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING on the corner of a street or alley, or to have a plain building put up suitable for manufacturing purposes on lease for five years; somewhere between Adams and Sixteenth-sts. east of State. Address V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3, 5, OR 4 UNfurnished rooms on first or second floor, with or without board. Address W. W. WORLD, Post-Office Box 418.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF about 6 rooms, on West Side, at not more than $[illegible] per month; not south of Congress nor west of Lincoln-sts. Address V 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT of 2 or 3 rooms, unfurnished, north of Twelfth-st. Address, with full particulars, V 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished room and breakfast with refined private family by young German merchant. Good price for first-class accommodations. V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; South Side preferred, between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts., east of Wabash-av. Address V 41, Tribune.

BOOKS.

BRITANNICA ENCYCLOPEDIA; LATest; a complete set to date (sheep), $[illegible]; a fine new set, very cheap, at CHAPIN'S.
Johnson's Encyclopedia, half-morocco, $[illegible], at CHAPIN'S.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, magazines, and music. Call or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

ILLINOIS LAW REPORTS; FIRST 22 volumes, $3 a volume; hard to find a better bargain, at CHAPIN'S.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A practical business-man to join me in buying the best paying manufacturing business in the city. The business was organized three years ago, and I have had continuous superintendency of it since. Goods are sold by the largest jobbers in this country, and the business has paid $[illegible] this year; $[illegible] is necessary; more can be used. Best of references given and expected. V 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A MANufacturing business already established and running successfully, who can furnish some capital to extend the trade. Address V 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $20,000 to join party with same amount to engage in stock raising west of the Mississippi River. D. C. BECKER & CO., 183 South Clark-st., Room 18.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Unsurpassed facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, and produce; excellent facilities and easy means of access; terms and insurance low. [illegible] East Kinzie-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 180 and 182 West Monroe-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—SOPRANO FOR COMPANY of established reputation, now traveling; company comprises four people; vocalists and musicians; [illegible]. Address V [illegible], Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE BUSINESS-MAN WHO can command $5,000 or more can secure a half-interest in the nicest manufacturing business in the city. It has paid $[illegible] this year, and has been established three years. Sickness is the only reason for selling. The practical man will remain in the business. No old stock to buy. Thorough investigation asked and references exchanged. V 26, Tribune.

ANY WHOLESALE OR LARGE REtail dry-goods or millinery house doing business in the West who desires a resident New York buyer can make arrangements with a competent party who is constantly in the market buying for his own business. Address A B, Box 111, Station A Post-Office, New York.

A YOUNG MAN FULLY ACQUANTED with the manufacture of glucose, and capable of constructing a works, would like to engage with parties to start a works, or would accept a position in a working house. W. S. S., Box 422, Hudson, Mich.

A DENTAL STUDENT DESIRING practice will insert gold fillings for cost of gold. For appointment address V 22, Tribune office.

BOARDING-HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS for rent; furniture for sale cheap for cash. Address V 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CLEAN STOCK OF DRUGS, jewelry, and notions in a live business town of 800 inhabitants on main line of Illinois Central Railroad, 120 miles from Chicago; splendid chance for a live druggist; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Lock-box No. 3, R. F. F., Lostant, La Salle Co., Ill.

FURNISHED HOTEL—20 ROOMS, 60 miles of Chicago, on I. C. R. R.; only hotel; rent moderate. References required. Address Box 117, Clifton, Ill.

FOR SALE—SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND factory, located in one of the best towns in the West. Factory running every day and doing a prosperous business. For further information address ABBOTT & KINSLEY, Marshalltown, Ia.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND DESIRAble stock of dry goods and carpets (retail), in one of the most thriving Iowa towns; business of 1881, $[illegible]. Or a partner will be taken, if the proper person applies. About $[illegible] will be required to buy a one-half partnership. Sickness is the cause of desiring any change. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL, FIXTURES, and stock of an established millinery store—of Mitchell & Co., 121 East Twenty-second-st. The whole will invoice about $[illegible], to be sold with or without stock; good reasons for selling; rent reasonable. Apply to Brphans' Agency, Room 23 Times Building.

FOR SALE—GROCERY CENTRALLY located; cash sales about $100 a day; no trust; stock and fixtures about $[illegible]. Address V 39, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINE GROCERY STAND on Halsted-st., all complete for business; horse and wagon; 6 living-rooms.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A TWO-STORY house and lot, with blacksmith shop; good blacksmith business established; must sell on account of poor health. Call on JOHN A. WARD, 325 South Clark-st., or THEODORE SCHEWE, Mount Forest, Ill.

FOR SALE—SALOON WITH 4 NICE living rooms; cheap rent and two years' lease. Everything furnished first-class. Call on premises. 169 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND shoe store in thriving town in Wisconsin; three railroads. Apply to GEO. W. LUDLOW & CO., 152 and 154 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL HALF INterest in drug-store to competent party to take charge. Address V 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE PAYING saloon, with everything in it to make money—bowling-alley, shooting-gallery, and pool-tables, all in good order, and best corner on West Side—Halsted and Harrison-sts. V 48, Tribune office.

I WOULD LIKE TO INVEST FROM $1,000 to $2,000 in some well established manufacturing business; partnership preferred. Address W 2, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its size in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$[illegible] worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE OWNER OF A VALUBLE AND recently-patented household article, nothing like it in market, offers all or part interest or sale. Address V 33, Tribune office.

THE "ANGLO-AMERICAN SMOKE-Burner," the best in the market; see its workings at the Washingtonian Home, and send for its testimonials; rights and territory for sale. UNION PARK R. E. OFFICE, 575 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RETAIL CIGARstand on either State, Dearborn, Clark, Randolph, or Madison-sts. for cash. Will treat all answers confidentially. State full particulars. V 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $75 FOR OFfice work and $ for country, with small capital. H. W. PELHAM & CO., 119 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SPLENDID BUSINESS opening; exclusive territory free; new business and goods in great demand; permanent and remunerative; small capital required; of special interest to sewing-machine agents. Send for particulars to BAILEY & ABBOTT, Western office 8 Washington-st., Room 17, Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 to buy a retiring partner's interest in pleasant, well-paying manufacturing business. Address V 29, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3 per week.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—SINGLE room to rent with board.

TWO ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS table board in a very desirable location on Chicago-av., near State, from Jan. 1. Apply at Room 3 Tribune Building.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED large rooms on North Side, convenient to business centre, with excellent table board. V 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—607 NORTH CLARK-ST.—One large and well-furnished back parlor to a young couple, or 1 or 2 gentlemen, at liberal price.

WEST SIDE.

283 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT south-front room, and one on parlor floor, with board; every convenience; to first-class parties only.

SOUTH SIDE.

288 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, with good board; home comforts; $5 to $7 per week.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—[illegible] South Clark-st.; rooms from 50c.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 20 ADAMS-st.—Rooms with board, en suite or single; from $1 to $1 per day; transients, $1.50 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State.—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents to $1 secures elegant rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 150 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND HEATED ROOM WANTed by single gentleman; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO YOUNG gentlemen in select private family. Best of references. V 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED rooms in private family; vicinity of Thirty-ninth and Grand boulevard. Address V 24, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN FROM the East, of good business abilities and experience, with $[illegible] cash in hand, desires to identify himself with some substantial and safe enterprise west of the Mississippi. The best of references as to character and business qualifications. No mere speculator need apply. V 60, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH AN ESTABlished trade wishes to engage with responsible grain commission house as solicitor on the road after Jan. 1. V 32, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF FELT, COMPOSITION, and gravel roofing done at the lowest rates and old roofs repaired by J. WILKINS FORD & CO., 81 and 83 West Washington-st. Established sixteen years in Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CIGARS—JOB LOTS IN 100'S AT $15, IN 50's at $8 per 100; sent C. O. D., fully guaranteed. Price-list free. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; good care; terms low. Correspondence confidential, or will call. Address V 56, Tribune.

STOAKES' AUTOMATIC SHADING Pen and inks. A. J. BURBANK, General Western Agent, Room 5 Tribune Building.

THE PERPETUAL CO—THE LATEST and best of all good things. Thousands of dollars given in prizes. One sample 25 cts. For sale everywhere. ALBERT E. GAGE & CO., P.-O. Box 1,337, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—OFFICE ATTORNEY; ONE in years, without connection with advocacy preferring court practice; a fair day opportunity. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A MEAT MARket, or would go into partnership with responsible party with some cash. Address V 75, Tribune.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET OF woodworking machinery in good running order; can be used to manufacture furniture or sash and doors; rent for building, [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] West [illegible].

WANTED—MALE HELP.

DRUGGISTS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—MUST speak English and either German or Scandinavian; must be competent in all branches of the business. Apply at 207 Division-st.

WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITER. Address V 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LOcal fire insurance office; one of experience and ability required. Address W 12, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—CIGAR MAKERS CAN find steady employment at the following prices: Clear seed, $7, seed and Havana, $8 to $10 per 1,000. ED ASCHERMANN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TWO MACHINEMEN, ONE to take charge of their department and one to take charge of each department in large factory; must understand the business and not afraid to work themselves. Address GEO. DUTY, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHer on blank and printed work. Apply at once. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—A MAN IN PACKINGroom of wholesale house; Scandinavian preferred. Address W 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER WHO understands the homemade candy business thoroughly, and capable of taking charge of factory if necessary; must be strictly sober and industrious. Address, stating wages expected and references, DODGE & SEWARD, 119 North Main-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—PAINTER, MUST BE FAmiliar with frescoing. Give name, references, and wages required. Address V 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX BLACKSMITHS ON light or heavy work; two heavy body makers; two light body makers; two gear makers. Good wages and steady employment. Address Box 228 South Bend, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOlicitors; only men of experience, who can earn at least $2,000 a year, need apply; systematic or life-insurance solicitors preferred. Address, stating age, business experience, etc., M 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY JAN. 1, SALESMEN for the city and the Western States by a wholesale wine and liquor house that makes a specialty of foreign goods only. Address, with references, S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced and practical yardman to superintend extensive lumber yard in Iowa. Must bring highest testimonials. International Employment Bureau, 205 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN who understand the crockery, glassware, and lamp business. Those with established routes preferred. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 83 and 85 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE DRUGGIST or responsible individual to take control of a new and rapidly selling article, sold by druggists, for Chicago and vicinity; no competition and profits large. Address H. R. O., Sherman House.

WANTED—SALESMEN EVERYwhere; also State agents; must be members of Masonic or Odd-Fellows order; legitimate business. CARSON & CO., 164 La Salle-st., Room 45.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVeler for a large confectionery house having an acquaintance with the wholesale trade of Ohio and the South. Address with reference PAUL D. HAYWARD, 117 Lake-st.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN—A high-rate, No. 1 man, with a large acquaintance on the road, now engaged or not, to invest in an enterprise where part of his services and skill will clear him $5,000 the first year; all secured. V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED mixed-paint salesman, acquainted with Iowa and Western trade. Must give experience and reference in letter of application. Address V 19, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Call at 101 Park-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist about the house; one who can go home nights. Apply immediately at 1311 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SMART GIRLS FOR general housework. International Employment Bureau, 205 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—STITCHERS ON SEWINGmachines run by power. J. OHNSTEIN & CO.'S slipper factory, 191 to 197 Randolph-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKfolders in bindery. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 169 Clark-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A CASHIER IN wholesale house desires a similar position or that of bookkeeper in reliable house. Refers to present employers. Address L, 24 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGIStered druggist of eight years' experience; speaks German and English; has had one year's city experience. Can furnish the best of references. For particulars address P.-O. Box 682, Kankakee, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with good morals, pluck, and energy in some wholesale or retail house; can furnish a bonus or a few hundred dollars if required. Can give the best of references. V 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for wholesale grocery house or tobacco house; established trade through Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Good references. V 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUSINESS man of large experience and good executive ability is open to an engagement Jan. 1 in any responsible place offering satisfactory remuneration. References of the highest character. Address V 38, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN competent to take charge of correspondence in a large wholesale house; has had experience. Address V 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING and entry clerk after Jan. 1, by a man of experience in the iron, stove, or hardware business. Is acquainted with the trade and can give first-class city references. M. WALLACE, 361 State-st.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER by first-class man. Address W 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical butcher to attend shop. V 11, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent, first-class pressman, in some live town in the West; newspaper and job office. Best of references. ED HADDOCK, Urbana, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL in Wisconsin and Minnesota; have a large acquaintance among the dry-goods and clothing trade of those States. First-class reference. V 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman, by a young and energetic man that has traveled much in this country as well as others; well versed in business generally. V 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Christian man (Danish) in an American family where he can learn the English language, as he desires to go and preach the Gospel among the heathen; is willing to take care of horses or do anything about the house. Call or address NIELSON & HANSEN, Grocery store, 110 West Division-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at 22 West Huron-st., near Mark.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR WOMEN who do their work well. Strangers assisted. Board $2 and $2.50 a week. Good Samaritan Society, 175 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL private family by a young colored girl. Address V 18, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD seamstress in a private family, or would assist a dressmaker; a pleasant home more an object than wages. Address V 61, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, 205 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.
The only institution of the kind in America having a chain of offices in the principal cities, thus affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States and Canada.
Great care will be taken in the selection of servants. Dressmakers and seamstresses can be furnished on short notice. Business houses can be supplied with competent assistants of either sex for any grade of employment. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE to supply the enormous demand for Garfield's great speeches, with a memorial supplement containing the tributes of affection and appreciation from the eminent divines and distinguished citizens. Greater demand than for any "Life," as his life is in his words. All in one royal octavo volume. Circulars free. Outfit 75 cents. Address at once, JOHN BURNS, Publisher, 717 and 719 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—BOOK-CANVASsers, teachers, and students wanted to canvass for "The Imperial Highway." Best selling book out. Address A. W. BURLAND & CO., Publishers, 99 [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—IN COUNTRY TO handle specialty. Address J. M. [illegible], [illegible] Vincennes-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—EVIDENCES PROduced at office or by mail that agents can clear $50 to $100 per week with our goods or small capital. Call and investigate, or send stamp. MERRILL & CO., 31 and 33 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW FIRSTclass solicitors; only men of experience, who can earn at least $2,000 a year, need apply; systematic or life-insurance solicitors preferred. Address, stating age, business experience, etc., V 39, Tribune.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AGENCY [illegible]
[illegible]

20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.
20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.
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20 Per Cent Discount Clearing-Sale.
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Per Cent Discount on all CASH SALES ONLY during the month of JANUARY.

59TH

Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale. All Goods in plain figures of former regular prices, from which the discount will be deducted

Reputable Clothing and Furnishings for Males---any age, any size.

HARVEY,

84 & 86 - - State street. - - 84 & 86.

59th Semi-Annual Clearing-Sale.
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GRIT VS. GAMBLERS.

Robert Law Has It, and Will Make the Hankinses Sweat.

The Keeper's Cases Continued to Enable Him to Get a Firmer Clutch,

And at the Same Time to Make It Warm for the Owners of the Premises.

Crowther, the Defaulting Cashier—The McGarigle Letter—The Usual Headquarters "Leak."

Jeff Hankins Tries to Buy the Coal-Man Off, but Barks Up the Wrong Tree.

The Mayor Says He Will Never Listen to Compromises "Beforehand."

The summary action of Robert Law, coal merchant, in causing the arrest of the Hankins brothers, together with a general "pull" of the [illegible] inmates of their gaming-houses at Nos. 134 and 121 Clark street, was the topic of considerable conversation about town yesterday, and, as usual when any gambler is attacked, the entire fraternity rush to the rescue and attempt to overcome the assailant by setting afloat the most malignant falsehoods concerning him and the ends to which he is working. It was to be heard on all sides yesterday that Mr. Law was using the law simply for his own private ends, and towards the recovery of a considerable sum of money which had been stolen from him by a dishonest clerk; that the Hankins brothers would not have been subjected to the pull had they conceded Mr. Law's claim in full; and that the case would be pushed just far enough to make the Hankins brothers come down handsomely with the cash. It was even asserted that Mr. Law's attorney had already made overtures to the gamblers, and that Mr. Law had written a letter to Superintendent McGarigle, asking him to stay the serving of the warrants, in order that the attorney might gain time in which to bring the Hankins boys to his terms. The utter falsity of these rumors appears later on in the proceedings, and it looks as if the Hankinses would be only too glad to have a "softer" man than Mr. Law for a prosecutor.

In order to ascertain Mr. Law's full intent, a reporter called yesterday noon at his office. At 1 o'clock Mr. Law came in, somewhat excited. He had heard a few moments before, from a friend whom he had encountered on the street, that the Hankins cases were to come up for trial at 2 o'clock, and, the police having failed to notify him of the hour, he had made no arrangements for going to trial. It was impossible, he said, for him to subpoena his witnesses in the short hour at his disposal, and he would therefore be obliged to ask for a continuance. Should a continuance be refused, he would simply repeat the dose. He was

DETERMINED TO PUT THEM THROUGH,

and the law, very fortunately, was such that informations might be filed and warrants taken out daily, as long as the gaming-houses continued to run. Mr. Law was in a great hurry to be off for the police court, and was in no mood to be interviewed just then.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the Armory Police Court was opened for the afternoon session.

"Are you ready, gentlemen," said Justice Wallace, "for the case of George Hankins, charged with violating sec. 1,207 of the Municipal code?"

Mr. Law stepped forward, as did also Lieut. Currier. Hankins was not to be seen. The Clerk called attention to the fact that he was present when the court convened, and, after a few moments' delay, Justice Wallace concluded to go on without him. Mr. Law was sworn, and, in answer to questions put to him by the Court, testified that George Hankins was the keeper of a gaming-house at No. 134 Clark street.

"Take the witness," said the Court, when he had done questioning him. But there was no one there to take him. Just then Hankins and several others, with Mike McDonald at their head, entered the court-room and made directly for the dock. McDonald acted as spokesman for the party. "Has the case begun, your Honor?" he asked, excitedly and repeatedly.

"Yes," responded the Justice. "Mr. Law has just testified that George Hankins is the keeper of a gaming-house at No. 134 Clark street. Do you want to ask him any questions?"

"Well, I would," replied Mike, "if I didn't know that what he has sworn to he knows only by hearsay."

"Well, well, ask him about that, then," interposed Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron, who was sitting beside the Justice.

McDonald still hesitated, but it was only for a moment. Stepping over to Mr. Law, he began a very animated conversation with him, but in a tone so low that even those standing beside them could not hear.

"You must not talk to the witness," came the warning from the Court.

"I won't corrupt him, your Honor," retorted McDonald, laughing.

"Don't talk with the witness," said the Court—this time in a manner so emphatic that McDonald must have thought something was about to happen. "He is on the stand now, and you cannot talk with him. You may ask him any questions you please."

McDonald resumed his position, and, after a moment's thought, asked for a continuance. Mr. Law also spoke up and asked that a further hearing be postponed. He repeated the request to the Court, who thereupon consented, but not without remarking that before opening the case he repeatedly asked if Mr. Law was ready for trial. McDonald suggested Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and

MR. LAW ACQUIESCED AT ONCE.

The latter's attorney, Mr. Hill, who until then had kept a back seat, came forward to remark, "Of course, new bonds will be given by the keepers." "Certainly," replied Attorney McDonald, for the defense.

Then, turning to the Court, McDonald continued: "We don't want continuances as to the inmates. We will pay costs on them."

As if not hearing, Justice Wallace then called the cases of Al and Jeff Hankins, keepers of a gaming-house at No. 121 Clark street. Judge Shreve came forward and requested a continuance to the same date, and it was so entered up.

"Now as to the inmates," remarked the Justice, as he turned over several court sheets bearing the names. The Prosecuting-Attorney looked solemn and wise, and the corporate limits of the Chief of Detectives seemed to swell as he stared hard at Cameron. McDonald, thinking it time somebody said something—quite a habit of his, by the way—spoke out once again: "We're willing to pay costs on them."

"Well, what has the prosecution to say?" asked the Court.

The Prosecuting Attorney looked hard at the Chief of Detectives, who in turn looked at him. A moment more, and both had found happy relief in looking at Mr. Mr. Law, and they looked so hard at him that, feeling impelled to say something, he proposed to leave the disposition of their cases entirely with the Court. The Court objected, saying he was trying, not prosecuting the case.

"I am willing that costs should be entered up," was said in a low tone by some one. Justice Wallace evidently suspected that Lieut. Currier was the spokesman, as he stared hard and asked, "What's that?" "I've nothing to say," was the latter's response, but a moment later, no one else apparently being willing to shoulder the responsibility, he said that if there was no objection from any one, the entering up of costs against the inmates would be a sufficient punishment.

"Let it so be entered," said the Justice, and thereupon a concerted sigh of relief went up from a dozen or more "scientists." The ordeal was over.

"I can talk to the witness now, can't I, Judge?" was the parting shot of the McDonald, as he made for the exit.

After the adjournment of court, Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron advised Mr. Law if he wanted to prosecute the Hawkins brothers or any other gambler thoroughly to include in the prosecution

THE OWNER OF THE BUILDING

from whom they rented. Mr. Law avowed that it was chiefly for this reason that he wanted a continuance. It was a somewhat difficult matter to find out who the gamblers had leases directly from, but he had already made some successful investigation in that direction, and ascertained that E. H. Kerfoot had the lease for one of the houses. He talked very strongly on the subject, and gave Col. Cameron to understand that he had ample backing in the fight he was entering upon. It was the earnest desire of every business-man in the city to put some sort of a damper upon the gamblers. It was a case of necessity and self-protection with them. No clerk, not even the most trusted employé, was safe while gamblers were permitted to beset him on every side. He intended to have all his witnesses on hand Tuesday, and the prosecution would be as strong as he was able to make it.

CROWTHER, EX-CASHIER.

Concerning the defaulting clerk who had brought about this clashing of interests, Mr. Law stated that his name was Crowther, and that he was at present languishing in the County Jail, having been sent there Nov. 11 by Justice Meech in default of [illegible] bail. Crowther was in his employ as cashier for very nearly a year, and, about Nov. 1, absconded. He was shortly afterwards captured at Painesville, O., and was brought back by Pinkerton's agency. Crowther had never denied his crime, but had made full confession to everything, and it was upon information furnished by him that the present action against the gamblers was based. The amount of the defalcation was fixed at $900 by Crowther, but this was when he was first arrested, and Mr. Law has since been able to fix it as high as $1,200, and it is likely to run yet higher. In his position as cashier, Crowther was in the habit of taking payments for coal orders, and, when a customer ordered and paid for two or more tons, only one of which was to be delivered immediately, he made a practice of entering up payment for this only, and pocketed the remainder.

The reporter called at the jail during the afternoon and had a long talk with the accused. He is a bright, intelligent young man of 28 or 29 years, of good appearance, and clever in speech. Having thrown himself entirely upon Mr. Law's mercy he was disinclined to talk of the crime itself, but he considered himself at liberty to curse, as much as he pleased, the gamblers to whom he attributed his downfall. Prior to coming to Chicago, he says, he always supposed that a gambling-house was a secret den, hard to get into by reason of not one but many barricaded and loop-holed doors.

HE FOUND THEM ALL WIDE OPEN HERE.

Not only that, but they attracted the attention of the passer-by by their glaring lights, the rattling of chips, always audible through the open windows, and by the "cappers" and "ropers," who were always to be found loafing about the entrances. Under these circumstances, it was the most natural thing in the world for a young man, with an hour or two of leisure hanging heavily upon his hands of an evening, to stroll into them, and, once there, the gamblers made it pleasant and attractive for him, in order to insure his return. Their "cappers" incited him to play, whisky flowed as freely as water, and it was always there and exposed to view in quantity. Even the "help-yourself" principle was exceeded; one was pressed to drink copiously. They thoroughly understood that when whisky was in wit was out. The inducements to play were always made as strong as they could devise them. Crowther says he used frequently to congratulate himself on the fact that the gambling passion was one which had never beset him. In Chicago he found that

NEARLY ALL THE CLERKS OF HIS ACQUAINTANCE FREQUENTED GAMING-HOUSES,

and he used to see and meet them there frequently. He knew many of them were short in accounts; they could not possibly be otherwise and live as they did. One he called to mind in particular—a young man with whom he was on very intimate terms, and who had upon more than one occasion intimated that he was short. Since coming to jail he had taken occasion to send warnings to this young man, and not long since he was gratified to hear that he had kept his position, made good his defalcation through aid given him by his friends, and had quit all bad habits. Crowther said he could not possibly make things too black for the gamblers. They were responsible not only for his downfall, but for that of a number of others in the jail, and he cited particularly the case of Wright, the defaulting bookkeeper for Fred James, the insurance man, who was recently set at liberty. There was one thing regarding his own case which he wanted understood, and that was that upon reaching Painesville he confessed his crime to a friend, asked for his advice, and wrote back to Mr. Law, telling him all, and offering to return to the city if he said so. Mr. Law had, however, already given the case to the Pinkertons, and the arrest was made merely as a matter of form.

WHO LEAKED?

A TRIBUNE reporter saw Mr. Robert Law last evening and asked him in regard to the note which he addressed to Chief McGarigle the evening before, asking him to not make the raid that night.

"I'll tell you about that," said Mr. Law. "The fact is, I went to Chief McGarigle at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the City-Hall. I walked into the office and pulled out the warrants and papers in the case, and was about to show them to him, when he called me into the back office. There I gave him the facts. I asked him to keep the matter quiet until he was ready to make the raid. Chief McGarigle agreed to see that my wishes were carried out, and that the place should be raided and the work done as secretly as possible. I am satisfied that Mr. McGarigle acted in good faith, for he seemed very sincere and showed a desire to do his duty. But judge of my surprise when, a little before 7 o'clock Thursday evening, my door-bell rang and George Hankins was ushered into my house. He asked to see me, and told me that his place was to be raided that night. 'I know nothing about that,' said I. 'But,' said Hankins, 'you do know all about it, Mr. Law. If this raid is allowed to go on it will ruin my business, and I can't afford to have that.' I saw at a glance that somebody had given the case away, and I asked Hankins who told him that his place was going to be raided that night. He declined to tell me. I could see that it was of very little use to go to the place that evening to make a raid, as, those people having been notified, they would be prepared, so that the police would get nothing. He then asked me if I would not write a note to McGarigle asking him to not swoop down on the place, adding that a note from me would stop the whole matter. I turned the matter over in my mind, and could see that it would be of no use to attempt the seizure, so I wrote a note to Mr. McGarigle, in which I asked him not to execute my warrant that night; that I would call on him in the morning on my way down-town and explain the reasons why. This note I sealed and handed to George Hankins. Then he said, 'What about my brother Al?' I said, 'I know nothing about him; I am only dealing with you.' This note Hankins took down to police headquarters, I suppose."

"DO YOU INTEND TO LET UP IN THIS MATTER?"

"Not much. As I was at lunch today a gentleman came in and told me that the case was coming up at 2 o'clock. I had not been notified, so I rushed to my office and to police headquarters, and they told me that the reason I had not been notified was because they were short of men, and therefore could not send around to me. It is the duty of the court to notify me, and I thought this action a little queer. I have learned more in a few days past about how things are conducted than I ever knew before. I understand that the Hankinses claim that they cannot be prosecuted as keepers of gaming-houses, as they are not the original lessees, but only employés. This is all good enough so far as it goes, but I don't propose to be fooled in that way. The State statutes are just broad enough to get after these fellows, and there is a way of doing it."

"What about the fact that Hankins offered you money to let up?"

"HANKINS LAID DOWN A WAD OF MONEY

on my table, and he said 'Here Mr. Law is $800, which I believe is about the amount of money your man claims to have lost in my place.' I said 'I don't want that.' He said 'perhaps you don't believe there is $800 there,' and he commenced to count the bills. I told him that he need not do that, that I would not take the money. He said he didn't want this prosecution to go on; that he would do anything rather than have it continued, as it would break up his business, for men wouldn't go into a place that was liable to be pulled. The upshot of it was, that he put the money back into his pocket and went away. To say that I accepted anything from them is sheer nonsense. If they propose to use my note in such a way, I can make it interesting for all who are concerned in it. There is a way of getting at these gambling-houses, and I guess that it can be done. I do not want to do anything to hurt the Administration of the city, but if there is any collusion between any of the police and the gamblers I think it would be well if the truth were known."

Mr. Law's plan of action is certainly to be commended to all business-men whose employés go astray, and squander not only their earnings, but their stealings, in gambling-hells. They should themselves swear out the warrants, and not trust to an Administration which is hand-and-glove with the proprietors of every gaming-house in the city. If only those whose clerks had proved defaulters this year had followed the matter up as Mr. Law has done, and instituted proceedings against them, they would soon find the gamblers less willing to harbor clerks in responsible positions and wheedle their money away from them. It has been altogether too soft for the "gams" recently, and their rapacity knows no bounds. It is to be hoped they will learn a lesson such as they will never forget, now that so wealthy and capable a citizen as Robert Law has undertaken to teach them.

OPPOSED TO A COMPROMISE BEFOREHAND.

A TRIBUNE reporter asked Mayor Harrison yesterday what he thought of the late raids. The Mayor said that he knew nothing about them. He understood that Mr. Robert Law had written a letter to Chief-of-Police McGarigle that very evening, asking him not to make the raid, but a warrant had been issued and Mr. McGarigle declined to honor the request of the letter. He (the Mayor) had learned that a messenger had been sent to his house the same evening to see if the raid could not be prevented, but he was not at home; and, had he been, he should not have interfered. As long as a warrant had been issued he wanted to see it executed. The matter of a compromise beforehand he would have nothing to do with.

A MINISTER UNDER A CLOUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 30.—The Rev. F. W. Maynard, late pastor of the Christian Church of this city, is under a cloud. Yesterday, by the request of the Elders of the church, he tendered his resignation, which was instantly accepted, and the church is again without a pastor. The preacher is charged with unministerial conduct in smoking, attending theatres, and in drinking intoxicating liquors. The Rev. Mr. Maynard, who is a young Englishman, came to Decatur last spring from New York very highly recommended, and was a great favorite with his congregation until a few days ago.

A STEAMBOAT COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—The South Bend & Mishawaka Boating Company has been incorporated under the State law. The company's object is to construct steamboats and to run a line of boats on the St. Joseph River. The capital stock is $100,000, and the Directors are John C. Knoblock, Jerry H. Knight, James C. Cricard, Jonathan Matthews, and Edward Condon.

THE STATE MILITIA.

The Work of Reorganizing the Illinois National Guard Beginning to Take Shape—Gen. Torrence Likely to Be Frozen Out—Companies Disbanded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—The good work of reorganizing the State militia, which has quietly been in progress since the advent of Adjutant-General Elliot into office, is beginning to take shape. Maj. Vance, Assistant Inspector of the Second Brigade, has been making a thorough inspection of that command, and the result of his labors and recommendations was shown today, when the Adjutant-General issued orders disbanding six companies of the brigade, as well as one in the Third Brigade. This by no means completes the weeding-out contemplated in these two commands. It is impossible to learn much at headquarters about what is to be done or is being done, but it can be depended on that every inefficient organization will have to step down and out at no distant day. So far as can be learned, nothing has yet been done in reference to the First Brigade, but it might as well hang out its little lightning-rod. The Governor and Adjutant-General both refuse to say a word about Gen. Torrence's case, but there is reason to believe that this difficulty will be adjusted before long. An indication of the present state of affairs is found in the fact that the Adjutant-General today issued an order revoking the order issued by Torrence some weeks ago detailing Lieut. James J. Healy to act as Assistant-Inspector-General of the First Brigade, as none of the appointments made by Torrence since his resignation was requested have been approved, and this order has been revoked. It is evident that he is not to be permitted to exercise many of the functions of a Brigadier. THE TRIBUNE correspondent was informed tonight on excellent authority that as soon as Maj. Vance, who is an excellent and fearless officer, has cleaned up the Second Brigade he will be detailed to go through the First Brigade in the same thorough manner. Then, as soon as it can be determined what companies survived a thorough inspection, they will be ordered to recruit up to at least sixty men, when the battalion organizations will be discontinued, ten company regiments formed, and the entire National Guard rebrigaded, which will probably result in the absorption of the Third Brigade. This process will largely decrease the number of officers and headquarters, so that at the next apportionment the military fund will be distributed to the enlisted men, instead of supporting memberless useless headquarters. Following is the order issued today:

"Upon the recommendation of the Assistant Inspector of the Second Brigade, approved by the Inspector-General of the Illinois National Guard, the following companies are hereby disbanded, and the officers and enlisted men honorably discharged from the service of the Illinois National Guard from this date: Company K, Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Capt. J. D. Cadwallader, on account of the location. This company, stationed at Ellisville, eight miles from railroad or telegraphic communication, though efficient and exceptionally well commanded, can be of no practical service to the State. Company H, Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Capt. J. D. Hughson, at Prairie City, for the good of the service. Company F, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Capt. Richard E. Saunders, at Atlanta, for the good of the service. Company K, Eighth Regiment of Infantry, Capt. George Barber, at Pittsfield, for the good of the service. Company A, Seventeenth Battalion, Capt. John Archer, at Marshall, for the good of the service. Company B, Seventeenth Battalion, Capt. G. R. Nichols, at Greenup, for the good of the service. The men of these companies have been largely enlisted in violation of the code, living more than three miles from headquarters, and if there were no other reasons they would be disbanded on this account. Maj. J. W. Evans, Assistant-Inspector, Second Brigade, will as soon as practicable proceed to the headquarters of the above-named companies and receipt for all ordnance and ordnance stores, and after settling the proper indebtedness of the several companies out of the funds belonging to the State, forward the same to these headquarters with a report of his action."

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses incorporating the Joliet, Lockport & Aurora Railway Company, with a capital of $10,000. The offices are to be at Lockport, and the incorporators B. F. Ruff of Pittsburg, C. B. Garnsey of Joliet, and William H. Mathews of Chicago. The line is to extend from Joliet to Aurora. The following were also incorporated: The Richmond Iron & Steel Works, of East St. Louis; capital, $5,000. The North Chicago Riding Club; capital, $10,000; incorporators, Henry Lest, Phillip Heanne, C. W. Friedlander, and G. V. Bochelle. Notice of increase of the capital of the Chicago Steel Horse-shoe Company from $100,000 to $150,000 was filed.

BOARD OF TRADE.

An Attempt at a Jamboree.

The last session of the Board of Trade in the year 1881 was uneventful. The usual jamboree was forbidden by the authorities, the fracas a week ago being quite enough of a rare thing for the more dignified members. The boys, however, were full of glee, and, finding the board's hall would be closed to them, gave full vent to their hilarity on the Call Board. Smoking, which is strictly prohibited, was indulged in till it was difficult to see the caller through the haze, and nearly every bid for property was the signal for a grand shout. President Beasley put the motion to establish a price for the overplus of lard, and the crowd three times quickly responded with an aye, and then voted "No." The vote was then declared. The demand for wheat from a certain quarter kept the boys rather steady during the call for that article, but they burst out after it was over, and immediately after adjournment commenced a grand round of fun. Chairs lost their legs, brooms were broken over the backs of spectators, telegraph-paper flew around, hats were crushed, and in the middle of the mêlée the Call Board's towel, which had been quietly passed round during the session, dropped down from some mysterious quarter over the head of an unsuspecting gentleman, scattering the sparks from his cigar in every direction. This aroused Mr. Hutchinson, and, seizing one end of the towel, he pulled against young muscle till the latter let go, and Mr. H. fell backwards over a chair to the floor, striking it with a "dull thud." A loud hurrah followed, but before the boys could recover their composure the father of the call had slipped out to the alley carrying the towel with him. Mr. Hutchinson returned, and the frolic afterwards was less rude, confining itself to Brainard, who "got on his ear" because a few bits of paper lodged in his hair, and to the by-play of Billy Lane, Buell, Jimmy Myers, and a half-dozen more young men.

Yesterday was a great day with

THE SETTLEMENT CLERKS.

They were bent on having a jamboree of the wildest sort. About noon their operations commenced, first by taking possession of the signal officer of the underground telegraph between the Board of Trade and the Open Board. This poor fellow was taken body and soul to the settling clerk's room, and report says the boys soon had him arrayed in the garments which were in vogue before the trouble in the garden of Eden. Brimful of mischief these kids, about sixty of them, then invaded the People's Board, and broke it up. Next they made a charge on the Open Board, breaking in windows and upsetting the old men standing on the outskirts of the grain-pits in that institution. The Open-Boarders, however, were too strong for the lads, and after a sharp tussle forced them to retire. In the afternoon after 3 o'clock the Open Board managers gave an entertainment, to which every one was invited. A band of music was engaged, and the hall cleared of everything movable. An immense crowd assembled, and the boys had a grand time. They danced to the music, and between each piece hustled out some elderly chap, who was forced to mount a table and address the multitude. Halleck exhibited his powerful voice, and H. C. Clark was dragged out of his office and compelled to address the house. Songs were sung, reels of "ticker" paper wasted, and scores of vaccinated arms made to tingle. Every effort to trade in the wheat crowd was the hint for a grand rush into it, and the slightest idea of fun sent the whole army of boys off like a flock of sheep. After 4 o'clock the band left, and the noise soon subsided. The Open Board gave the boys ample opportunity to give full scope to their whims, and most of them did to their own satisfaction, leaving the older and more dignified element to console themselves with the thought that the day doesn't come but once a year.

MR. RANDOLPH SAYS

he has not contemplated resigning, but had thought of quietly retiring when his term of office expired. It is deemed quite likely that the Secretary will accept the offer of the Directors and take a vacation. Does some one wish "to seek the seclusion wh'ch the cabin grants?"

The Board of Trade has adjourned till Tuesday to give the members time to read THE TRIBUNE'S annual review.

The strength in wheat yesterday led some people to think a big Chicago packer is getting under it.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 30.—David G. Reid, ex-Treasurer of Rock Island County, Ill., today brought a libel suit against J. B. Danforth, editor of the *Rock Islander*, to recover $10,000. The action is based on alleged misrepresentations of the *Rock Islander* in reference to Reid's accounts having been muddled.

INDIANA CROP STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—Tables just completed at the Statistics Bureau show that the wheat crop for 1881 in Indiana was [illegible] bushels, against 47,000,000 in 1880. The corn crop amounts to 71,000,000 bushels, against [illegible] bushels last year. The corn crop is unexpectedly large, as the estimate given has been 50 per centum of last year's product.

IRKOUTSK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(BY TELEGRAPH, DEC. 21, 1881.)

For the Chicago Tribune.

The grinding ices of the central sea
Closed round our mariners. The continents
Peered past the circle of the Dipper stars
Through fog and storm—in fear. Then when the King
Of Coldland fell upon these venturers
He crushed their hardy ship within his hand,
And cast them freezing toward Siberia.
They touch the world again; and all the world,
Pleased like a mother with her babe at breast,
Trembles with joy. These wonders have we seen
This white-haired year of this hoar century.

But from Irkutska to Francisco runs a road
That has not always shrunk to nothingness.
Look on the exile from the Russian's nod,
Who plods, month after month, toward withered hearts,
And sighs for holy Kieff and Moscow's dome
Behind white Ural's snowlike barricades!
Think of the Man of Destiny, who stopped
At Borodino's marsh, and sepulchered
His polyglotted host; and of his flight,
In frosty fever and with starving maw,
Toward burned Smolenska, Beresina's bridge,
And Minska's ashes! O the pestilence
Of Konigsberg!—the backward swath of death
Two thousand miles! Pass now to brighter days
For pomp of man—blacker for Liberty!
Hear Eylau's storm! See man's pale Conqueror
Throw up his telltale breastworks on the plain;
Red Nieman basely coiling round her sons
At Friedland, and the raft of Tilsit, made
To barge the fortunes of a world of slaves!
Pass Jena, Wagram, Austerlitz, and Ulm;
Make progress through great capitals o'erthrown
To Paris, maniacal city, realm
Best governed by a madman. Next to Spain:
Leave him who flung himself upon a rock
In the Atlantic, and take galleon
With Christopher Columbus; mutiny
Against his greatness; urge that he be thrown
Among the floating grasses of the stinking seas;
Then help him rear the cross on Salvador,
And render thanks that he shall die in rags
Fanged by small envy. Then hear the Savage shriek,
And see him leap the air as rifle-ball
Tears his wild vitals. Smell the forest-fires
That keep great landscapes smoking like the pit
Of an impatient hell. And, when the oaks
Have sturdily withstood the woodman's blows
Till falls the last of a long dynasty,
Look on the canvas of the pioneer
Spread o'er his peaceful van. Ere long the banks
Of flowing waters point and prophecy
The Patriarchal River. On its hills
That stand a half-mile back and silent prate
About the past, take Fremont's band, and pass
Across the continent. Climb up the peaks
And through the driven snow; push now for life,
As did the Arctic mariner on Lena's floes;
Toil on, o'er middle deserts; climb new snows,
And with the Pathfinder lie down to hear
The solemn clangor of the Great South Sea.

Irkutska speaks! How is it that we hear?
Did not these labors fall to man's poor lot?
Or has this planet had a nightmare dream
And, starting up, proclaimed it history?

The papa lisped by kissing babe at night
Did drift on word-waves from Siberia's plains—
Did journey west, e'en like this telegraph,
Full twenty thousand miles, and yet did dwell
Full twenty thousand years upon the way!
How, then, shall simple songster read these signs?
Are scores of thousand zodiacs a jot
To point God's periods? Or is a flight
That jibes at distance, mocks at time, itself
An essence of the ages, or a soul
Of dying world? O God! I can but see,
Here in my darkness, that our compass spreads
Within Thy narrowest motes: I can but give,
For shortest record in Thy chronicles,
The years our dust shall moon you noble [illegible]

The Aryan, this morning, stretched his hand,
And, o'er a pathway strewn with centuries,
Knocked at the Golden Gate! Such was the act!
Yet not more fugitive and brief than man!
Nor yet than his abode, this girdled orb!
A spark of light, sped by the craft of man;
A flash of years hurled from the hand of God—
So passes man's short history here on earth—
So passes earth's short history here in heaven!

ETA BETA PI.

NAVAL OFFICERS SUED FOR DAMAGES.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A suit for damages has been entered by Gen. Butler for $10,000 against Commanders C. J. Train and Theodoric Porter, of the United States steamer Powhatan. These officers, while practicing at the navy-yard with rifles, shot John Shea and James Maloney on Mystic wharf.

Heartburn, weak stomach, etc., quickly relieved by using Brown's Iron Bitters.